





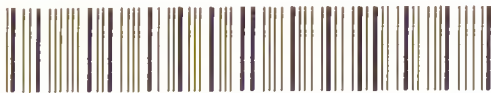
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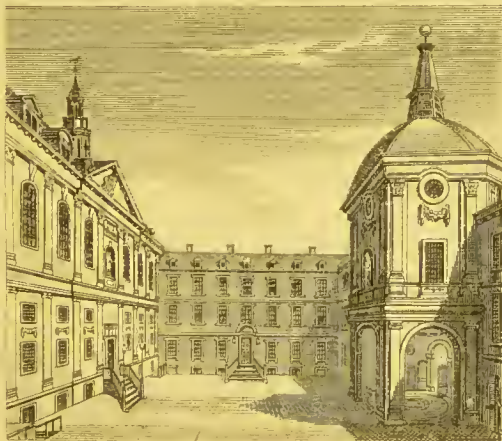
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THE ROLL  
OF THE  
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS  
OF LONDON;

COMPRISING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES  
OF ALL THE EMINENT PHYSICIANS, WHOSE NAMES ARE RECORDED IN THE ANNALS  
FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE IN 1518 TO ITS REMOVAL  
IN 1825, FROM WARWICK LANE TO PALL MALL EAST.

BY WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., F.S.A.,  
FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE, ETC., ETC., ETC.



SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

VOL. II., 1701 TO 1800.

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# ROLL

OF THE

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

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JOHN FLAERTON, of Haverfordwest was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 21st April, 1701.

WILLIAM MAUNDY, M.B.—A bachelor of medicine of Pembroke college, Cambridge, of 1693 ; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd July, 1701. Dr. Maundy practised at Canterbury.

HUMPHREY BROOKE, M.D., was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. in 1689, and M.D. 3rd July, 1694. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians the day after Palm Sunday, 1695; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1701. He was Censor in 1702, 1711, 1713, 1715 ; Elect, in place of Dr. Gill, 31st July, 1714 ; and Registrar, vice Dr. Bateman, 26th March, 1716. Dr. Brooke held that office for two years ; and dying in 1718, aged fifty-two, was buried in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft.

SIMON BROWN, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Utrecht of 1695, practising in Shropshire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 20th May, 1702.

JAMES YONGE was the son of Mr. John Yonge, a surgeon at Plymouth, and was born in that town 11th May, 1646. He was educated at the Plymouth Grammar school under Mr. Horsemann, where he remained only two years, being, in the early part of 1657, ere he had attained his eleventh year, apprenticed to Mr. Richmond, surgeon of the "Constant Warwick," a ship of 31 guns and 130 men. In May, 1661, he was appointed surgeon's assistant to the "Montague," 64 guns, and 250 men, one of the fleet then lying at the Downs under lord Sandwich. He was present at the bombardment of Algiers, and in his diary (still preserved in MS. at the Plymouth institution) has left a painfully detailed account of the menial duties he had to perform, and of his sufferings, more especially after a battle. He went down, he informs us, to dress the wounded men, who were placed on heaps of clothes to make it soft for them. Here he had not only to dress wounds, but to perform all those duties which now devolve on nurses and surgery attendants. To boil gruel, to make barley-water for the sufferers, to prepare fomentations and poultices, to wash and dry bandages and rollers, to administer glysters, make the hammocks, to shave and trim any one requiring it, were the duties, besides the ordinary business of the surgery, which it fell to his lot to perform when surgeon's assistant to the "Montague."

The fleet returned to England in May, 1662, when Mr. Yonge was discharged for a time from the service of the navy. He then came to London with the view of improving himself in the knowledge and practice of surgery, and spent four months with Mr. Clark, a surgeon apothecary of Wapping, where he confesses he learned a great deal. Mr. Yonge returned to Plymouth in September, 1662, and bound himself to his father for seven years. The apprenticeship, however, lasted for a short time only. In February, 1663, he was engaged to go as surgeon of the "Reformation" to Newfoundland. He returned in September; and in March, 1664, sailed in the "Bonaventure" for the West African coast,



then went up the Mediterranean, and, returning to England, again received a temporary discharge from the service. In December, 1665, he again sailed in the same ship, but ere long the "Bonaventure" was captured by two Dutch vessels. Mr. Yonge, with the other prisoners, was conveyed to Amsterdam, and remained a close prisoner of war until September, when he got out on parole. Shortly afterwards he was exchanged for a relative of the secretary of the Dutch admiralty, then in prison at Harwich; and, returning to England, proceeded through London to Plymouth. There he remained, partly occupied in practice, by which, to use his own words, he made a little money to maintain himself; and partly in study, until February, 1668, when he sailed once more for Newfoundland. He finally returned to Plymouth in September, 1670, and then, after fourteen years' naval service, took leave of the sea with the resolution of settling in his native town, and attempting by the exercise of his profession, to maintain himself at home. Mr. Yonge was in his 25th year when he settled at Plymouth; and he obtained, for a beginner, a considerable amount of business. In the following year he married Miss Jane Crampphorne, of Buckland Monachorum, a lady of respectable family and connections, whose mother had a near relative married to Sir Thomas Clifford of Chudleigh, the high treasurer of England. In consequence of the war which had broken out with the French and Dutch, a naval hospital was established at Plymouth, and to it Mr. Yonge, through the interest of the treasurer, was appointed surgeon. This proved a steady source of professional income. The surgeon-general of the navy, Mr. James Pearse, appointed Mr. Yonge his deputy at Plymouth in 1674, an office which brought him no inconsiderable accession of emolument. In 1678 Mr. Yonge visited London in company with Mr. Sparke, then M.P. for Plymouth, and whilst there was introduced to some of the more distinguished fellows of the Royal Society. In consequence of a conversation with some eminent

literary characters during this visit to London, Mr. Yonge was led to write his most important work, the "Curus Triumphalis de Terebintho." This small treatise is full of originality, contains many most important practical suggestions, and notwithstanding the quaintness of its phraseology, and the vast improvement which surgery has since undergone, may still be read with amusement and instruction. He gives a full account of turpentine as a means of arresting hæmorrhage, distinctly describes the flap operation in amputation, and shows that he was familiar with a contrivance analogous to the tourniquet, for the arrest of hæmorrhage during operations.

Mr. Yonge now became a person of much importance in his native town, and was called upon to fill in succession the highest parochial and civic offices. He was elected a member of the common council for the borough of Plymouth in 1679, churchwarden of St. Andrew's in 1682, and in 1694 alderman and mayor of Plymouth. He was appointed surgeon to lord Bath's regiment of militia in 1685, an office which was relinquished in 1689, the duties proving incompatible with his rapidly increasing professional engagements at Plymouth. A more suitable office however, awaited him. In 1692 he was appointed surgeon to the new dock at Hamoaze, and in consequence of this appointment had to visit London. During his stay he attended Dr. Tyson's anatomical lectures at Surgeon's hall, dined at the public dinner given by the Company, was made free, and without examination admitted a member, an honour which, he states, had never before been *thus* conferred on any one.

In what year he began to practise as a physician is uncertain. We know that he possessed a licence from the bishop of the diocese to act in that capacity. In 1702, being then in London, he was induced to present himself before the College of Physicians for examination as an Extra-Licentiate. Of the examination he underwent (23rd May, 1702) he has left a detailed

account. For a copy of this interesting and probably unique document, as well as for much other valuable information, I am indebted to the courtesy and kindness of a learned Fellow of our college, the late Dr. James Yonge, of Plymouth, a direct descendant of the distinguished practitioner whose career I am now attempting to sketch. Our physician, for so henceforward we must consider him, was, it would seem, urged by his friend Dr. Charleton to apply for letters testimonial. Of the president, Sir Thomas Millington, and of Dr. Charleton and Dr. Torlesse, two other of his examiners, he speaks in terms of the highest respect and kindness. His estimate of Dr. Samuel Collins, the author of a well-known work on anatomy, is not so favourable. All, however, complimented him on the appearance he had made, and treated him, he says, quite as their equal. His answers prove him to have been a man of much originality, of deep thought, and well versed in the practice of his art. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 3rd November, 1702, and his contributions to the Philosophical Transactions are numerous and important.

In 1703, being then in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and having attained a good estate and more professional employment than he desired, feeling anxious too for relaxation and ease, he declined public business and employment. Thenceforward he lived somewhat retired, though not without usefulness. In 1707 he embalmed the body of admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell, who had lost his life in the wreck of the "Association" off the Scilly Isles, and whose body had been brought to the citadel at Plymouth, nine days after. This would seem to have been the last professional duty which he performed. Our physician survived for many years, and dying the 25th July, 1721, was buried in St. Andrew's church, Plymouth. On the monument to his memory is the following inscription:—

Here underneath,  
lyeth buried the body

of JAMES YONGE, Physitian,  
Fellow of the Royal Society.  
He was once Mayor of this his  
native town, and dyed the 25th  
day of July, 1721, in the 76th year  
of his age.

He was the author of—

Some Considerations touching the Debates, &c., concerning the  
Newfoundland Trade. 4to. 1670.

Curus Triumphalis de Terebintho. 8vo. 1679.

Wound of the Brain proved curable. 12mo. 1685.

Medicator Medicatus. 8vo. 1685.

Sidrophel Vapulans. 4to. 1699.

Several Evidences which have not yet appeared in the Controversy  
on Eikon Basalic.\*

PATRICK HEPBURN, A.M.—A master of arts of the  
university of Edinburgh, was admitted an Extra-Li-  
centiate of the College of Physicians 4th November,  
1702.

JOHN BRANTHWAIT, M.D., was educated at Caius  
college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He  
proceeded A.B. 1687; A.M. 1691; and M.D. 2nd July,  
1700; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Phy-  
sicians 23rd December, 1700; and a Fellow 22nd March,  
1702-3. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures (de  
Hepate) in 1704; and was Censor in 1705, 1708, and  
1711. He was dead in 1716.

JOHN WRIGHT, M.D., was the son of Thomas Wright,  
of Woodstone, co. Huntingdon, and was educated at St.  
John's college, Cambridge; as a member of which house  
he proceeded A.B. 1671; A.M. 1675; and M.D. 1st  
July, 1684. He was admitted a Candidate of the Col-  
lege of Physicians 25th June, 1698; and a Fellow 22nd  
March, 1702-3. Dr. Wright's name had disappeared  
from the College lists in 1719.

JOHN WOODWARD, M.D., was born in Derbyshire, on

\* Edinb. Med. and Surg. Journal for April, 1849.



the 1st May, 1665 ; and educated at a country school, where he acquired a good knowledge of Latin, and made considerable progress in Greek. On leaving school he was apprenticed to a linen draper in London, but he soon withdrew from that employment ; when, following the dictates of his inclination, he devoted himself solely to study. Whilst thus occupied, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Peter Barwick, an accomplished physician and distinguished Fellow of our College, who received him into his house ; and during four years gave him instruction in anatomy, medicine, and the collateral sciences. He then visited Sir Ralph Dutton, at his seat at Sherborne, where he began those observations and collections relating to the present state of the earth's surface, which laid the foundation of his subsequent geological writings. Woodward's progress was so satisfactory to his patron that, through his influence and recommendation he was, on the 13th January, 1692, elected to the Gresham professorship of physic. In the following year he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and was often elected on the Council ; but in 1710 was expelled that body, for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. Sir Hans Sloane was reading a paper of his own composition, when Woodward made some grossly insulting remarks. Sir Hans complained, and, moreover, stated that this was not the only occasion on which Dr. Woodward's conduct towards himself had been offensive. Woodward was required by the other members to make an apology, but refused, and was therefore expelled. Sir Isaac Newton was in the chair when the question of expulsion was agitated ; and when it was pleaded in Woodward's favour that he was a good natural philosopher, Sir Isaac remarked that, " in order to belong to that society, a man ought to be a good moral philosopher, as well as a natural one." Dr. Woodward brought an action against the council, with the view of being reinstated in his place, but was unsuccessful.

He was created doctor of medicine by Tenison, arch-

bishop of Canterbury, 4th February, 1695; and was incorporated on that degree at Cambridge, as a member of Pembroke college. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1698; and a Fellow 22nd March, 1702-3; was Censor in 1703, 1714; and delivered the Gulstonian lectures "on the Bile and its uses," in January, 1710-1. Dr. Woodward was more distinguished as a natural philosopher than as a physician. His practice, according to his contemporary and neighbour, Dr. Daniel Turner, consisted principally of "vomits and canthartics administered alternately, *de die in diem*, till the sick man grows tired, or, being quite spent, is forced to give over." Turner, who was himself a practitioner of some notoriety, expresses his surprise that the "great naturalist" should have prevailed with so many of the softer sex to run this vomiting gauntlet for six weeks or two months successively. Woodward was indeed but an indifferent practitioner, and is only remembered, in his professional capacity, by his controversy with Mead and Friend, on the utility of purging in the secondary fever of small-pox. In this encounter he suffered no less in reputation than in body. The ire of each party was excited. Mead and Woodward, meeting accidentally under the gate of Gresham college, drew their swords. Woodward's foot slipped and he fell. "Take your life!" exclaimed Mead. "Anything but your physic," replied Woodward, with cutting sarcasm. This affair has been somewhat maliciously commemorated by Ward, in the engraved frontispiece to his "History of the Gresham Professors."

Dr. Woodward's merits as a geologist, were, however, of a high order; and his "Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth," published in 1695, when he was only thirty years of age, attracted much attention, and gained him considerable reputation. "Among the contemporaries of Hooke and Ray," says Mr. Lyell, "Woodward, a professor of medicine, had acquired the most extensive information respecting the geological structure of the crust of the earth." He left to the

university of Cambridge his valuable collection of fossils, with funds for the maintenance of the collection, and the endowment of a professorship on his favourite subject, geology. The formation of this museum was regarded by Dr. Whewell as one of the most remarkable occurrences in the progress of descriptive geology in England. The Woodwardian museum still subsists, a monument of the sagacity with which its author so early saw the importance of such a collection.

Dr. Woodward died of a decline, at his apartments in Gresham college, 26th April, 1728, in the 63rd year of his age; and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a handsome monument of white marble bears the following inscription to his memory :—

M.S.  
 JOHANNIS WOODWARD,  
 medici celeberrimi,  
 philosophi nobilissimi,  
 ejus,  
 ingenium et doctrinam  
 scripta, per terrarum ferè orbem  
 pervulgata,  
 liberalitatem verò et patriæ caritatem  
 Academia Cantabrigiensis, muni-  
 ficientia ejus aucta,  
 opibus ornata,  
 in perpetuum declarabit.  
 Natus kal. Maii, A.D. 1665;  
 obiit 7 kal. Maii, 1728.  
 Richardus King,  
 tribunus militum, fabrùmque præfectus,  
 amico optimè de se merito  
 D. S. P.\*

Dr. Woodward was a valued contributor to the Philosophical Transactions, and published therein his discovery of the secret of making Prussian blue. His separate works are as follows :—

An Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth and Terrestrial

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\* For much in this brief sketch I am indebted to Mr. Weld's History of the Royal Society.

Bodies, especially minerals; as also of the Sea, Rivers, and Springs; with an Account of the Universal Deluge, and of the Effects that it had upon the Earth. 8vo. Lond. 1695.

Remarks upon the Ancient and Present state of London, occasioned by some Roman Urns, Coins, and other Antiquities lately discovered. 8vo. Lond. 1713.

*Naturalis Historia Telluris illustrata et aucta, una cum ejusdem Defensione, præsertim contra nuperas objectiones Camerarii.* 8vo. Lond. 1714.

The State of Physick and Diseases, with an Inquiry into the Causes of the late increase of them, but more particularly of the Small-pox, with some Considerations upon the new practice of Purging in that Disease. 8vo. Lond. 1718.

GEORGE COLEBROOK, M.D., was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge. He was created master of arts (*Comitiis Regiis*) 1690; proceeded M.D. in 1697; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1698; and a Fellow 22nd March, 1702-3. Dr. Colebrook delivered the Gulstonian lectures "on the Vessels of the Thorax," in 1707, and the Harveian Oration in 1711. He was Censor in 1708, 1710, 1712; and was named an Elect, in place of Dr. Goodall deceased, 14th October, 1712. He died 24th July, 1716, and is commemorated in our Annals as "a very worthy, honest man, learned and industrious in his profession. He had," continues the record, "a great affection to the interests of the College."

GIDEON HARVEY, M.D., was born about the year 1669, and on the 12th May, 1688, was inscribed on the philosophy line at Leyden. He graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden in 1690 (*D.M.I. de Febre Ardente*, 4to), and was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (*per literas Regias*) in 1698 as a member of Catherine hall. Dr. Gideon Harvey was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 3rd April, 1699, and a Fellow 22nd March, 1702-3. He was Censor in 1714, 1726; *Consiliarius* in 1736, 1737, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1747, and was named an Elect in 1716. He died in 1754 or the following year, being then the father of the College. Dr. Harvey held the lucrative appointment of



physician to the Tower of London. "About the latter end of king William's reign," says Mr. Wadd, "there was a great debate who should succeed the deceased physician to the Tower. The contending parties were so equally matched in their interests and pretensions that it was extremely difficult to determine which should have the preference. The matter was at length brought to a compromise, and Gideon Harvey was promoted to that office for the same reason that Sextus V was advanced to the pontificate, because he was in appearance sickly and infirm, and his death was expected in a few months. He, however, survived not only his rivals, but all his contemporary physicians, and died after he had enjoyed his sinecure above fifty years."\*

\* Gideon Harvey, the physician to the Tower, is not to be confounded, as has hitherto been done, and was so by me in the former edition, with another person of his name, probably his father, Gideon Harvey, M.D., the author of the "Conclave of Physicians," and many other small books of questionable character, who was not of our London College. This Gideon Harvey, M.D., senior, was born about 1637, and educated in the Low Countries, where he acquired a good knowledge of Latin and Greek. He was admitted at Exeter college, Oxford, but left that university without taking a degree. Going thence to Leyden, where I meet with him in January, 1657, he studied under Vander Linden, Vanhorne, and Vorstius, all teachers of acknowledged excellence. He was taught chemistry by a German then residing at Leyden, and there also he learned the practical part of surgery and the business of an apothecary. After this he visited France, and on his return to Holland was appointed physician in ordinary to king Charles II, then in exile. On the title page of one of his books, "A New Discourse of the Small Pox and Malignant Fevers," 16mo., Lond., 1685, he styles himself, "in the time of the Rebellion, Fellow of the College of Physicians at the Hague." Harvey subsequently returned to England, and was shortly sent to Flanders, as physician to the English army there; but getting tired of his appointment he resigned his commission, travelled through Germany into Italy, spent some time at Padua, Bologna, and Rome, and then returned through Switzerland and Holland to England. He had probably taken a doctor's degree at Leyden, ere leaving that university. The date of his death thus far escapes me. His books, which were numerous, attained a certain notoriety in their day, but were never esteemed by the profession. He seems, says one account of him, to have been "an hypothetical prater throughout, and to have differed just as much from his great namesake, the discoverer of the circulation, as a quack differs from

SIR DAVID HAMILTON, M.D., was a native of Scotland. On the 30th October, 1683, being then twenty years of age, he entered on the physic line at Leyden. He graduated doctor of medicine in the university of Paris (D.M.I. de Passione Hysterica, 4to. 1686), and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th April, 1688. On the 25th June, 1703, being then physician in ordinary to the queen, he was admitted a Fellow of the College. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 5th May, 1708. Sir David Hamilton was the leading practitioner of midwifery in the metropolis, and is said to have amassed in the exercise of his profession a fortune of 80,000*l.*, all of which was lost in one year, 1720, in the South Sea

a true physician." The following list includes the chief of his publications:—

*Archeologia Philosophica Nova, or New Principles of Philosophy.* 4to. Lond. 1663.

*A Discourse of the Plague.* 4to. Lond. 1665.

*Morbus Anglicus, or the Anatomy of Consumptions.* 12mo. Lond. 1666.

*Little Venus Unmasked, or a perfect discovery of the French Pox.* 12mo. Lond. 1671.

*Great Venus Unmasked, or a more exact discovery of the Venereal Disease.* 8vo. Lond. 1672.

*De Febribus Tractatus theoreticus, et practicus præcipuè, quo Praxin curandarum Februm continuarum modernam esse lethiferam et barbaram abundè patefit.* 8vo. Lond. 1672.

*The Disease of London, or a New Discovery of the Scurvy.* 8vo. Lond. 1674.

*The Conclave of Physicians, in two Parts, detecting their Intrigues, Frauds, and Plots against their Patients, &c.* 12mo. Lond. 1683.

*The Family Physician and the House Apothecary.* 18mo. Lond. 1676.

*A Memorable Case of a Nobleman; moreover the Art of Curing the most dangerous of Wounds by the first Intention.* 8vo. Lond. 1685.

*The Art of Curing Diseases by Expectation.* 12mo. Lond. 1689.

*The Vanities of Philosophy and Physic.* 3rd edit. 8vo. Lond. 1702.

*A Treatise of the Small Pox and Measles.* 12mo. Lond. 1696.

His portrait, probably at Exeter college, Oxford, was engraved by Pierre Phillippe.

scheme.\* “He was,” says Daniel Turner, “better qualified for the chirurgical operation of delivery than the medical province of prescription.”† He lived in Bow-lane, and died 28th August, 1721, being then physician to the princess of Wales.

He was the author of—

*Tractatus duplex; prior de Praxeos Regulis; alter de Febre Miliari.* 8vo. Lond. 1710;

and of some pamphlets of a religious tendency. In “*The Private Christian’s Witness to the Truth of Christianity*,” he represents it as the matter of his frequent experience, that future events were pointed out to him in the course of his praying, in such a manner that he could judge as to the success he should have in his undertakings.

ROGER KENYON, A.B., was the son of Edward Kenyon, rector of Prestwich, in Lancashire. He was educated at Stockport school, was admitted a pensioner of St. John’s college, Cambridge, 10th April, 1682, commenced A.B. 1685, and was elected a fellow of his college. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1703. He was a non-juror and died at St. Germain’s. He was instrumental in the publication of Charles Leslie’s works in 2 vols. folio, 1721.

ROBERT NASMYTH was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th February, 1703–4. He practised at Great Yarmouth.

\* Houston’s *Memoirs of his own Lifetime.* 8vo. Lond. 1653, p. 82.

† “*Vitæ integritate spectabilis, literis doctus, et in arte suâ peritus extitit David Hamilton, Medicus Annæ reginæ. Vir quam maximè benignus, pauperes ægrotos sæpe visitavit, et non solum remedia præscripsit, sed quidquid, arte suâ, die Dominicâ acquisivit iis liberaliter largitus est; facinus eo magis laude dignum, quod non gloriose sed quam privatim, actum sit.*” *Oratio Harveiana habita 18 Octobris, 1775, Auctore Donaldo Monro, M.D.*

EDMUND FROST, a practitioner at Hunston, in Suffolk, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 26th April, 1704.

THOMAS HODGSON was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th March, 1704-5. He practised at Lancaster.

JOHN SHEPPARD was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 16th April, 1705. He practised at Framlingham, in Suffolk.

THOMAS WHALLEY was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 20th June, 1705. He was then practising with much repute at Lewes.

TOBIAS WHARTON, of Stockton, in the county of Durham, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 10th August, 1705.

BENJAMIN WALLER, of Newport Pagnell, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th December, 1705.

JOHN TURNER, of Enfield, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 25th March, 1706.

EDWARD BODENHAM, of Benenden, Kent, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 14th June, 1706.

JAMES BAYLES was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 24th June, 1706. He practised at Bideford, North Devon.

JOHN ADDENBROOKE, M.D.—A native of Staffordshire, was educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1701; A.M. 1705; and on the 3rd September, 1706, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians,



being represented as then of West Bromwich, in his native county. He graduated M.D. at Cambridge in 1712, and would seem to have practised his faculty for some years at Cambridge; but of his professional career little is known. He died on the 7th June, 1719, aged thirty-nine; and by his will bequeathed about four thousand pounds "to erect and maintain a small physical hospital" at Cambridge, now known as Addenbrooke's hospital. The sum left by Dr. Addenbrooke being found insufficient for its support, an Act of Parliament was obtained in the year 1766, for making it a general hospital; and in October of the same year it was opened for the reception of patients, since which it has been chiefly supported by voluntary contributions. It was, however, further endowed in 1813 by Mr. John Bowtell, a bookseller and stationer in Cambridge, who bequeathed to the institution 7,000*l*. Three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, a portion of which was appropriated to the addition of two wings. Dr. Addenbrooke is commemorated by the following inscription in the chapel of Catherine hall :—

M. S.

JOHANNIS ADDENBROOKE, M.D.

de Swinford Regis in Comitatu Staffordiæ,  
hujus Collegii olim Socii.

Obiit 7<sup>mo</sup> die Junii An<sup>o</sup> Dom: 1719. Æt: 39.

JAMES DRAKE, M.D., was born at Cambridge, in 1667. He was educated at Caius college, and as a member of that house proceeded M.B. 1690, M.D. 1694. Settling in London, he was patronised by Sir Thomas Millington, and some other eminent physicians, and in 1701 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1698; and a Fellow 30th September, 1706. Dr. Drake was a man of warm feelings, and, preferring politics to physic, became a violent party writer. He was concerned in 1697 in the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "Commendatory Verses upon the Author of prince Arthur and king Arthur;" and in 1702 he pub-

lished "The History of the last Parliament begun at Westminster Feb. 10, in the 12th year of king William, A.D. 1700." The House of Lords, thinking that this work reflected too severely on the memory of the king, summoned the author before them in May, 1702, and ordered him to be prosecuted by the attorney-general. He was brought to trial, but acquitted. In 1704 Dr. Drake, in concert with Mr. Poley, the member for Ipswich, wrote "The Memorial of the Church of England, humbly offered to the consideration of all true lovers of the Church and Constitution." This pamphlet was anonymous, and every precaution was taken by the authors to elude discovery. The treasurer Godolphin, and the other great officers of the Crown, therein severely reflected on, were so incensed at the publication that they represented it to the queen, as an insult on her honour, and as conveying an intimation that the Church was in danger under her administration. In the speech from the throne, 27th October, 1705, her Majesty alluded to "The Memorial," and was addressed by both Houses of Parliament upon that occasion. Soon afterwards the queen, on the petition of the House of Commons, issued a proclamation for discovering the author of the pamphlet. Drake was generally suspected, but proof could not be obtained against him; and even the masked female who conveyed the MS. to the printer could never be discovered. Parliament, however, was not the only body that resented the publication; for the grand jury of the city of London having presented it at the sessions, as "a false, scandalous, and traitorous libel," it was forthwith burnt in the sight of the Court then sitting, and afterwards before the Royal Exchange by the common hangman. In April, 1706, Dr. Drake was prosecuted for the publication of "Mercurius Politicus," a newspaper which reflected seriously upon the conduct of Government. The case was argued in the court of Queen's Bench, when, upon a flaw in the information, the trial was adjourned; and in November following the doctor was acquitted; but the Government

brought a writ of error. The severity of this prosecution, joined to repeated disappointments, and, it is said, ill-usage from some of his political party, produced a fever, and that fever death, on the 2nd March, 1706-7.\* "Dr. Drake was a man of quick, pregnant parts, well stored with learning, and improved by good conversation. He had a great mastery of the English tongue, and wrote with ease and fluency, in a manly style. Though various judgments were passed upon his political writings, according to people's different humours, passions, and interests, yet all agreed in commending his way of writing."†

Dr. Drake is remembered in the profession by his "*Anthropologia Nova ; or a New System of Anatomy, describing the Animal Economy, and a Short Rationale of many Distempers incident to Human Bodies,*" 2 vols. 8vo. ; a work once highly and deservedly popular, which was finished a short time only before the author's decease, and was published in 1707, with a commendatory preface by Dr. Wagstaffe, reader of anatomy at Surgeons' hall, and physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital. It came to a second edition in 1717, and to a third in 1727, and continued to maintain its popularity until displaced by the "*Anatomy,*" of Cheselden. Dr. Drake added notes to the English translation of "*Le Clerc's History of Medicine ;*" and in the "*Philosophical Transactions*" there is a clever paper from his pen, "*On an Influence of Respiration on the Motion of the Heart, hitherto unobserved.*" He was also the author of a comedy, "*The Sham Lawyer, or the Lucky Extravagant,*" chiefly borrowed from two of Fletcher's plays, which was produced at the Theatre Royal. In 1703 he sent to the press "*Historia Anglo-Scotica ; or, an Impartial History of all that happened between the Kings*

\* "The second day of this month (March, 1706-7) Dr. James Drake, Fellow of this College, died of a fever: a gentleman of very pregnant parts and good learning, as appears by the writings he has left behind him, and deserved a much better treatment from the great world than he met with in it."—*Annals*, vol. vii, p. 244.

† *Biographia Britannica*.

and Kingdoms of England and Scotland, from the beginning of the reign of William the Conqueror to the reign of queen Elizabeth." This was publicly burnt at Edinburgh, as his "Memorial" had been in London. The "Memorial" was reprinted in 1711, with an introductory preface containing the life of the author,—a memoir which has formed the basis of all subsequent sketches of this unfortunate man. His portrait by Thomas Foster was engraved by M. Van Gucht.

JAMES KEITH, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of 15th July, 1704; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1706. He died 1st November, 1726.

JOHN WATTS, of Aylesbury, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th December, 1706.

RALPH GILBERT, LL.D., was educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge, of which society he became a fellow. He proceeded LL.B. 1698; LL.D. 1705; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 17th April, 1707.

EDWARD TARRY, of South Mimms, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 28th April, 1707.

CHARLES THIRLBY, of Bristol, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1707.

THOMAS BROWNE, M.D., was the only son of Dr. Edward Browne, a distinguished fellow, and for seven years President of our College, by his wife, a daughter of Christopher Terne, M.D. He was born in London, and baptized at St. Andrew's Undershaft, 21st January, 1672-3, but spent most of his childhood at Norwich with his grandfather, the distinguished author of the



“Religio Medici,” and in that city would seem to have received his rudimentary education. At a suitable age he was sent to Cambridge, and entered at Trinity college, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1695, M.D. 1700. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1704, and a Fellow 30th September, 1707. On the death of his father, in 1708, Dr. Thomas Browne came into possession of a good house and estate at Northfleet, Kent, and retiring thither, gave way, if we may credit Le Neve’s statement, to habits of gross intemperance. He was killed in 1710, by a fall from his horse, while riding in a state of intoxication from Gravesend to Southfleet. His remains were interred in the church of Northfleet, and at the foot of his father’s monument is the following short memento :—

Hic etiam situs est THOMAS BROWNE, M.D., ejusdem Edwardi Browne filius unicus. Ex hac vitâ migravit Anno Ætatis 36° Annoque Domini 1710.

In 1698 he had married his cousin Alethea, fourth and youngest daughter of his uncle Henry Fairfax, esq., but she died in 1704, leaving no children, and was buried at Hurst, in Berkshire. Among the Sloane MSS. (No. 1,900) is an account in Dr. Thomas Browne’s handwriting of a tour he took, in company with Dr. Robert Plot, “for the discovery of antiquities and curiosities in England.” This was published for the first time in Mr. Wilkin’s excellent edition of the works of Sir Thomas Browne.

SAMUEL ESTEVE, M.D.—A French Protestant refugee, and a doctor of medicine of Montpellier, of 22nd July, 1673, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1707. His marriage with Marie Jacquin, in 1694, is recorded in the register of the French chapel, Hungerford market.\* In his will

\* Burns’ History of the French, Walloon, and other foreign Protestant refugees, p. 148.

he gives the reversion of fifty pounds per annum to the congregation of French Protestants then assembling in the parish of St. Martin Orgars, in the city.

RICHARD MORTON, M.D., was the only son of Dr. Richard Morton, a Fellow of the College before mentioned. He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, as a member of Catherine hall, in 1695; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1696: and a Fellow 22nd December, 1707. Dr. Morton was appointed physician to Greenwich hospital, in April, 1716, and died there 1st February, 1729-30. He has some verses prefixed to his father's *Pyretologia*.

FRANCIS BELLINGER.—An undergraduate of Brasenose college, Oxford, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th March, 1708. He practised for a time at Stamford, but eventually removed to London, and died in September, 1721. He was the author of a work entitled—

A Discourse concerning the Nutrition of the Fœtus in the Womb. 8vo. Lond. 1717.

A Treatise concerning the Small Pox. 8vo. Lond. 1721.

LAWRENCE BANYER was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 26th May, 1708. He practised at Wisbeach. Two of this name were buried at Wisbeach; which was the Extra-Licentiate I have no means of determining. The following certified copy, from the "Register Books of Wisbeach, St. Peter and St. Paul," is before me:—

Burials. 1720. June 7th. Lawrence Banyer, Gent.  
1728. Jan. 26. Lawrence Banyer, Gent.

FRANCIS LEE, A.M.—A native of Surrey, born 2nd March, 1661, was educated at Merchant Taylor's school, whence he was elected in 1679 probationary fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, as a member of which he

proceeded A.B. 9th May, 1683 ; A.M. 19th March, 1686. In 1691 he was deprived of his fellowship, for being a non-juror, and diverting to medicine, proceeded to Leyden, and on the 11th May, 1692, being then thirty years of age, was inscribed on the physic line there. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1708. He died at Gravelines 23rd August, 1719.

JOHN LACY, of Berkhamstead, co. Herts, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd July, 1708.

JAMES LADDS, M.D., was educated at Caius college, Cambridge. On the 27th May, 1689, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden. Returning to Cambridge, he proceeded M.B. 1690 ; M.D. 3rd July, 1695. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1707, and a Fellow 23rd December, 1708. He was Censor in 1715, 1722, and dying 3rd January, 1724-5, was buried on the 12th at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

WILLIAM GRIMBALSTON, M.D., was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded master of arts in 1688 ; and on the 1st of October in that year was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. The College having been ordered by the queen to name a physician to attend the fleet and soldiers designed for the West Indies, recommended Dr. Grimalston, who had expressed his willingness to undertake that office. He was appointed to it. Proceeding doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1696, he was admitted a Candidate of the College 22nd December, 1707, and a Fellow 23rd December, 1708. Dr. Grimalston married Mary, a daughter of Philip Chetwode, of Oakley hall, co. Stafford, esq., by his wife, Hester, daughter and heiress of William Touchet, of Whitley, in the county of Chester, esq. Dr. Grimalston died 29th September, 1725.

HENRY LEVETT, M.D., was the son of William Levett, of Swindon, co. Wilts, esq., and was educated at the Charterhouse. On the 12th June, 1686, being then eighteen years old, he was matriculated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, and in July of the same year was elected demy of Magdalen college; but being elected to a fellowship at Exeter college, he removed thither, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 24th November, 1692; A.M. 7th July, 1694; M.B. 4th June, 1695; and M.D. 22nd April, 1699. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1707; and a Fellow 23rd December, 1708; was Censor in 1717; Treasurer, 1718, 1719, 1720, and again for 1723 and 1724. He was physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and to the Charterhouse; to the first he was elected 29th April, 1707, to the second in 1713. Dr. Levett restored, or more properly rebuilt the physician's house at the Charterhouse, and left to his successors in that office the commodious residence in Charterhouse-square, on the left of the archway leading into the Charterhouse. He died at this his residence, in July, 1725. He was buried in the chancel of the Charterhouse chapel, where there is a monument with the following inscription:—

H. S. E.

Apud suos Carthusianos,  
quos ita semper unice dilexit et coluit,  
ut, quorum intra parietes enutritus est,  
in iisdem vivere voluerit et mori

HENRICUS LEVETT, M.D.

qui,

Oxonie

è Collegio S. Magdalenæ  
in Socium cooptatus Exoniensem :

Londini

Noscomio S. Bartholomæi præpositus,  
et in Regali Medicorum Societate  
non unâ vice et Censor et Thesaurarius :  
ad hujusce insuper Hospitii eam accersitus,  
Ædes sibi pro suo munere destinatas  
sumptu haud modico instauravit,  
easque egregium suecessoribus suis donum  
et sibi ipsi monumentum reliquit.  
Diversis hujusce vitæ officiis



quocunque ea in loco obtigerant  
 felicitèr functus,  
 omnium commodis inserviit,  
 et omnibus gratiam  
 et sine invidia laudem consecutus est:  
 erat enim ingenio  
 simplici, aperto, perhumano,  
 antiquis moribus et fide,  
 neque illo quisquam  
 aut amici aut viri probi,  
 aut medici denique scientis et assidui  
 partes cumulatus explevit.  
 Ob. Julii A.C. 1725. Æt. 58.

THOMAS CROW, M.D., was of Caius college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of medicine 1694; doctor of medicine 1699. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1707, and a Fellow 23rd December, 1708. He was Censor in 1713 and 1720. Dr. Crow in 1720, being then senior censor, gave to the college the clock now in the reading-room, then valued at 30*l*. He took a very active part in the preparation of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* of 1746; and at his own cost furnished every member of the College with a printed copy, first of the original draft of the work; and subsequently of it as finally agreed on by the committee for presentation to the College. Dying 11th August, 1751, aged eighty, he bequeathed to St. Luke's hospital (of which he was vice-president) 400*l*.; to St. Thomas's and Christ's hospitals 100*l*. each; and to the College of Physicians 50*l*. and his library of Greek and Latin books, a very choice collection.\*

\* The following are clauses from his will:—"I give to the College of Physicians 50*l*. in consideration of some loss sustained by them by a tenant of my recommending." "I, Thomas Crow, do make this codicil to my last will and testament. I give to the President and College of Physicians in London and their successors for an addition to their library such of my printed books only as have no English in them and as they have not already in their library; and if they like any copies of the printed books in my library better than the printed books of the like kind now in the college library, or if mine be better copies, though they have them already (I mean

HENRY PLUMPTRE, M.D., was born in Nottinghamshire and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which house he was admitted a pensioner 19th January, 1697-8. He graduated A.B. 1701-2, and on the 15th February, 1702-3 was admitted a fellow of his college, an office he vacated by not taking orders 4th July, 1707. He proceeded A.M. 1705 and M.D. per literas Regias in 1706. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1707, and a Fellow 23rd December, 1708. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1711; the Harveian oration in 1722; and on the 19th March, 1732-3, was appointed to succeed Dr. Walter Harris as Lumleian lecturer. Dr. Plumptre was Censor in 1717, 1722, 1723, 1736; Registrar from 1718 to 1722 inclusive; Treasurer 13th July, 1725, in place of Dr. Levett, deceased; and Consiliarius 1735, 1738, 1739. On the 5th August, 1720, he "presented to the college a writing standish of plate of 80 ounces." He was named an Elect 5th May, 1727; and occupied the Presidential chair for six consecutive years, viz., from 1740 to 1745 inclusive. During the whole of the period that Dr. Plumptre was president the fifth Pharmacopœia Londinensis was in course of revision and re-construction. To its improvement he devoted his best exertions and energy, and to him it would seem was mainly due the simplification in the formulæ that distinguished the work from all its predecessors. The Pharmacopœia was published in the summer of 1746. Dr. Plumptre died 26th November, 1746.\* The

such as have no English), I give unto the College, to be chosen by Dr. Letherland, Dr. Hall, and Dr. Reeve, or any of them, within three months after my decease and after they have chosen for the College, as I doubt not they will do very fairly, I give all the remainder of my printed books as have no English in them I give them to my good friend, Mr. Paul of Cannon-street, London, surgeon."

\* "Meministis ipsi quàm variâ ille abundaret doctrinâ; quo ingenio floreret; quam splendide amplissimum apud vos magistratum gereret; ut omni studio, gratiâ, auctoritate incumberet ad hanc tuendam Remp. Nee minori sanè eurâ et diligentîâ medicinæ ipsius cultui et castitati prospexit; qui Pharmacopœiæ nostræ corrigendæ

portrait of this physician, possessed by the College, was presented by himself 1st October, 1744. The doctor was physician to St. Thomas's hospital, an office he resigned in 1736. Dr. Plumptre was the author of a pamphlet entitled "A Serious Conference between Scaramouch and Harlequin," having reference to the controversy then raging between Dr. Woodward and Dr. Friend.\*

JOHN TURNER had previously practised as an apothecary, but, having been disfranchised of his Company, he was, after the usual examinations, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1708. He was the author of a small work—

*De Febre Britannicâ Anni 1712 Schediasma.* 4to. Lond. 1713. |

STEPHEN HALL was a son of Mr. Henry Hall, a citizen and merchant taylor of London, who died 31st March, 1730. He had practised for some years as a surgeon in London, but, having relinquished that branch of the profession, was on the 1st February, 1708–9, admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was subsequently appointed physician to Greenwich hospital, and died 29th October, 1731, aged fifty-six. He was buried in the family vault at West Ham, and is commemorated with his

*tam sedulo invigilaverit, ineonditasque medicamentorum farragines et inexplicabiles mixturas tam prudenti delectu, tam eleganti simplicitate, temperaverit. Idem pariter in vitâ constans veritatis non fucatæ cultor, et inimicus fraudis; in eireulis, in congressionibus familiarium festivus, duleis, urbanus, non, nisi apud ægros, se professus medicum. Neque enim oportere visum est supercilium, et rugas, et senectutem induere; nec dissociabiles esse res judieavit jucunditatem et sapientiam. Felicem illum ingenii, qui seria sua quasi aliud agens et ludibundus expedire potuit; et ne ludebat quidem, ut non in eo simul nescio quid egregii et excellentis elucesceret!" Oratio Harvciana anno MDCCLXI habita, auctore Georgio Baker.*

\* Rouse's *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Friend.* 8vo. Lond. 1731, p. 84.

father and other members of his family on a handsome altar tomb there.

ABRAHAM CARSLAKE, M.B., was of Exeter college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 14th October, 1701; A.M. 16th June, 1704; M.B. 9th December, 1708. He appeared at the College 10th March, 1708-9, and "was examined particularly for the sea service, being recommended for that purpose by the right honourable the earl of Pembroke, lord high admiral of England, and was well approved of by the President and Elects, and the following certificate was given him by them:—

We, the President and three of the Elects of the College of Physicians, London, have, according to Act of Parliament and in obedience to his Excellency the Lord High Admiral of England, examined Mr. Abraham Carslake, bachelor of physick, in the university of Oxford, and do approve of him as duly qualified to serve Her Majesty as a Physician in Her Majesty's fleet.  
Witness our hands Mar. 10, 1708."

GEORGE LAMB was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, but left the university without taking a degree. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th October, 1709, and was then residing at Wallingford, co. Berks.

JOHN RICHARDSON was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th October, 1709. He practised at Alnwick, his native place, and was living in 1748.

NATHANIEL SALMON, LL.B., was the son of the Rev. Thomas Salmon, rector of Mepsall, in Bedfordshire, by his wife, a daughter of the notorious serjeant Bradshaw. He was admitted at Benet college, Cambridge, 11th June, 1690, and took the degree of bachelor of laws in 1695. Shortly after this he took orders in the church of England, and was for some time curate of Westmill, co. Herts. Though he had taken the oaths



to king William III. he refused to do so to queen Anne, and when he could no longer officiate as a clergyman he applied himself to the study of physic, which he practised first at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, and afterwards at Bishop's Stortford. He was settled at the last-named town 3rd February, 1709-10, when he was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He died 2nd April, 1742. He was a voluminous writer, as the following list of his works testifies :—

A Survey of the Roman Antiquities in the Midland Counties of England. 8vo. 1726.

A Survey of the Roman Stations in Britain, according to the Roman Itinerary. 8vo. 1728.

The History of Hertfordshire, describing the county and its ancient monuments, particularly the Roman, with the characters of those who have been the chief possessors of the lands, and an account of the most memorable occurrences. Folio. 1728.

The Lives of the English Bishops from the Restoration to the Revolution. 8vo. 1733.

The Antiquities of Surrey, collected from the most ancient records, with some account of the present state and natural history of the county. 8vo. 1736.

The History and Antiquities of Essex, from the collections of Mr. Strangeman, with notes and illustrations. Folio. 1739.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT, M.D., was descended from the noble family of his name and was the son of a clergyman of the episcopal church of Scotland. He was born at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, and was educated at the university of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine. The Revolution deprived the father of his church preferment; and though he was possessed of a small paternal estate, yet necessity compelled the son to seek his fortune abroad. Dr. Arbuthnot therefore quitted Scotland, and went to reside at Doncaster, where, however, he met with so little success that he speedily left, and coming to London found an abode in the house of Mr. William Pate, a "learned" woollen draper. He commenced his career in town by teaching mathematics, but the appearance

in 1695 of Dr. Woodward's "Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth," containing as Arbuthnot thought, an account of the deluge wholly inconsistent with truth, induced him to publish a reply. This work not only excited much curiosity, but had the further, and, as regarded his interests, the more important effect of attracting attention towards himself, and of giving him no small degree of literary fame. This soon afterwards received a considerable and deserved increase by his "Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning." 8vo. 1700. About this time Arbuthnot commenced practice in the metropolis, and as his contemporaries testify, with every qualification to ensure success. His extensive learning and facetious and agreeable conversation, introduced him by degrees to practice, and he soon became eminent in the profession. Being accidentally at Epsom when prince George of Denmark was suddenly taken ill, he was called to his assistance. The doctor's advice was successful, and the prince recovering employed him ever afterwards as his physician. In 1709, upon the indisposition of Dr. Hannes, Arbuthnot was appointed physician in ordinary to queen Anne, and soon obtained her Majesty's high favour. Swift calls him "the Queen's favourite physician," and "the Queen's favourite." As her Majesty's physician, Arbuthnot was instrumental in recovering the queen from a dangerous illness, and to this incident Gay, in the prologue to the "Shepherd's Week," thus alludes:—

A skilful leech (so God him speed)  
 They say had wrought this blessed deed.  
 This leech Arbuthnot was yclept,  
 Who many a night not once had slept;  
 But wateh'd our graeious Sovereign still:  
 For who could rest while she was ill?  
 Oh! may'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep,  
 Sheer swains! oh sheer your softest sheep  
 To swell his couch; for well I ween,  
 He saved the realm, who saved the Queen.  
 Quoth I, please God, I'll high with glee  
 To Court, this Arbuthnot to see.

Arbuthnot was created doctor of medicine at Cam-

bridge 16th April, 1705. On the 12th December, 1707, he was elected an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and as physician in ordinary to the queen, was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 27th April, 1710. He was Censor in 1723; delivered the Harveian Oration in 1727; and was named an Elect in place of Dr. Slare, deceased, 5th October, 1727. On the 12th November, 1713, he was appointed by the queen physician to Chelsea hospital.

Dr. Arbuthnot's gentle manners, extensive learning, and excellent talents introduced him to the intimate acquaintance and warm friendship of the most celebrated literary characters of his time—to Pope, Swift, Gay, and Parnell, whom he met as a member of the Scriblerus club. It was not long before Arbuthnot added a new lustre to that constellation of wits by the brightness of his own. With Pope and Swift his relations were of the most intimate kind. Arbuthnot possessed all the wit of the dean without his virulence and indelicacy; and a considerable portion of the genius of Pope, without his querulous discontent. In 1714 he engaged with them in a design to write a satire on the abuses of human learning in every branch, which was to have been executed in the manner of Cervantes, under the history of feigned adventures. They had observed that these abuses still kept their ground against all that the gravest and ablest authors could say to discredit them. They concluded, therefore, that the force of ridicule was wanting to quicken their disgrace, which was here in its place, when the abuses had already been detected by sober reasoning, and truth was in no danger of suffering by the premature use of so powerful an instrument. But a stop was put to this project by the queen's death, when they had only drawn out an imperfect essay towards it, under the title of "The First Book of the Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus." Dr. Warburton tells us that "Gulliver's Travels," "The Treatise of the Profound," the "Literary Criti-

cism on Virgil," and the "Memoirs of a Parish Clerk," are only so many detached parts and fragments of this work. The same writer does not hesitate to declare that polite letters never lost more than by the defeat of this scheme, in which each of this illustrious triumvirate would have found exercise for his own peculiar talent, beside constant employment for that which they all had in common. Arbuthnot was skilled in everything that related to science; Pope was master of the fine arts; and Swift excelled in knowledge of the world: wit they had all in equal measure, and so abundant a degree, that no age, perhaps, ever produced three men on whom nature had more bountifully bestowed it, or in whom art had brought it to higher perfection. The queen's death, and the disasters which fell upon his friends on that occasion, deeply affected Arbuthnot's spirits, and to divert his melancholy he paid a visit to his brother at Paris. His stay there however, was but short; he returned to London, and having on the death of the queen lost his apartments in St. James's palace, took a house in Dover-street. He continued to practise his profession with good reputation, and diverted his leisure hours in writing papers of wit and humour. In 1732 he contributed towards detecting and punishing the frauds and abuses which had been carried on under the name of the "Charitable Corporation."

In 1734, having then for some years suffered severely from asthma, Arbuthnot retired to Hampstead, in hopes of finding some relief from his symptoms, but he died at his house in Cork-street, 27th February, 1735, and was buried at St. James's, Piccadilly. He left one son and one daughter; the former, George, was one of the executors to Pope's will, and held the place of first secretary in the Remembrance office. A fine portrait of Dr. Arbuthnot, presumed to be by Jervas, formerly in the possession of Dr. Turton, bishop of Ely, was purchased for the College at the sale of the bishop's effects, in 1864, and is on the staircase. An engraving of Arbuthnot, now exceedingly scarce, is mentioned by



Mr. Wadd as being in the collection of Sir William Musgrave, bart.

Few men have been more esteemed during life than Arbuthnot, none have left behind them a higher character for learning, or for the most elevated social, moral, and religious virtues. The language of eulogy has been well nigh exhausted upon him, and this by some of the wisest and the best of men. He was, in Dr. Johnson's opinion, *the* first among the eminent writers in queen Anne's reign, and the great lexicographer describes him as "a man of great comprehension: skilful in his profession, versed in the sciences, acquainted with ancient literature, and able to animate his mass of knowledge by a bright and active imagination—a scholar with great brilliance of wit—a wit, who in the crowd of life retained and discovered a noble ardour of religious zeal." "Although," wrote lord Orrery, "he was justly celebrated for wit and learning, there was an excellence in his character more amiable than all his other qualifications, I mean the excellence of his heart. He has shown himself equal to any of his contemporaries in humour and vivacity; and he was superior to most men in acts of humanity and benevolence. His very sarcasms are the satirical strokes of good nature; they are like slaps in the face given in jest, the effects of which may raise blushes, but no blackness will appear after the blow. He laughs as jovially as an attendant upon Bacchus, but continues as sober and considerate as a disciple of Socrates. He is seldom serious, except in his attacks on vice, and then his spirit rises with a manly strength and a noble indignation. No man exceeded him in the moral duties of life, a merit still more to his honour, as the ambitious powers of wit and genius are seldom submissive enough to confine themselves within the limitations of morality." Swift said of him "that he was a man who could do everything but walk;" and Dugald Stewart testifies to Arbuthnot's ability in a department of which he was peculiarly qualified to judge. "Let me add,"

says he, "that in the list of philosophical reformers, the authors of 'Martinus Scriblerus' ought not to be overlooked. Their happy ridicule of the scholastic logic and metaphysics is universally known; but few are aware of the acuteness and sagacity displayed in their allusions to some of the most vulnerable passages in Locke's Essay. In this part of the work it is commonly understood that Arbuthnot had the principal share." Lastly Thackeray characterises him as "one of the wisest, wittiest, most accomplished, gentlest of mankind."

Dr. Arbuthnot was the author of—

On the Laws of Chance, or a Method of Calculation of the Hazards of Game plainly demonstrated. 8vo. Lond. 1692.

An Examination of Dr. Woodward's Account of the Deluge, &c., with a comparison between Steno's philosophy and the Doctor's, in the case of marine bodies dug up out of the earth. 8vo. Lond. 1695.

Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures. 4to. Lond. 1727.

An Essay on the Nature of Aliments and the Choice of them, with practical rules of diet in the various constitutions of the human body. 8vo. Lond. 1732.

An Essay on the Effects of Air on Human Bodies. 8vo. Lond. His Miscellaneous Works, with an Account of his Life, appeared in 2 vols., 12mo. Lond. 1770.\*

JOHN RAYNER, of Brotherton, co. York, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd June, 1710. One John Rayner, of Brotherton, doubtless our Extra-Licentiate, is said by Thoresby, the local historian and a family connection, to have died in Jamaica, in 1712. He was of a nonconformist family, and the eldest son of Thomas Rayner, gent., by his wife Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Sykes, of Leeds, merchant.†

ROBERT WELSTEAD, A.M., was the son of Leonard Welstead, of Bristol, gent., and on the 4th December,

\* Rose's New General Biographical Dictionary.

† Information from John Sykes, M.D., of Doncaster, October, 1863.

1689, being then sixteen years of age, was matriculated at St. Edmund hall, Oxford. He was elected demy of Magdalen college, at the "golden election," in 1689, proceeded A.B. 25th June, 1691; A.M. 12th May, 1694; and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th December, 1695. He was then practising at Bristol, where he remained for some years, but eventually removing to London, presented himself before the Censors of the College; and having been re-examined, was admitted a Licentiate 30th September, 1710. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 20th March, 1718, and is said by Dr. Thomson\* to have died 1st February, 1735. He was the author of—

*Tentamen de Variis Hominum Naturis, remediisque ad singulas accommodandis.* 8vo. Lond. 1721.

*De Ætate Vergente Liber, ad Hugonem Reverendum admodum Episcopum Bristolliensem.* 8vo. Lond. 1725.

*De Adultâ Ætate Liber.* 8vo. Lond. 1725.

*De Medicinâ Mentis.* 8vo. Lond. 1726.

*Tentamen alterum de propriis Naturæ Habitibus et remediis ad singulos accommodatis.* 8vo. Lond. 1735.

He also translated—

*Longinus on the Sublime.* 8vo. Lond. 1712.

BAZALIOI ANGIER, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Utrecht 27th June, 1703 (D.M.I. De Apoplexia); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1710.

ARNOLD BOOT BEIRMAN, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Utrecht, of 12th March, 1695. He was a native of West Friesland; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1710, and died in March, 1754, aged eighty-one.

WILLIAM FULLWOOD, M.D.—As an undergraduate of Catherine hall, Cambridge, he was, on the 21st February, 1710–11, admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the

\* History of the Royal Society. 4to. Lond. 1812, p. 34.

College of Physicians. He proceeded M.D. at Cambridge, Comitiiis Regiis, in 1717.

JAMES AUGUSTUS BLONDELL, M.D.—A Parisian by birth, then twenty-five years old, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 28th April, 1691, and graduated doctor of medicine there 17th July, 1692 (D.M.I. de Crisibus). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th March, 1711. He died 5th October, 1734, and was buried at Stepney. He was the author of—

The Strength of Imagination of Pregnant Women examined. 8vo. Lond. 1727.

The Power of the Mother's Imagination over the Fœtus examined, in answer to Dr. D. Turner. 8vo. Lond. 1729.

And he has some verses prefixed to Morton's Pyretologia.

CLIFTON WINTRINGHAM, was the son of the Rev. William Wintringham, vicar of East Retford, co. York, by his wife Gertrude, the daughter of Clifton Rodes, of Sturton, son of Sir Francis Rodes, of Barlborough, bart. He was baptised at East Retford, 11th April, 1689. He was for some time at Jesus college, Cambridge; but he left the university without taking a degree, either in arts or medicine. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 3rd July, 1711; and about that time settled at York, where he practised with the highest reputation and success for more than thirty-five years. He was appointed one of the physicians to the York County hospital in 1746. Dying at York 12th March, 1748, he was buried at St. Michael-le-Belfrey in that city three days later. He had married for his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Nettleton, of Earls Heaton, co. York, and had by her a son, Sir Clifton Wintringham, bart., an army physician and physician in ordinary to George III., to be mentioned subsequently. The elder Clifton Wintringham, the York physician, made his will 21st Janu-



ary, 1746-7, and added a codicil 6th February, 1747-8. It was proved 24th July, 1749. The delay was probably occasioned by his son's continuance abroad: "My son Clifton is at present beyond the seas, attending his Majesty's service."\* His published works, which are full of good sense and practical information, are—

*Tractatus de Podagrâ, in quo plurimæ de ultimis vasis et liquidis et succo nutritio propositæ sunt observationes.* 8vo. Eboraci. 1714.

*A Treatise of Endemic Diseases, explaining the different nature and properties of Airs, Situations, Soils, Water, Diet, &c.* 1718.

*An Essay on Contagious Diseases, more particularly on the Small Pox, Measles, Putrid, Malignant, and Pestilential Fevers.* 8vo. York. 1721.

*Observations on Dr. Freind's History of Physick.* 8vo. Lond. 1726.

*Commentarius Nosologicus, morbos epidemicos et aëris variationes in urbe Eboracensi locisque vicinis per viginti annos grassantes complectens.* 8vo. Lond. 1739.

These were collected and published, with large additions and emendations from the original MSS. in two volumes, 8vo. by his son, Sir Clifton Wintringham, M.D., F.R.S., in 1752.

DANIEL TURNER, M.D., was bred a surgeon, and practised in that capacity for several years in London; but having been disfranchised from his company, he was, on the 22nd December, 1711, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians—an honour of which, if we may judge from the dedication of one of his numerous works, he was duly sensible. Not long after his admission as a Licentiate, he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine, but from what university I have not been able to discover. Dr. Turner had some celebrity in his day; but was, as Mr. Wadd, following Grainger, remarks, too fond of displaying his talents upon paper; the result being, that he published many volumes which are now forgotten. "His cases," continues the author of the "*Nugæ Chirurgicæ*," "are not

\* Information from the Rev. C. Best Robinson, of York, and John Sykes, M.D., of Doncaster.

stated in the most delicate terms ; nor was politeness amongst his excellencies." He has the credit of having invented the cerate composed of oil, wax, and calamine—the *ceratum calaminæ* of the Pharmacopœia, still popularly known as Turner's cerate. Dr. Turner died at his house in Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, on the 13th March 1740–1, aged seventy-four, and was buried in the church of Watton-at-Stone, co. Herts. He deserves to be remembered was it only for the noble sentiment conveyed in the following sentence written when he was seventy-two years of age :—"Be not afraid, nor yet ashamed of your religious principles, however you keep those of politics to yourself. It can be no disgrace for a physician, who owns himself at all times no more than Nature's minister, to acknowledge himself also the servant of Nature's Master." Dr. Turner's memorial at Watton is as follows :—

Nigh unto this place lye the bodyly remains of  
DANIEL TURNER, M.D.,  
late of the College of Physicians of London,  
who departed this life on the 13th day of March, 1740,  
and in the 74th year of his age.

Dr. Turner's portrait, in 1734, by J. Faber, has been engraved. He was the author of—

A Vindication of the Noble Art of Chirurgery. 8vo. Lond. 1695.

A Remarkable Case in Surgery, being an account of an uncommon fracture and depression of the Skull in a Child, accompanied with a vast Imposthume of the Brain. 8vo. Lond. 1709.

De Morbis Cutaneis. A treatise of diseases incident to the Skin. 8vo. Lond. 1723.

Syphilis. A practical dissertation on the Venereal Disease. 8vo. Lond. 1724.

The Art of Surgery. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1725.

On the Force of the Mother's Imagination on the Fœtus in Utero. 8vo. Lond. 1726.

A discourse concerning Gleets. 8vo. Lond. 1729.

An Answer to a Pamphlet on the Power of Imagination in Pregnant Women. 8vo. Lond. 1729.

The Force of the Mother's Imagination upon the Fœtus in Utero still further considered, by way of Reply to Dr. Blondell's book. 8vo. Lond. 1730.

De Morbo Gallico. A treatise published about 200 years past. Republished by D. T. 8vo. Lond. 1730.

A Discourse concerning Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1732.

The Ancient Physician's Legacy impartially surveyed. 8vo. Lond. 1733.

The Drop and Pill of Mr. Ward considered. 8vo. Lond. 1735.

Aphrodisiacus. A summary of the ancient writers on the Venereal Disease. 8vo. Lond. 1736.

SIR JOHN SHADWELL, M.D., was born in London, in 1670, and was the son of Thomas Shadwell, poet laureate and historiographer in the time of William III. He was educated at All Souls' college, Oxford, and proceeded A.B. 1st June, 1689 ; A.M. 26th April, 1693 ; M.B. 19th April, 1697 ; M.D. 5th June, 1701. In 1699 he attended the earl of Manchester on his embassy extraordinary to Louis XIV, and he continued with that nobleman at Paris till 1701. On the 3rd December of that year he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. He was physician in ordinary to queen Anne, and as such was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1712. He held the same appointment to George I and George II, the former of whom conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, 12th June, 1715. He resided in Windmill-street, and in 1735 withdrew from practice and retired to France, where he remained for some time, but returned to his former residence in 1740, and died on the 4th January, 1747.

NATHANIEL BARTLETT, of Wareham, co. Dorset, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th June, 1713.

JOHN CARTLEDGE, A.M.—A master of arts of Magdalen hall, Oxford, of 2nd July, 1700 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1713. He died 29th July, 1752, aged eighty-one.

JOHN GORMAN, M.D., an Irishman, and a doctor of medicine of Rheims of 16th March, 1692, was admitted

a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1713.

JOSEPH EATON, M.D.—A native of Cheshire, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, but a doctor of medicine of Leyden, 19th December, 1686 (D.M.I. de Vertigine, 4to.); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1713. He was originally a nonconformist clergyman. He settled at Macclesfield in 1691, and was successively at Nottingham, Colchester, and London.\*

THOMAS LEWIS was born in Worcestershire, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, but left the university without taking a degree. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1713, and died at his house in Hatton-garden on the 22nd October, 1746.

EDWARD COATSWORTH, M.D.—A native of Durham, and a doctor of medicine of Utrecht of 14th July, 1703 (D.M.I. de Variolis); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1713.

WILLIAM BROWNING, a native of London, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1713.

JOHN GEORGE STEIGHERTAHL, M.D., was a native of Hanover, and physician in ordinary to king George I. whom he accompanied to this country on his accession to the throne of England. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden 12th May, 1688, being then twenty-one years of age, and he graduated doctor of medicine at Utrecht, in 1690 (D.M.I. de Medicamentorum noxis, 4to.). He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, 18th November, 1714, and an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1714. Dr. Steighertahl was "king's professor in the

\* Carpenter's Presbyterianism in Nottingham, pp. 123, 150.



university of Helmstad." He left England in 1727, probably on the death of his royal master, and his name does not appear in the College lists after 1739. He was the author of—

*Disputatio de Matheseos et Historiæ Naturalis utilitate in Medicina.* 4to. Helmstad. 1702.

*De Aquarum Mineralium præstantia.* Helmstad. 1703.

JOHN BEALE.—A native of Berkshire; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1715. One Dr. Beale, a noted man midwife, died 20th June, 1724.\*

JOHN KYNCH, of Wantage, co. Berks, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 7th October, 1715.

—— CRANMER, of Mitcham, Surrey, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 21st January, 1715-6.

EDWARD NORRIS, M.D., was educated at Brazenose college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 26th October, 1686; A.M. 1st June, 1689; M.B. 19th January, 1691; and M.D. 12th March, 1695. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1698, and a Fellow 9th April, 1716. Dr. Norris was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 9th November, 1698. He was brother to Sir William Norris, whom he accompanied on his embassy to the Great Mogul. Dying in 1726, our physician was buried in the chapel of Garston, in the parish of Chidwall, Lancashire, where he is thus commemorated:—

Under this tomb lies interred  
EDWARD NORRIS, M.D., of Speck,  
who departed this life 22 July, 1726,  
in the      year of his age.  
Also ANN, his wife  
died y<sup>e</sup> 3 of January, 1729, aged 53.

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\* Historical Register, 1724.

HUMPHREY COLMER, M.D., was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and proceeded A.B. 12th November, 1692 ; A.M. 25th June, 1695, and M.D., accumulating his degrees in physic, 5th July, 1705. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1706, and a Fellow 9th April, 1716.

JOHN GARDINER, M.D., was of University college, Oxford, and proceeded A.B. 25th June, 1695 ; A.M. 25th June, 1698 ; M.B. 6th May, 1701 ; and M.D. 28th June, 1706. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1708 ; and a Fellow 9th April, 1716 ; was Censor in 1727, 1733, 1738, 1742 ; and was named an Elect 12th August, 1746. Dr. Gardiner resigned his office of Elect, on account of ill-health, 22nd August, 1748, and died very suddenly on the 18th March, 1749, as he was returning in his chair from visiting a patient. He was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

RICHARD MEAD, M.D., was the son of the Rev. Matthew Mead, a celebrated nonconformist divine, and was born at Stepney 11th August, 1673. He received his early education at home, under his father and a private tutor, Mr. John Nesbitt, who resided in the house. In 1688 he was placed under the care of Mr. Thomas Singleton, and in the following year under the celebrated Grævius, at Utrecht. He applied himself to the study of the classics and philosophy, and in 1692 removed to Leyden, where he remained three years, devoting himself with great assiduity to the study of physic. There he was contemporary with Boerhaave, then a student like himself, and with that great and good man Dr. Mead ever afterwards maintained a frequent and friendly intercourse. In the early part of 1695, having completed the usual course of study at Leyden, he, in company with his brother Samuel, Mr. David Polhill, and Dr. Pellett, travelled into Italy, and, whilst at Florence, he had the good fortune to discover the Mensa Isaica,

which for many years had been given over as lost. He took the degree of doctor of philosophy and physic at Padua, 16th August, 1695, and then visited Naples and Rome. On his return to England, about Midsummer, 1696, he settled at Stepney, in the house where he was born, and for the few years that he continued there did a considerable amount of business in that neighbourhood. His father was a man greatly respected, and possessed much local influence, especially among the nonconformists, a numerous and respectable body in Stepney. He availed himself of every possible opportunity to advance his son, and some curious anecdotes are recorded of his efforts in this direction, even from the pulpit. In 1702 Dr. Mead came before the public as an author, by the publication of his "Mechanical Account of Poisons." This work was received with great applause, and at once established his reputation. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1703, one of the council in 1706, and vice-president in 1707. On the 5th May, 1703, he was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital, when he removed from Stepney to Crutched Friars; at a subsequent period he removed to Austin Friars, and about that time was appointed reader of anatomy to the company of barber surgeons. On the 4th December, 1707, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of medicine. Hitherto, for reasons which have never been explained, he had not presented himself for examination before the College of Physicians: now, however, being possessed of an English university degree, he appeared before the Censor's board, underwent the usual examinations, and was admitted a Candidate 25th June, 1708. He was admitted a Fellow 9th April, 1716; was Censor in 1716, 1719, 1724; Harveian Orator in 1723; Elect 5th November, 1735; and in 1744 was chosen President by the Elects, but he desired to be excused, and was so. He was Consiliarius in 1745, 1747, 1748. On the 9th April, 1750, he resigned his office of Elect. On the 7th May, 1745, he was elected

an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

On the death of Dr. Radcliffe, in 1714, Mead removed from Austin Friars to his house in Bloomsbury-square, and, succeeding to much of that physician's practice, resigned his office at St. Thomas's hospital. At a subsequent period (1722), when at the zenith of his reputation, he removed thence to Great Ormond-street. On the accession of George II, Dr. Mead was appointed physician in ordinary to the King, an office he continued to hold to his death.

“ After the most brilliant career of professional and literary reputation, of personal honour, of wealth, and of notoriety, which ever fell in combination to the lot of any medical man, in any age or country, Mead took to the bed, from which he was to rise no more, on the 11th of February, and expired on the 16th of the same month, 1754. His death was unaccompanied by any visible signs of pain. In practice he had been absolutely without a rival; his average receipts had during several years amounted to between six and seven thousand pounds, an enormous sum in relation to the value of money at that period. So great was the anxiety to obtain his opinion, that he daily repaired to a coffee-house in the City, and to another at the West End of the metropolis, to inspect written or to receive oral statements from the apothecaries, and to deliver his decision. His charity and his hospitality were unbounded; the epithet “ princely ” has often been applied to him on this head; but he has truly left an example which men of all ranks may be proud to imitate according to their means. These qualities in Mead were not the result of the accident which exalts or limits our means, but were the spontaneous expression of his heart. His gratuitous advice was ever open, not merely to the indigent, but also to the clergy, and to all men of learning; and he devoted his emoluments to the patronage of literature and of the fine arts in a manner that requires a more distinct mention. Rad-



cliffe was a worthy predecessor of Mead in the magnificent use which he made of his fortune. We may safely challenge any country to produce two individuals of the same profession, and flourishing at the same period, who have with equal generosity applied their revenue to the promotion of science and of erudition, and to the relief of misery. But Mead excelled all the nobility of his age and country in the encouragement which he afforded to the fine arts, and to the study of antiquities. Considered merely in the light of a patron, he would remain, perhaps, the most conspicuous example of that character which biography has celebrated; but when to his exertions in that difficult and often thankless career, are added the most eminent medical practice of his time, consummate acquirements and literary labours important to the healing art, we shall find it difficult to select his equal among the annals of any period. Those excellent traits do not, however, complete his portrait; a noble frankness, suavity of manners, moderation in the estimate of his own merit, and a cordial acknowledgment of the deserts of his contemporaries; liberality, not merely of purse, but also of sentiment, must be drawn in order to finish the likeness.

“Mead possessed in an extreme degree the taste for collecting; but his books, his statues, his medals, were not at all confined to ornament a secluded apartment, or to amuse only his own leisure—the humble student, the unrecommended foreigner, the poor inquirer derived almost as much enjoyment from these unburied treasures as their ingenious owner. In his spacious mansion in Great Ormond-street he had built a gallery, which only his opulence and taste could have filled. The printed catalogue of his library contains 6,592 separate numbers; the most rare and ancient works were to be found there; Oriental, Greek, and Latin MSS. formed no inconsiderable part. His collection of statues, coins, gems, prints, and drawings will probably remain for ever unrivalled amongst private amateurs. His pic-

tures alone were sold at his death for 3,400*l*. Ingenious men sought in his house the best aid for their undertakings, and in the owner their most enlightened as well as most liberal patron. He constantly kept in his pay several scholars and artists, who laboured at his expense for the benefit of the public. His correspondence extended to all the principal literati of Europe. They consulted him and sent him curious presents, but in such acts he was more frequently the creditor than the debtor. The king of Naples sent to request of him a complete collection of his treatises, and in return gave him the great work, which he was then encouraging, on the antiquities of Herculaneum; a compliment not the less flattering from an accompanying invitation to Mead to visit him at his palace. At his table might be seen the most eminent men of the age, both natives and foreigners, and he was often the only individual present who was acquainted with all their different languages. The good of mankind, and the honour of his country, were two of his ruling principles. He persuaded the wealthy citizen Guy to bequeath his fortune towards the foundation of the noble hospital which has honourably consecrated his name.

“Mead was twice married. By his first wife, Ruth Marsh, he had eight children. One of his daughters was married to Sir Edward Wilmot, bart., an eminent physician, who enjoyed the particular favour of George the second and third; another became the wife of Dr. Frank Nicholls, who was the most distinguished anatomical teacher of his time, and was the inventor of corroded anatomical preparations. Mead's second wife was Anne, the daughter of Sir Rowland Alston, bart.

“Although his receipts were so considerable, and although two large fortunes were bequeathed to him, his benevolence, public spirit, and splendid mode of living prevented him from leaving great wealth to his family. The physician who was the Mæcenas of his day, whose mansion was a grand museum, who kept a second table for his humbler dependents, and who was

driven to his country house near Windsor by six horses, was not likely to amass wealth; but he did better—he acted according to his conviction, that what he had gained from the public could not be more worthily bestowed than in the advancement of the public mind, and he truly fulfilled the inscription which he had chosen for his motto, *Non sibi, sed toti.*”\*

Dr. Mead was buried in the Temple church;† but the monument to his memory, with the following inscription from the pen of Dr. Ward, was placed by his son in the north aisle of Westminster abbey:—

M. S.

V. A. RICHARDI MEAD, Archiatri,  
antiquâ apud Buckinghamenses familiâ nati,

\* Life by Dr. Bisset Hawkins in the *Lives of British Physicians*, p. 155 *et seq.*

† Defuncto jam laboribus Radclivio successit sodalium ipsius primus dilectissimus Meadus: Quanta scientia vir! quanta gravitate! quanta dignitate! Qui tantum Radclivium doctrina, quantum Radclivius alios sagacitate superavit. Hic, tam ingenio quam literis instructus, morbos plerosque facile fugavit; de uno autem reportavit victoriam. Ipse primus; de uno, qui, etsi propter ingenium suum, plerumque mitissimum diminutivo quodam nomine appellari solet, (sc: morbilli), tamen aliquando, stragem meditatur horribilem. Hunc peripneumonico esse genere primus intellexit Meadus: atque, viribus ejus penitus perspectis, de eo adeo ample triumphavit, ut nemo medicorum sub vexillo ejus militans huic morbo, unquam cesserit. Neque minus in hoc prorsus divincendo, quam in altero atrocissimo sublevando, valuit Meadus. Modum enim chirurgicum, quo aqua ex hydropicorum abdominibus tota una vice tuto exauriri posset primus docuit Meadus, maximo sane hydropicorum emolumento; qui ante hunc modum inventum plus tædii aut plus periculi in aqua patiebantur exhausti quam doloris in retinenda. Propter hæc illius præclara facinora, quantas ei nos medici debemus gratias? quanto majores ei gens humana, quorum illius, studio atque opera tot ab orci faucibus eripiuntur? Qui vero in arte sua eminuit primus in nulla alia postremus esse voluit. Artes itaque liberales, quam tum plerique singulas, tantum Meadus coluit omnes; quarum amore incensus pretiosissimam Nummorum antiquorum, Picturarum Sculpturarum et Librorum suppellectilem undique conquisivit; quorum nonnullos aliquando elegantiores, quos animo Ipse Regio dare solebat, ab eo Reges ipsi accipere non dedignati sunt. Quis igitur mirari debet si Meadi doctrina et munificentia ita in regionibus exteris refulserint, ut earum



qui famam haud vulgarem medicinam faciendo  
 in primâ juventute adeptus,  
 tantâ nominis celebritate postea inclaruit,  
 ut Medicorum hujus sæculi princeps haberetur.  
 In ægris curandis lenis erat et misericors,  
 et ad pauperes gratuito juvandos semper paratus :  
 inter assiduas autem artis salutaris occupationes,  
 operibus non paueis doctè et eleganter conscriptis,  
 quæ ingenio perspicaci et usn diuturno notaverat,  
 in generis humani commodum vulgavit,  
 literarum quoque et literatorum  
 patronus singularis.  
 Bibliothecam lectissimam optimis et rarissimis libris  
 veterumque artium monumentis refertam  
 comparavit,  
 ubi eruditorum colloquiis labores levabat diurnos.  
 Animo itaque excelso præditus, et moribus humanis,  
 orbisque literati laudibus undique eumulatus,  
 magno splendore et dignitate vitâ peraetâ,  
 annorum tandem æ famæ satur placidè obiit  
 xiv kalendas Martias A.D. MDCCLIV. ætatis suæ lxxxj.  
 artium humaniorum damno haud faciliè reparabili,  
 quibus ipse tantum fuerat decus et præsidium.  
 Bis matrimonio junctus,  
 ex priori decem suscepit liberos,  
 quorum tres tantum superstites sibi reliquit,  
 duas filias viris Arehiatorum honore ornatis nuptas,  
 et unum sui ipsius nominis filium,  
 qui pietatis causâ patri optimè de se merito  
 Monumentum hoc poni curavit.

The College of Physicians are indebted to Dr. Mead

splendor in patriam ejus percussus fuerit. Sed doctum esse pro  
 nihilo duxit vir beneficentissimus nisi Doctorum etiam suseiperet  
 Patrocinium ; quod sane officium adeo egregie præstitit, ut literarum  
 Fautor tam assiduus, tam urbanus, tam munificus nemo privatus  
 certè antea extiterit. Neque profecto fieri potuit, ut qui omnes  
 alias foverat artes, is patrocinari noluerit suæ. Quanto igitur can-  
 dore ? quanta benevolentia erga ejusdem artis professores se ges-  
 serit ? quanta eomite Tyrones semper exeeperit ? quanta studio  
 rem eorum auxerit ? quanta auctoritate nomen eorum protexerit ?  
 Omnes equidem sui temporis Medieos animo vere fraterno amplexas  
 est Meadus. Juniores autem tot et tantis perinde beneficiis quo-  
 tidie divinxit, æ si ad idem Famæ fastigium, quod attigerat Ipse,  
 illos evehere totis viribus contenderet. Testemur hæc, quotquot  
 hic adsimus, qui viri dignissimi benevolentiam toties experti sumus :  
 eredant illa Posteris, qui tot eruditorum opera viro privato inscripta  
 invenient." Oratio ex Harveii instituto Anno MDCCLV auctore  
 Rob: Taylor, p. 27 et seq.



for the fine bust of Harvey in the library. It was done from an original picture in the doctor's collection, and in the old College in Warwick-lane had under it the following inscription by Dr. Ward :—

Hanc Magni illius GULIELMI HARVEII  
senis octogenarii imaginem,  
qui sanguinis circuitum primus monstravit,  
medicinamque rationalem instituit,  
ad picturam archetypam, quam in suo servat Museo,  
effictam,  
honoris causâ hic ponendum curavit  
Richardus Mead Medicus Regius.

The College possess a splendid bust and three portraits of Mead. The former, executed by Roubiliac at the expense of Dr. Askew, and presented by him to the College in 1756, was in Warwick-lane supported on a bracket, which bore the following inscription :—

HANC RICHARDI MEADII effigiem, literarum atque artis medicæ statoris et vindicii perpetui, amicitie causâ ponendam curavit Antonius Askew, M.D. 1756.

The larger and finer portrait was presented by Dr. Charles Chauncey in 1759 ; the portrait in profile by Mrs. Pelham Warren in April, 1836, and the remaining portrait by Mr. Bayford on the 20th March, 1837. There is also in the Censor's room a miniature portrait of Dr. Mead on ivory, which was presented to the College by the late distinguished surgeon, Sir William Fergusson, bart.

Dr. Mead's published works were—

A Mechanical Account of Poisons. 8vo. Lond. 1702.

De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ in Corpore Humano, et Morbis inde oriundis. 8vo. Lond. 1704.

A Short Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion, and the Methods to prevent it. 8vo. Lond. 1720.

Oratio Anniversaria Harvæiana ; accessit Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam a Smyrnæis in Medicorum honorem percussis. 4to. Lond. 1724.

A Discourse on the Plague. 8vo. Lond. 1744.

De Variolis et Morbillis. Accessit Rhazis de iisdem Morbis Tractatus. 8vo. Lond. 1747.

*Medica Sacra: sive de Morbis insignioribus qui in Bibliis memorantur Commentarius.* 8vo. Lond. 1749.

*Monita et Præcepta Medica.* 8vo. Lond. 1751.

RICHARD HALE, M.D., was the son of Richard Hale, by his wife Elizabeth Church, and was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 19th May, 1693; A.M. 4th February, 1695; M.B. 11th February, 1697; and M.D. 23rd June, 1701. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1708; a Fellow 9th April, 1716; was Censor in 1718, 1719, 1724; and Harveian Orator in 1724. Dr. Hale died 26th September, 1728, aged fifty-eight.\* He was a liberal benefactor to the College. In the Annals we read: "August 11, 1729. The College seal was affixed to a discharge of 450*l.* being a legacy of Dr. Hale to the College, for buying of books, &c., which, with 50*l.* he had given in his lifetime, made up the sum of 500*l.*"

At the next quarterly Comitia, held 30th September, 1729, "It was desired by the College that a copy of Dr. Hales's picture might be drawn for the College library."†

JOHN FREIND, M.D., was the third son of the Rev.

\* "Nequè hic prætermittendus est Richardus Hale, qui quantum primo intuitu, ut ii plerumque qui maniacorum curam aliquamdiu habent, quadantenus asper, non illo tamen quisquam benignior, amicior, doctior, aut melior: Eâ quippe comitate et integritate ut religio sibi fuerit alios in errorem ducere, eâ etiam sapientiâ atque eruditione quæ sibi ab aliquo imponi nullatenus paterentur; singulari amore in viros suæ Professionis; multi in illâ nominis, eamque adaugere et exornare omni ratione contendens; Academicorum honorem atque commodum præcipuè promovens; dignitati et utilitati hujus Collegii animitus prospiciens, et legatis quingentis libris pro coemendâ supellectile literariâ, illud munificè ditans; tam probus denique tantusque, tam in arte suâ, quam cæteris vitæ muniis, ut illius lethum fuerit, juxta ac illud L. Crassi apud Ciceronem, Accerbum suis, luctuosum patriæ, grave bonis omnibus." Oratio Harveiana, anno MDCCXXIX, auct. Piercio Dod.

† In the Treasurer's book I read: 1733. October 11th. Paid Mr. Richardson, the lymner, for painting Dr. Hales' picture by Dr. Tyson's order, twenty guineas.

William Freind, A.M., rector of Croughton, Northamptonshire, and was born there in 1675. He was educated at Westminster, under Dr. Busby; and in 1694 was elected thence to Christ Church, Oxford, of which Dr. Aldrich was then the dean. Freind's attainments as a classical scholar were already so distinguished that, in conjunction with Mr. Foulkes, he undertook, under the auspices of Dr. Aldrich, to give a new edition, with Latin notes and translation, of two Greek orations, the one of *Æschines*, the other of *Demosthenes*. They appeared in 1696, under the title of "*Æschinis contra Ctesiphontem et Demosthenis de Coronâ Orationes. Interpretationem Latinam et vocum difficiliorum explicationem adjecerunt P. Foulkes et Io. Freind, Ædis Christi alumni.*" About the same time, Freind undertook the revision of the edition of Ovid's "*Metamorphoses*," which had been prepared for the use of the Dauphin. He took the degree of A.B. 4th June, 1698; of A.M. 12th April, 1701. From the date of his first degree in arts, he applied sedulously to the study of physic; and in 1699 addressed to Sir (then Dr.) Hans Sloane a letter on hydrocephalus, which was published in the twenty-first volume of the "*Philosophical Transactions*." In 1701 he wrote another letter, in Latin, to the same distinguished physician, "*de Spasmi Rarioris Historiâ*," giving an account of some extraordinary cases of convulsion occurring in Oxfordshire, which made at that time a very great noise, and would probably have been magnified into something supernatural had not the writer taken the pains to set them in their true light. Freind proceeded bachelor of medicine 1st June, 1703; and the same year gave a solid proof of his professional and classical attainments, by the publication of his "*Emmenologia, in quâ Fluxus Muliebris menstrui Phenomena, Periodi, Vitia, cum medendi Methodo, ad Rationes mechanicas exiguntur.*" 8vo. This work, as its title implies, is based on the mechanical doctrines then so much in vogue; and though at first it met with some opposition,



and was then and afterwards animadverted upon by various writers, has always been regarded as a masterly essay. "It is," says one authority, "admirable for the beauty of its style, the elegant disposition of its parts, its wonderful succinctness and perspicuity, and for the happy concurrence of learning and penetration visible through the whole." In the following year (1704) Freind was appointed reader on chemistry at Oxford, and in the performance of the duties of that office he delivered the course of lectures which were published in 1709, under the title of "*Prælectiones Chymicæ: in quibus omnes fere Operationes Chemicæ ad Vera Principia et ipsius Naturæ Leges rediguntur, Anno 1704, Oxonii in Museo Ashmoleano habitæ.*" In these lectures Freind applied with great judgment Newton's then recently established laws of nature to the explanation and elucidation of chemistry. By the size, shape, surface, specific gravity, and attraction of the component atoms of bodies, and the influence of the magnetic and electric forces upon them, he explained all chemical processes and operations, and by so doing simplified to its fullest extent what had hitherto been in the highest degree obscure and perplexed. In the words of Sir Henry Hallford,\* "*huic viro laudi fuit, illam attractionis vim quam in grandiore corporum cœlestium mole perspexerat Newtonus, summo cum judicio rebus Chemicis accommodâsse et quicquid in theoriâ perplexum olim erat et obscurum legibus Newtonianis simplicissimè expediisse.*" In 1705 Freind accompanied lord Peterborough on his Spanish expedition, in the capacity of physician to the army, in which post he continued for about two years. He then made a tour of Italy, and spent some time at Rome. On his return to England, in 1707, finding the character of lord Peterborough assailed, he published a defence of him, entitled "*An Account of the Earl of Peterborough's Conduct in Spain, chiefly since the raising the Siege of Barcelona,*" 1706; to which is added, "*The Campaign of Valen-*

\* Oratio ex Harveii instituto habita die Octob. 18, 1800.



cia, with original papers." 8vo. 1707. On the 12th June, 1707, Freind was created doctor of medicine at Oxford, by diploma; in 1712 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and the same year attended the duke of Ormond into Flanders, as his physician.

Settling in London on his return, he was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1713, and a Fellow 9th April, 1716. He delivered the Gulstonian Lectures in 1718, the Harveian Oration in 1720, and was Censor in 1718, 1719. In 1717 Dr. Freind published the First and Third Books of Hippocrates, *De Morbis Popularibus*, with nine Commentaries on Fever. This work was attacked by Dr. Woodward, the Gresham professor of physic, in his "State of Physic and of Diseases," 8vo. Lond. 1718; and here was laid the foundation of a dispute which was carried on with great acrimony and violence on both sides. Parties were formed under these leaders, and several pamphlets were written. Freind supported his opinion "concerning the advantage of purging in the second fever of the confluent small-pox"—for it was on this single point that the dispute chiefly turned—in a Latin letter addressed to Dr. Mead in 1719, and since printed among his works. He was likewise supposed to be the author of a pamphlet entitled "A Letter to the learned Dr. Woodward, by Dr. Byfield," wherein Woodward is rallied with great spirit and address—for Freind made no serious answer to Woodward's book, but contented himself with ridiculing his antagonist under the name of a celebrated empiric.

In 1722 Dr. Freind was elected a member of parliament for Launceston, and in that capacity distinguished himself by some able speeches in the House of Commons, against measures of which he disapproved. He was a staunch Tory, and the intimate friend of bishop Atterbury. He attended that prelate in the Tower as his physician, and was suspected of participation in the so-called "bishops' plot." These various circumstances drew upon him so much resentment that, the Habeas

Corpus Act being at that time suspended, he was, in March, 1722-3, after an examination before a committee of the Privy Council, committed a close prisoner to the Tower. He continued a prisoner until 21st June, when, owing to the firmness and determination of Dr. Mead, who refused to prescribe for Sir Robert Walpole, the minister of the day, until he was liberated, Freind was admitted to bail. His sureties were Dr. Mead, Dr. Hulse, Dr. Levett, and Dr. Hale. In November he was discharged from his recognizance.\*

The leisure afforded him by his confinement in the Tower, he employed in a manner suitable to his abilities and profession. It was during this period that he wrote the celebrated and elegant letter to Dr. Mead, "*De quibusdam Variolarum Generibus Epistola*," published in 4to. in 1723. There also he laid the plan of his last, elaborate, and most learned work, "*The History of Physick from the time of Galen to the beginning of the xvj<sup>th</sup> century, chiefly with regard to practice, in a Discourse written to Dr. Mead.*" The first part appeared in 1725; the second in 1726. Soon after Freind obtained his liberty, he was appointed physician to the prince of Wales; and on that prince's accession to the throne he became physician to queen Caroline. Early in the year 1727-8, Atterbury addressed to Dr.

\* "When Sir Robert Walpole, the minister of the day, sent to consult Mead on account of an indisposition, he availed himself of the occasion to plead the cause of the captive. He urged that though the warmth and freedom of Freind might have betrayed him into some intemperate observations, yet no one could doubt his patriotic feelings and loyalty, that his public services had been great, for he had attended the earl of Peterborough in his Spanish expedition as an army physician, and had also accompanied in the same capacity the duke of Ormond into Flanders; that he deserved well of science, for he had done much to call the attention of the world to the new and sound principles of the Newtonian philosophy: and was besides a man of excellent parts, a thorough scholar, and one whom all acknowledged to be very able in his profession—and finally, the doctor refused to prescribe for the minister unless the prisoner was set at liberty. He was almost immediately relieved from prison and admitted to bail." *The Gold Headed Cane*, 2nd edition. 8vo. Lond. 1828, p. 79.

Freind his celebrated "Letter on the character of Iapis," of whom the bishop considered this learned physician to be the modern prototype. In 1725 the College of Physicians petitioned the House of Commons against the pernicious and growing use of spirituous liquors among persons of all ranks and of both sexes, and they confided the presentation of the petition to Dr. Freind, one of their own fellows, and then a member of the House.\* Dr. Freind died 26th July, 1728, in the fifty-second year of his age,† and was

\* 1725. Dec. 22. Order'd that a Committee of Colledge Officers be appointed to review a Representation to be offered to the House of Commons against the pernicious use of strong spirituous liquors.

The Petition was as follows:—

To the Honourable the House of Commons.

The humble Representation of the College of Physicians in London.

We, the President and College or Commonality of the Faculty of Physick in London who are appointed by the laws of the kingdom to take care of the health of his Majestie's subjects in London and within seven miles circuit of the same, do think it our duty most humbly to represent that we have with concern observed, for some years past, the fatal effects of the frequent use of several sorts of distilled Spirituous Liquors upon great numbers of both sexes, rendering them diseas'd, not fit for business, poor, a burthen to themselves and neighbours, and too often the cause of weak, feeble, and distemper'd Children, who must be, instead of an advantage and strength, a charge to their Country.

We crave leave further most humbly to represent that this Custom doth every year increase, notwithstanding our repeated Advices to the contrary. We therefore most humbly submit to the consideration of Parliament, so great and growing an evil. In testimony thereof, We have this nineteenth day of January, 1725, caus'd our Common Seal to be affixed to this our Representation. Comitii Maj: Extraord. 19 Januarii 1725 habitis. The Representation of the College against the frequent use of strong Spirituous Liquors was read and approved, and the College Seal was thereto affixed, and Dr. Freind was desired by the College to take an opportunity of presenting it to the House of Commons, which he (being a member) promised to do.

† Dr. Freind's colleagues in the College have celebrated his praises in many of the Harveian Orations, but in none of them with equal felicity and elegance as in that by a kindred spirit, Sir



buried at Hitcham, co. Berks, the manor of which had been purchased by him in 1700. On a slab within the communion rails is the following inscription :—

H. J.

Johannes Freind M.D.

Serenissimæ Reginæ Carolinæ Archiaterus  
et hujus Manerii Dominus  
Obiit 26 Julii 1728 æt: 52.

Dr. Freind had married in 1709 Anne, the eldest daughter of Thomas Morice, esq., then paymaster of the forces in Portugal, by whom he had an only son, John, who died unmarried in 1750. The doctor's relict died in 1737, and was buried at Hitcham, near her husband.

George Baker. "His," says he, "accensere licebit medicum adprimè eruditum, Oxonii sui delicias et decus, Joannem Freind. Cujus quidem viri quoties inspicere lubet in indolem, et labores, et studia, annon exemplum, in illustri positum monumento, intuemur, qualem oporteat esse medicum, qui affectet aliquod ultra medioere et quotidianum? Fuit illi ingenium aere et excelsum; multiplex, versatile, varium. Tanti sub ipsâ adolescentiâ, tam admirabiles ab eo in studiis progressus facti sunt; infinita scientiarum penè omnium materies tam avidè et toto, quod ajunt, pectore devorata, ut non ille discere sed reminisci, non excurrere videretur sed evolare ad omnem literaturæ excellentiam. Duram et asperam tactu Philosophiam solus fere tractare potuit, nec tamen elegantiae suæ valedicere; et simul ei et diserto esse concessum est, et Musas severiores colere. Ad rem verò medicinalem illustrandam non tam alienis institutis, quàm propriâ naturæ vi; non tam rudimentis artium, quàm usu; non tam discendo, quàm agendo atque experiundo, totus abreptus est. Neque tamen in ultimis ejus laudibus ponendum censeo, quod tam ardenti flagraverit studio ea omnia versandi atque ediscendi, quæ antiqui literis mandarunt, viri et arte et facundiâ insignes, quique miram in scriptis obtinent tum mœdendi tum scribendi salubritatem. Etenim si apud medicos alicujus pretii habeantur, quæ habentur certe maximi, in observando acumen et diligentia, in communicando fides; si honestius sit ac fructuosius scientiam ex ipsis fontibus potius haurire, quàm eam in aresecentes rivulos disperitam consecrari, profecto aut apud veteres est, aut nusquam est, quod quæritur. Etsi enim diffitendum neutiquam sit, plurima, a veteribus pravè intellecta, diem castigasse; etsi vel prædicandam sit, plurima, ab iis prorsus ignorata, in lucem ususque vestros diem protulisse; ea tamen eorum merita sunt, ut raro vir magnus quisquam extiterat, nisi quem hæc studia oblectarint, hæc ornaverit sapientia, hi magistri docuerint;" p. 20.



A monument to Dr. Freind's memory, with the following inscription, was erected in Westminster abbey :—

JOHANNES FREIND, M.D.

Archiater

Serenissimæ Reginæ Carolinæ;  
 cujus perspicaci judicio cum se approbasset,  
 quantâ prius apud omnes Medicinæ famâ,  
 tantâ apud Regiam Familiam gratiâ floruit.  
 Ingenio erat benevolo et admodum liberali,  
 societatis et convictuum amans,  
 amicitiarum (etiam suo alicubi periculo) tenacissimus.  
 Nemo beneficia aut in alios alacrius contulit,  
 aut in se collata libentius meminit.  
 Juvenis adhuc scriptis cœpit inlarescere,  
 et assiduo tum Latini tum Patrii sermonis usu  
 orationem perpolivit;  
 quam vero in umbraculis excoluerat facundiam,  
 eam in solem atque aciem Senator protulit.  
 Humanioribus literis domi peregrèque operam dedit;  
 omnes autem, ut decuit, nervos intendit  
 suâ in arte ut esset versatissimus:  
 quo successu, Orbis Britannici cives et proceres,  
 quam multiplici scientiâ, viri omnium gentium eruditi;  
 quam indefesso studio et industriâ,  
 id quidem, non sine lacrymis amici loquentur.  
 Miri quiddam fuit, quod in tam continuâ occupatione,  
 inter tot circuitiones,  
 scribendo etiam vacare posset:  
 quod tanto oneri diutius sustinendo impar esset,  
 nihil miri.  
 Obiit siquidem, vigente adhuc ætate,  
 annum agens quinquagesimum secundum,  
 æt. Christi 1728, Jul. 26;  
 Collegii Westmonasteriensis  
 et ædis Christi Oxoniensis Alumnus;  
 Collegii Medicorum Londinensium  
 et Societatis Regiæ Socius.

A good portrait of Dr. Freind by Dahl is in the College dining-room. It was bequeathed to the College by Matthew Lee, M.D., to be mentioned hereafter, and in the old college in Warwick-lane, had the following inscription appended to it :—“ Joh. Freind, M.D., Oxon : hujus Collegii quondam socii quam cernis imaginem legavit moriens Matt. Lee, M.D., Oxon, et hujus

Collegii socius, A.D. 1755.”\* Another, and finer portrait of Dr. Freind than the one just mentioned, is in the possession of George Owen Rees, M.D., of Albe-marle-street.

There is, too, in the Censor's room, a spirited medalion of Dr. Freind, carved in boxwood. It was presented to the College by Dr. Diamond, and had formerly belonged to Sir George L. Tuthill, M.D., a Fellow of our College, which is all that is known concerning it. Beside these, there is extant a finely executed medal of Dr. Freind, with the doctor's bust on the obverse, inscribed “JOANNES FREIND, Coll. Med. Lond. et Reg. S.S.,” and on the neck the initial letters of the artist's name, S. V. (Saint Urbain). Reverse, an ancient and modern physician joining hands. “Medicina vetus et nova. Exergue, Unam facimus utramque.”

The doctor's valuable library was sold at auction by Mr. Cock, in January, 1728-9.

THOMAS PELLETT, M.D., was born in Sussex, and admitted a pensioner of Queen's college, Cambridge, 8th June, 1689, as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of medicine in 1694. In the following year he visited Italy, in company with Dr. Mead and Mr. Thomas Polhill, studied for a time at Padua, and then returned to England. He was created doctor of medicine of Cambridge (Comitiis Regiis) in 1705; and, settling in London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1707; and a Fellow, 9th April, 1716. He was Censor in 1717, 1720, 1727; Harveian Orator, 1719; Consiliarius, 1740, 1741; and President, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739. Dr. Pellett and Mr. Martin Folkes were the joint-editors of the edition of Sir Isaac Newton's “Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms,” which appeared in 1728. Dr. Pellett died at his house in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, 4th July, 1744.† His portrait is on the staircase.

\* Malcolm's *Londinum Redivivum*, vol. iii, p. 384.

† “Vir multis nominibus celebrandus, atque hoc uno (si nullum

JOHN PLOMER.—A native of Gloucestershire, in which county he was then practising; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 12th June, 1716.

WILLIAM HALLETT, M.D., was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 23rd August, 1713, and graduated doctor of medicine there in 1714 (D.M.I. de viribus Argenti Vivi). He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 31st July, 1716. Dr. Hallett practised at Exeter, was a Dissenter, and was implicitly trusted by those of his own persuasion in and around that city. He was one of the five physicians appointed to the Devon and Exeter hospital on its establishment in 1741. Dr. Hallett died in 1754.

THOMAS PONT, of Liverpool, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th April, 1717.

CHARLES TOURVILLE.—A younger son of Sir —— Tourville, of Ashton, co. Leicester, bart.; was admitted

subesset aliud) minime hic tacendus, quod annuam hanc dicendi occasionem aliquandiu intermissam Ipse restituerit: cujus laudabili proposito non modo consummatam Ipsius sed posterorum quoque Oratorum omnium debemus Eloquentiam. Singularis omnino fuit et eximia Pelletti indoles. Artibus et ingenio ad medicinam exolendam quo fuit instructor eo studiosius ejus exercendæ grave onus detrectavit. Quanto magis meritorum suorum fuit conscius, tanto ægrius iniquam artis suæ toleravit sortem, qui egregiis animi dotibus plerosque homines superavit, eum profecto coram Muliercularum tribunali ad quod quotidie citantur Medici causam dicere piguit maximè: qui injuriarum suspicionum, inimicitarum infamiæ, immo et famæ omnino immeritæ non valde fuit patiens, is artem istiusmodi in quâ exercendâ hæc omnia insunt mala non aversari non potuit, qui otii literati et quotidianæ litteratorum consuetudinis fuit amantissimus, is ab iis ad diurnos nocturnosque artis acerbissimæ labores se divelli ægrè passus est. Qui denique lucri gratiâ facere nihil is arte humanitatis et amicitiae potuit omnia. O præclarissimum Hominis Ingenium! qui ita sentire numquam destitit. O invidendam Medici fortunam quæ ita agero ei permiscrit." Oratio Harveiana, 1755 habita, p. 35.

an Extra-Licentiate of the College 25th May, 1717. He practised at Whitehaven.

HIS GRACE JOHN DUKE OF MONTAGUE was admitted; at his own request, a Fellow of the College of Physicians 23rd October, 1717.\* He was often present at the delivery of the Harveian Orations, and not unfrequently at the annual dinners. The duke died of a violent fever in July, 1749, aged fifty-nine. He was master-general of the ordnance, master of the great wardrobe, colonel of the 2nd dragoon guards, knight of the garter, grand master of the order of the Bath, a privy councillor, and a fellow of the Royal Society. Dying without issue the title became extinct.

WILLIAM CROSE, of Richmond, Surrey, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th May, 1718.

MICHAEL LEE DICKER, M.D., was born in Exeter, and on the 20th August, 1717, being then twenty-two years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, and in that university took his degree of doctor of medicine 30th May, 1718 (D.M.I. de Motibus Ordinatis et Inordinatis Animalium, 4to.). He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 14th June, 1718, and then settled at Exeter, where he soon acquired the confidence of a numerous party. Dr. Dicker was a member of the society of Friends; a man of inoffensive manners and plain good sense, rather safe than scientific, and more distinguished for mild attention than officious interference in the operations of nature. He was appointed one of the physicians to the Devon

\* "His Grace the Duke of Montague having been admitted doctor of physick at Cambridge, when king George was there: the president proposed him to be chosen fellow of the College. His Grace was ballotted for and elected n.c. Resolved that the fellows of the College will meet in their gowns at the Treasurer's house (which is near the Duke's), and go thence and admit his Grace at his own house."



and Exeter hospital on its establishment, and continued to hold that office till his death, 3rd October, 1754, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. A portrait of Dr. Dicker, by Thomas Hudson, is in the board room of the hospital at Exeter.

RICHARD TYSON, M.D., was born in Gloucestershire, and was the son of Edward Tyson, M.D., a Fellow of the College, who died in 1708. Dr. Richard Tyson was educated at Pembroke college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded M.B. 1710; M.D. 1715; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1717; and a Fellow 25th June, 1718. He was Censor in 1718, 1728, 1734, 1736, 1737; Registrar from 1723 to 1735 inclusive; was appointed Treasurer 16th April, 1739, in place of Dr. Wharton, deceased, and held that office until October, 1746. He delivered the Harveian Oration in 1725. Dr. Tyson was named an Elect 18th August, 1735; and was elevated to the Presidential chair in 1746. This distinguished office he continued to fill to the day of his death, 3rd January, 1749-50. Dr. Tyson was physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, to which office he was elected 7th May, 1725. In September, 1729, whilst in the execution of his office there, he was violently assaulted by one of the patients, supposed to be in a disordered state of his senses. Help immediately coming, the fellow was secured, but in the scuffle Dr. Tyson fell against the locker of a bed, by which the cap of his knee was put out, and his arms very much bruised.\*

THOMAS WEST, M.D., was born in Northamptonshire, and was originally of Exeter college, Oxford, as a member of which he took the degree of bachelor of arts 17th October, 1687; but then removing to Merton college, proceeded A.M. 13th November, 1691; M.B. 29th April, 1693; M.D. 25th June, 1696. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December,

\* British Medical Journal for October 23, 1875, p. 527.

1717 ; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1718. He was Treasurer in 1721 and 1722 ; Censor, 1725, 1729 ; and dying suddenly at his house in Red Lion-square, 17th August, 1738, was buried in the chapel of Merton college, Oxford, where he is thus commemorated:—

Here,  
near the remains of his first wife,  
CATHERINE, daughter of Dr. Lydall,  
who died Dec<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 16, A.D. 1705,  
lieth  
the body of THOMAS WEST, M.D.  
Fellow of the College of Physicians,  
and formerly Fellow of this College,  
who departed this life  
the seventeenth day of August,  
in the year of our Lord  
1738, aged 70 years.

WILLIAM WAGSTAFFE, M.D., was descended from a very ancient family long settled at Knightcote, in Warwickshire ; but was actually born in Northamptonshire. His father, who was rector of Cublington, co. Bucks, took more than ordinary care of the education of this his only son. He was placed at an excellent school in Northampton, whence, at the age of sixteen, he was removed to Lincoln college, Oxford. At the university he was distinguished, not only for the soundness of his learning, but as an agreeable and facetious companion, which made his society much sought for by persons of superior rank and standing. He took the degree of A.B. 16th June, 1704 ; A.M. 5th May, 1707 ; and had some thoughts of entering the Church ; but a visit to London, to his relative the Rev. Thomas Wagstaffe, an amateur practitioner of physic, diverted him from his original intention, and induced him to apply to the study of medicine. He proceeded doctor of medicine at Oxford, accumulating his degrees, 8th July, 1714, and settling in London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1717, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1718. He was Censor in 1720. Dr. Wagstaffe was a fellow of the Royal Society, reader

on anatomy at Surgeons' hall, and physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital. His affairs becoming embarrassed, his spirits and his health gave way. In March, 1724-5, he took a journey to Bath, but had not been there many weeks before he relapsed. Growing progressively worse, he died in that city 5th May, 1725, in the fortieth year of his age. Dr. Wagstaffe was twice married, first to the daughter of his relative, the Rev. Thomas Wagstaffe, and secondly to a daughter of Charles Bernard, esq., serjeant-surgeon to queen Anne. He edited Dr. Drake's "*Anthropologia Nova*," and was the author of a Letter to Dr. Andrew Tripe, at Bath, 8vo. Lond. 1719, and of a specious pamphlet against small-pox inoculation, entitled—

A Letter showing the danger and uncertainty of Inoculating the Small-pox. 8vo. Lond. 1722.

All his other writings were satirical: they were collected into one volume, and published in 1725, under the title—

Miscellaneous Works of Dr. William Wagstaffe, Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; with an Account of his Life and Writings.

WILLIAM BARROWBY, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 15th June, 1703, A.M. 27th October, 1706, M.B. 13th April, 1709, and M.D. 18th July, 1713. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1717, a Fellow 22nd December, 1718. Dr. Barrowby was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 9th November, 1721. He was Censor in 1721, 1730, 1734. He was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital 28th March, 1750, and died suddenly "of a dead palsy," 30th December, 1751. Dr. Barrowby's portrait by T. Jenkins, was engraved by J. S. Miller. He was the author, conjointly, it is said, with Dr. Kirkpatrick and one of the Schombergs, of

A Letter to the real and genuine Pierce Dod, exposing the Absurdity of a Spurious Pamphlet, ascribed to him by Dod Pierce. 8vo. Lond. 1746; and of

Syllabus Anatomicus Prælectionibus annuatim habendis, adaptatus, 8vo. Lond. 1736.

SIR EDWARD HULSE, BART., M.D., was the eldest son of Edward Hulse, M.D., a Fellow of the College of Physicians, by his wife Dorothy, a daughter of Thomas Westrow, esq. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and as a member of that house proceeded M.B. in 1704, M.D. 17th December, 1717. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1717, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1718; was Censor in 1720, 1721, 1735; Elect 5th June, 1736; and Consiliarius in 1750, 1751, 1753. He was physician in ordinary to queen Anne and king George I, and was created a baronet in 1739. Sir Edward, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Levett, lord mayor of London in 1700, withdrew from practice some years before his death, and retired to Baldwins, on Dartford Heath, co. Kent. He died on the 10th April, 1759, aged seventy-seven, and was buried at Wilmington, Kent, in the churchyard of which parish there is a vault of considerable dimensions, supposed to have been built in 1746, when the remains of lady Hulse were brought from Essex, where she had been buried, and deposited in it. Over the vault is raised a monument similar in its design to that erected in the churchyard of Chelsea to the memory of Sir Hans Sloane, there being a marble urn entwined by a serpent. On a tablet of white marble fixed in the east front of the pedestal is the following inscription:—

Here lieth the body of  
Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.,  
First Physician to His Majesty George the Second.  
He practised in London forty years with reputation and success,  
and, retiring from business in the later part of life,  
died April 10, 1759,  
aged seventy-seven.  
Here also lieth the body of



Dame Elizabeth, his wife, one of the daughters of  
Sir Richard Levett, knight, citizen of London.  
She died January 15th, 1741, aged 47.

A few years before Sir Edward Hulse's death he became childish, and was impressed with the idea that he should die in want. To obviate this feeling, his family were in the habit of putting some guineas into his pocket every day, which they made him believe he had taken as fees. He was probably aware of his approaching infirmities, for ten years before his death he declined visiting any patient unless accompanied by his intimate friend Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Watson.

Sir Edward Hulse, although not the first medical baronet, is the first of that order who left a son and transmitted the title, which is now borne by his descendant Sir Edward, the fifth baronet of Breamore, in Hampshire. The house and estate of Breamore was purchased by Sir Edward Hulse, M.D., in 1738. The house was burnt down some years since, but has been rebuilt in the same style. There is a print of the old house in Prosser. All the family portraits were burnt. They were fixed to the walls, and could not be removed.

Sir Edward Hulse's portrait was painted by F. Cotes, and engraved by J. Watson.

THOMAS WADSWORTH, M.D., was born in Hertfordshire, and educated at Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1699 (*Theses Medico Inaugurales de Secretionibus in Genere*, 4to.). On the 7th December, 1717, he was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1717; a Fellow 22nd December, 1718; and was Censor in 1721. Dr. Wadsworth was one of the physicians to St. Thomas's hospital, an office he resigned shortly before his death, which occurred on the 23rd June, 1733.

THOMAS VINCENT was admitted an Extra-Licentiate

of the College 13th March, 1718-9. He practised at Plymouth, and, dying there 23rd October, 1780, in the 89th year of his age, was buried in the south aisle of St. Andrew's church, where a floor stone is inscribed to his memory, and to that of several other members of his family.

STEPHEN CHASE, M.D., was born in Buckinghamshire. Admitted at Magdalen hall, Oxford, he proceeded A.B. 4th May, 1697; A.M. 8th February, 1699; M.B. 27th April, 1703. On the 3rd December, 1713, he took the degree of doctor of medicine as a member of Merton college; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 24th April, 1718; and a Fellow 23rd March, 1718-9. He was Censor in 1722, and on the 10th December, 1724, was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Chase was twice married; first to Philippa Duncombe, who died 23rd July, 1721, in the forty-third year of her age: secondly, to Elizabeth, the daughter of Edmund Pye, of Farringdon, esq., who died 16th January, 1739, aged forty-seven years. Both are buried in the church of Great Brickhill, in his native county, to which place he retired, and where he himself was buried 13th January, 1742.

SIR CONRAD JOACHIM SPRENGELL, M.D., a native of Leipsic, and a doctor of medicine of Angiers, of 12th March, 1710; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd March, 1718-9. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 23rd March, 1720-1. He received the honour of knighthood from George I 1st May, 1725, and died, according to Dr. Thomson,\* 14th March, 1740. He published a translation of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates and Sentences of Celsus. 8vo. Lond. 1735.

JAMES JURIN, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Christ's hospital, whence he proceeded to

\* History of the Royal Society, p. xxxv.

Trinity college, Cambridge, of which society he became a fellow. He took the two degrees in arts, A.B. 1705, A.M. 1709. On the 2nd November, 1709, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, and on the 23rd January following was appointed master of the grammar school of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. During the period he was master there he published

Burnhardi Varenii *Geographia Generalis*, in qua affectiones generales Telluris explicantur. Adjecta est Appendix, præcipua recentiorum inventa ad geographiam spectantia continens. Cantab. 1712. Dedicated to Dr. Bentley.

Jurin's early attachment to those philosophical studies which he afterwards cultivated with so much success, was evident during his residence at Newcastle, where, according to Brand, he gave lectures on experimental philosophy, and saved a thousand pounds, which enabled him to prosecute the plans he had formed, namely, to resign his mastership—which he did in 1715—return to Cambridge, and take the degree of doctor of medicine. This he did in 1716, soon after which he settled in London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1718; and a Fellow 25th June, 1719. He was soon elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was appointed secretary 30th November, 1721, resigning that office on St. Andrew's day, 1727. In his capacity of secretary he edited the 31st and three following volumes of the "*Philosophical Transactions*." Dr. Jurin was appointed physician to Guy's hospital 21st April, 1725, but resigned it, on account of his steadily increasing professional engagements, 31st March, 1732. He was one of the Censors of the College in 1723, 1730, 1731, 1735, 1744; Elect, 17th July, 1744; Consiliarius, 1748, 1749; and finally, on the death of Dr. Tyson, was elected President 19th January, 1750. Dr. Jurin survived this honour for a few weeks only: he died at his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 29th March, 1750, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and was buried at St. James's, Garlick-hill, on the



south wall of which is a monument of neat workmanship, bearing the following inscription :—

In this corner of the church  
are deposited the remains of  
James Jurin, M.D.

Ob: 29 March 1750 æt. 65.

Mary his wife ob: 5 July 1784.

James their only son, of the Hermitage in  
Northumberland, esq., ob: s.p. July, 1782.

Out of the ample fortune Dr. Jurin had acquired by his profession, he bequeathed a considerable legacy to Christ's hospital. A bust of this distinguished physician, placed there by his son, is in the library of that noble foundation.\*

Dr. Jurin's merits as a mathematician were of the highest order, and his papers in the "Philosophical Transactions" are, perhaps, the most satisfactory examples we possess of the application of mathematical science to physiology. His paper "De Potentiâ Cordis," in No. 358, and his essay in defence of it in No. 362, addressed to Dr. Mead, and written in very choice

\* "Nec deerit inter laudes, *Jurino* etiam aliquod et loci et gloriæ; quem credo non poenituit, cæteris Academiæ disciplinis satis imbutum, perfectam insuper geometriæ scientiam ex uberrimis ejus fontibus affluentius hausisse et in rebus Physicis inclarescere potuisse, vivente etiam atque regnante Physicorum Principe Newtono. Tali instructus apparatu cum ad medicinam tractandam accessisset, spinas eas et asperitates quibus omnis fere obstructa est cognitio facile superavit victor; et, certiora figens vestigia festinavit impiger ad summam in re medica præstantiam. Magna mihi est copia memorandi plurima tum doctrinæ ejus multiplicis monumenta, tum pietatis in hanc domum præclara edita indicia. Sed illa nota, dicta pervolgata sunt omnia. Id vero quod ego Illi palmariam deputo Insitivarum dico variolarum artificium ejus potissimum experimentis et auctoritate confirmatum, iniquissimus cssem si præterirem. Quod sane cum tam felici exitu fortunaverit Deus; cum, ejus ope frequentissima mortis janua obstrui fere et obsignari videatur, num dubitabimus adhuc mortales an hoc tantum boni quod divinitus oblatum est et datum ad conservandos homines et amplificandam Dei gloriam certatim conferamus? Crediderim equidem nullam fore in terris regionem artium modo et humanitatis commercio aliquo expolitam apud quam illius artificii usus non sit invalidurus." Oratio ex Harvæi instituto habita 1761 auctore Geo. Baker p. 24.



Latin, were in opposition to the views of Dr. Keil of Northampton. His conduct towards that eminent man was most polite and handsome; and it has been well observed that he preserved throughout the sermonum honos et vivax gratia, so desirable in all literary contests. Dr. Jurin also wrote, "On the Causes of Distinct and Indistinct Vision;" "On the Momentum of Running Waters;" and "On Moving Bodies," which respectively led him into controversy with Robins, Michelotti, and some of the followers of Leibnitz. In "The works of the Learned" for 1737, 1739, he carried on a controversy with Dr. Pemberton, in defence of Newton, signing himself there "Philalethes Cantabrigiensis." By Voltaire in the *Journal de Scavans* he was styled "the famous Jurin." His efforts in behalf of inoculation were indefatigable, and in the highest degree judicious. The perusal of his carefully-written and cautiously-reasoned papers on this subject could scarcely fail to carry conviction of the efficacy, safety, and propriety of the practice to all not blinded by prejudice or obstinately set on not being convinced. His only separate publication was on this subject, and is entitled,

A Letter containing a comparison between the Mortality of the Natural Small Pox and that given by Inoculation. 8vo. Lond. 1723.

And in 1752, there appeared,

An Abstract of the Case of James Jurin, M.D., written by himself, as relates to his Lixivium for the Stone and Gravel. 8vo. Lond.

JOHN MISAUBIN, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of 7th July, 1687, of the university "of Cahos, in France," was admitted a Licentiate of the College 25th June, 1719. He died 20th April, 1734.

CHARLES JERNEGHAM, M.D.—His name is so spelt in the Annals. He was the third son of Sir Francis Jerningham, bart., of Costesey, who died 20th August,

1730, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir George Blount, bart., of Worcestershire. He was a doctor of medicine of Montpelier, of 24th May, 1708, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1719. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Roper, lord Teynham, who died 14th November, 1736. He married secondly Frances, daughter of Rowland Belasyse, brother of lord viscount Fauconberg. The doctor died in 1760, aged seventy-two, and was buried at Cossey.\*

GILBERT HEATHCOT, M.D.—A native of Derbyshire, who studied at Leyden, was entered on the physic line there 22nd February, 1686, being then twenty-two years of age. He was a doctor of medicine of Padua, of 13th June, 1688, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th June, 1719. This is probably the "Dr. Heathcoat an eminent quaker and physician," who was killed by the overturning of his coach between Hampstead and London 14th August, 1719.†

PETER HARDISWAY.—A Londoner, formerly a student of Trinity hall, Cambridge; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 3rd August, 1719.

CHARLES BALE, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He proceeded M.B. in 1716, and was created M.D. 6th October, 1717, on the occasion of king George I paying a visit to the university. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1719. Dr. Bale was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1718, and a Fellow 30th September, 1719. He was Censor in 1723, and delivered the Harveian oration for 1729. He was elected physician to the Charterhouse 13th July, 1725, and died at his house in Charterhouse-square 17th September, 1730.

\* Suckling's Suffolk, vol. ii, p. 46.

† Histor. Regist. 1719 Chron. Diary 35.

VERNON MEAD, of Winchester, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th December, 1719.

GEORGE LEWIS TESSIER, M.D.—A foreigner, and a doctor of medicine of Leyden, of 3rd November, 1710 (D.M.I. de Substantia Corticosa ac Medullosa Cerebri, 4to.), who had obtained an act of naturalization; and on the 5th March, 1715–6, had been appointed physician to the household of king George I; was admitted a Fellow of the College 17th April, 1720. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 10th November, 1725. He was subsequently appointed physician in ordinary to king George II, and died 22nd May, 1742. Dr. Tessier was chosen physician to the Westminster hospital in 1728, but withdrew from that institution in 1733; and was one of the six physicians appointed to St. George's hospital at the first general board, held 19th October, 1733. He also held the appointment of physician to Chelsea hospital.

GEORGE BAILEY, M.D., was born at Havant about the year 1693, of parents distinguished for their virtuous and religious character. Their situation in life enabled them to bestow on their two sons, Edward and George, a very liberal education at home and abroad. After a course of study at Leyden under Boerhaave, they both graduated at Rheims, and, returning to their native town, practised their profession in partnership; but that place not affording sufficient occupation for the two, a separation became necessary. Edward Bailey continued at Havant, where he passed the remainder of his life. But George Bailey, a doctor of medicine of Rheims, of 21st October, 1716, who was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 18th July, 1720, settled at Chichester. In that city and in a wide circuit of country round it, he practised physic for nearly half a century with great reputation and success. He died 1st December, 1771, leaving behind him “a name

dear to his friends, to numerous objects of his skill and bounty, and to all who knew him, and at the same time possessed a proper sense of the value of great learning, genuine piety, inflexible integrity, and diffusive benevolence.”\*

PEIRCE DOD, M.D., was born in Middlesex, and educated at Oxford. He was entered at Brasenose college, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 14th October, 1701; soon after which, removing to All Souls, he proceeded A.M. 6th June, 1705; M.B. 22nd March, 1710; and M.D. 29th October, 1714. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 19th March, 1729-30. Dr. Dod was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1719; a Fellow 30th September, 1720; and was Censor in 1724, 1732, 1736, 1739. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1720, and the Harveian oration in 1729. Dr. Dod was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital 22nd July, 1725, and retained that office to his death, which occurred 18th August, 1754. His remains were interred in the burial-ground of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-square, where an altar-tomb was erected to his memory, and to that of his three children.

Dr. Dod was one of the most determined opponents of inoculation to be found among the members of the medical profession. In 1746 he published a small work entitled “Several cases in Physic, Small-pox, and Fever,” the main object of which was to throw discredit on the new practice. It was at once answered in a satirical pamphlet, under the title of “A Letter to the real and genuine Peirce Dod, M.D., actual physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, &c., with a full answer to the mistaken case of a natural small-pox, after taking it by infection. By Dod Peirce.” The authors of this letter, which is said to have done considerable damage to Dr. Dod's professional character and business, were

\* A Tribute to the Memory of Dr. John Bailey.



Dr. Kirkpatrick, author of "The Analysis of Inoculation," Dr. Barrowby, and one of the Schombergs.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, M.D.—This learned and indefatigable antiquary was born 7th November, 1687, at Holbech, in Lincolnshire. After a good preliminary education at the free school of his native town, he was admitted at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, 7th November, 1703, and chosen a scholar of that house in the April following. He proceeded M.B. in 1709. He commenced practice at Boston, in his native county, but in 1717 removed to London, and having graduated M.D. in 1719, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1719, and a Fellow 30th September, 1720. He delivered the Gulstonian Lectures in 1722. These were published the following year, in folio, under the title, "Of the Spleen : its Description and History, Uses and Diseases, with Observations on the Dissection of an Elephant;" against which Haller writes,\* "Valde paradoxus homo." He was Censor in 1725. Dr. Stukeley, soon after his arrival in London, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and ere long was placed upon the council. He was one of the committee appointed to examine into the condition of the astronomical instruments at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. He was also a fellow, and for some years secretary, of the Society of Antiquaries, and had been one of the most active of that illustrious band who revived the society in 1717 and 1718.

In 1726 Dr. Stukeley removed to Grantham, in Lincolnshire, where he practised for some years with the highest reputation. The dukes of Ancaster and Rutland, the families of Tyrconnel, Cust, &c., &c., and most of the principal families in the county, were glad to avail themselves of his advice. During his residence there he declined an invitation from the earl of Hertford to settle at Marlborough, and another to succeed

\* Boerhaave's *Methodus Studii Medici*, vol. i, p. 364.

Dr. Hunton at Newark. In 1728 he married Frances, daughter of Mr. Robert Williamson, of Allington, near Grantham, a lady of good family and fortune.

Dr. Stukeley had long ere this been a severe sufferer from gout, which generally confined him during the winter months. For the recovery of his health, he was in the habit of travelling during the spring, and in these excursions he indulged his innate love of antiquities by tracing the footsteps of Cæsar's expedition in this island,—his camps, stations, &c. The fruit of his more distant travels was his "*Itinerarium Curiosum* ; or, an Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities in Travels through Great Britain," folio. Overpowered at length with the fatigue of his profession and repeated attacks of gout, he turned his thoughts to the Church ; and, being encouraged in that pursuit by archbishop Wake, was ordained at Croydon 20th July, 1729. In the October following he was presented by lord chancellor King to the living of All Saints, Stamford. At the time of entering on his parochial cure (1730), Dr. Rogers of that town had just invented his *oleum arthriticum*, which Dr. Stukeley, seeing others use with advantage, was induced to try, and, as the result proved, with equal success ; for it not only saved his joints, but with the addition of a proper regimen, and leaving off fermented liquors, he recovered his health and the use of his limbs, and thenceforward enjoyed a firm and active state of health to a good old age. This induced him to publish an account of the success of the external application of this oil in a letter to Sir Hans Sloane in 1733 ; and the year after he published also "*A Treatise on the Cause and Cure of the Gout*, with a new *Rationale*," which passed through several editions. His subsequent literary efforts were chiefly antiquarian, and are too numerous to be here specified. In 1737 Dr. Stukeley lost his wife, and in the following year married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Dr. Gale, dean of York. From this time he often spent his winters in London. In 1747 the duke of Montague prevailed on

him to vacate his preferment in the country by giving him the rectory of St. George's, Queen-square.

Dr. Stukeley's interest in his original profession and in the College of Physicians continued to the last. He not unfrequently attended the Comitia and took part in the business of the College, as appears from the following notes in his own copy of the Pharmacopœia of 1746.\*

"After I was in orders, I assisted (September 30th, 1729) at the Michaelmas Comitia of the College, at choice of President, Censors, and other officers.

"Oct. 18.—I was present at the Oratio and Convivium Harveianum. The duke of Montague there.

"25 June, 1739.—I assisted and dined at the College of Physicians at the Quarterly Comitia.

"22 Dec., 1742.—Assisted at the Comitia, was chaplain at dinner.

"15 Sep., 1750.—Received a summons to attend the Croonian Lecture and Sermon, which I preached."

The sermon here mentioned, "The Healing of Diseases as a character of the Messiah, preached before the College of Physicians 20th September, 1750," was published by the doctor, and came to a second edition.

On Wednesday, 27th February, 1765, Dr. Stukeley was seized with palsy, brought on, it was said, by attending a full vestry, on a contested election for a lecturer. He died 3rd March, 1765, in his seventy-eighth year, and was buried on the 9th in the churchyard of East Ham, Essex, at a spot he had fixed upon during a visit he had paid some time before to the vicar of that parish. In compliance with his own special request, no monument was placed over his grave, but it is stated that he was buried in the north of the churchyard. His character was thus drawn by Haller: "*Medicus et antiquitatum cultor, vir pius, non satis cautus.*"†

Dr. Stukeley's attainments as an antiquary were of a high order. His proficiency in Druidical history was

\* Gent. Mag., vol. lviii, p. 120.

† Biblioth. Anatom., vol. ii, p. 124.

so great that his familiar friends used to call him "the Archdruid of this age;" and over the door of a house he possessed at Kentish Town, to which he frequently retired, was the following inscription:—

Me dulcis saturret quies,  
Obscuro positus loco,  
Leni perfruar otio,  
Chyndonax Druida.

Dr. Stukeley's portrait by Kneller was engraved by J. Smith. In addition to the works mentioned above, Dr. Stukeley was the author of—

Stonehenge: a Temple restor'd to the British Druids. Folio, Lond. 1740.

Abury: a Temple of the British Druids, with some others described. Folio, Lond. 1743.

GEORGE WHARTON, M.D., was the son of Thomas Wharton, M.D., of Old Park, co. Durham, by his first wife, Mary, a daughter of John Hall, alderman of Durham, and was born on the family estate, 25th December, 1688. He was educated at Pembroke college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1712; M.D. 7th July, 1719. Admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1719; and a Fellow 30th September, 1720; he was Censor in 1725, 1729, 1732, 1737; and Treasurer from 1727 to his death, which occurred at his house in Fenchurch-street from "mortification of the bowels," 21st March, 1739. He had married Anna Maria, daughter of William Petty, esq., and having died sine prole, the estate of Old Park came to his younger brother Robert, an alderman and once mayor of Durham. To Dr. George Wharton the College are indebted for the portrait of his grandfather, Thomas Wharton, M.D., by Van Dyck, which hangs in the Censors' room.

WILLIAM RUTTY, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge. He proceeded M.B. in 1712; M.D. 17th July, 1719; was admitted



a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1719 ; and a Fellow 30th September, 1720. He delivered the Gulstonian Lectures in 1722, and was Censor in 1726. Dr. Rutty was elected secretary of the Royal Society 30th November, 1727, and died 10th June, 1730. He was the author of—

*A Treatise on the Urinary Passages, containing their Description, Powers, and Uses.* 4to. Lond. 1726.

SIR RICHARD MANNINGHAM was born in Hampshire, and was the second son of Thomas Manningham, D.D., bishop of Chichester. He took the degree of LL.B. at Cambridge (*comitiis Regiis*), 1717 ; and in the following year built Park chapel, Cheltenham. Whether he was ever in holy orders is uncertain ; we know, however, that shortly after this he devoted himself to physic. On the 24th March, 1719–20, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and on the 30th September, 1720, a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He practised chiefly as an accoucheur, and attained to great eminence in that department of the profession. He was knighted by king George I., 18th February, 1721 ; and dying, after a very prosperous career, on the 11th May, 1759, was buried at Chelsea. Sir Richard Manningham gained much credit by detecting and exposing the imposture of Mary Toft, the rabbit-breeder of Godalming, in Surrey, who had succeeded in deceiving not only her own medical attendant, Mr. Howard, but also Mr. Ahlers and Mr. St. André, the former domestic and the latter serjeant-surgeon to George I., who had sent them to Godalming to inquire into the circumstances. To queen Caroline, then princess of Wales, is ascribed the merit of having been active in promoting measures to detect the imposition. The miraculous Mary Toft was therefore brought to town, where she could be more closely watched than at Godalming, and prevented from obtaining the means of carrying on her imposture. Sir Richard Manningham was among those who took a part on this occasion ; and

he had at length the satisfaction of detecting her. The woman held out, till her courage was shaken by a threat to perform a dangerous operation upon her, which threat was backed by another from a magistrate, that she should be sent to prison. She then confessed the fraud, and the farce terminated by the Godalming miracle-monger being committed to Tothill Fields prison.\* Sir Richard published in 1726 his

Exact Diary of what was observed during a close attendance upon Mary Toft, the pretended Rabbit Breeder, from November 28th to December 7th following; together with an Account of the Confession of the Fraud.

He was the author also of

*Artis Obstetricæ Compendium, tam theoriam quam praxin spectans.* 4to. Lond. 1739.

This was afterwards newly arranged and republished, in 1756, under the title "*Aphorismata Medica*," 12mo.

An Abstract of Midwifery, for the use of the Lying-in Infirmary. 8vo. Lond. 1744.

The Plague no Contagious Disorder, published anonymously in 1744; but reprinted in 1758, with alterations and his name, under the title of "A Discourse concerning the Plague and Pestilential Fevers: plainly proving that the general productive causes of all Plagues or Pestilence are from some fault in the Air, or from ill and unwholesome Diet."

A Treatise on the Symptoms, Nature, Causes, and Cure of the Febricula, or Little Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1750.

JOHN ARNOLD, M.D.—A native of Devonshire, and a doctor of medicine of Padua, of 17th January, 1715; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 13th December, 1720. He practised at Exeter.

HENRY BLAKEY, of Lancashire was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th January, 1720-1.

SAMUEL TEAKE was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of

\* Sketches of Imposture, Deception, and Credulity. 2nd ed. Lond. 1840. p. 142.

the College of Physicians 21st February, 1720-1. He practised in Sussex.

EDWARD STROTHER, M.D.—A Northumbrian, and a doctor of medicine of Utrecht of 8th May, 1720 (D.M.I. de Vi Cordis Motrice 4to. Traj. ad Rhenam, 1720) ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 3rd April, 1721. He died 13th April, 1737, and was the author of

An Essay on Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1716.

Euodia ; or a Discourse of Causes and Cures. 8vo. Lond. 1718.

Pharmacopœia Practica, sive Præscriptorum Syndrome. 12mo. Lond. 1719.

Experienced Measures how to manage the Small Pox, with the proper method in the Plague. 8vo. Lond. 1721.

Upon the Engraftment of the Small Pox. 8vo. Lond. 1722.

An Essay on Sickness and Health. 8vo. Lond. 1725.

Materia Medica ; or, a New Description of the Virtues and Effects of Drugs and Simple Medicines now in use. Translated from the Latin of P. Harman. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1727.

Practical Observations on the Epidemical Fever : added is a remarkable History of a Spotted Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1729.

Prælectiones Pharmacomathicæ et Medico-practicæ ; or, Lectures on the Rationale of Medicines. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1732.

JOHN PURCELL, M.D.—A native of Shropshire, and a doctor of medicine of Montpellier, of 29th May, 1699 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 3rd April, 1721. He died 19th December, 1730, and was the author of

A Treatise of Vapours or Hysterick Fits. 8vo. Lond. 1707.

A Treatise of the Cholick. 8vo. Lond. 1714.

GEORGE LOCK was the son of Mr. William Lock, bailiff of the duke of Somerset, the then owner of Alnwick Castle. He was born at Alnwick, and baptised there 19th September, 1693. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 15th May, 1721, and practised in his native town.

JAMES DOUGLAS, M.D.—This excellent anatomist was born in Scotland in 1675 ; but of his general or profes-

sional education little is known. He settled in London in the early part of the 18th century, and speedily attained to high reputation as an anatomist and obstetrician. He obtained his degree of doctor of medicine at the university of Rheims; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1721. He had been admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, 4th December, 1706, and contributed many important papers to the "Philosophical Transactions" Cheselden, in the preface to his "Anatomy of the Human Body," acknowledges his obligations to our physician; and Haller, who visited him in London, speaks in praise of his works and anatomical preparations. Dr. Douglas was one of the first to demonstrate, from the anatomy of the parts, that the high operation for stone might be safely performed. He died at his house in Red Lion-square in April, 1742, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the 9th. "Vir eruditus et solers," writes Haller,\* "diligentissimus incisor, cujus benignum animum juvenis expertus, senex laudo." In addition to his reputation as an anatomist, and his practical skill as an accoucheur, he had the character of an accomplished botanist, and of a man of great literary information. Pope mentions him in the Dunciad thus:—

"To prove me, Goddess! clear of all design,  
Bid me with Pollio sup, as well as dine:  
There all the learn'd shall at the labour stand  
And Douglas lend his soft obstetric hand."

In his note to this passage, Pope describes Dr. Douglas as a physician of great learning and no less taste; above all, curious in what related to Horace, of whom he collected every edition, translation, and comment, to the number of several hundred volumes. Dr. Douglas was, perhaps, unduly sensitive, and was certainly, in some instances, a peevish and captious critic. The following is (I believe) a complete list of his published works:—

\* Bibliotheca Anatomica, vol. ii, p. 31.



*Myographiæ Comparatæ Specimen*; or a Comparative Description of all the Muscles in a Man and in a Quadruped; added is an Account of the Muscles peculiar to a Woman. 8vo. Lond. 1707.

This work, "egregius labor, etsi juventutis opus," says Haller, was translated into Latin by J. F. Schrieber, and published at Leyden in 1729. A second edition of the original appeared at Edinburgh in 1750, and a third in 1763.

*Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen, sive Catalogus omnium pene Auctorum qui ab Hippocrate ad Harveium, rem Anatomicam ex professo vel obiter scriptis illustrarunt, Opera singulorum et Inventa juxta temporum seriem complectens.* 8vo. Lond. 1715.

*The History of the Lateral Operation for the Stone.* 4to. Lond. 1726. Reprinted in 1731, with an Appendix, containing Mr. Cheselden's present method.

An Advertisement occasioned by some passages in Sir R. Manningham's Diary, lately published. 8vo. Lond. 1726.

A Description of the Peritoneum, and of the Membrana Cellularis, which is on its outside. 4to. Lond. 1730.

*Lilium Sarniense*; or a Description of the Guernsey Lily; to which is added the Botanical Dissection of the Coffee Berry. Folio. Lond. 1725.

ROBERT TAYLOR, A.M.—A master of arts of Glasgow, practising at Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1721.

THOMAS LOVELL, of Plymouth, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 25th September, 1721.

THOMAS DOVER, M.B.—This extraordinary character was a native of Warwickshire, and a bachelor of medicine of Cambridge of 1687.\* He was an acquaintance and friend, probably a pupil, of the great Sydenham, in whose house he resided. After taking his degree he settled at Bristol, and, having made money there, joined with some merchants of that city in fitting out two

\* So I was informed by the late Mr. C. H. Cooper, the learned author of the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. The degree is not given in the *Graduati Cantabrigiæ*.

privateers for the South Seas, in one of which, the "Duke," he himself sailed from Bristol 2nd August, 1708. On the passage out they touched at the island of Juan Fernandez, where Dover, on the 2nd February, 1708-9, found Alexander Selkirk, who had been alone on the island for four years and four months, and whom Dover brought away in the "Duke." In the April following Dover took Guiaquil, a city or town of Peru, by storm. In December, 1709, the two privateers took a large and valuable prize—a ship of 20 guns and 190 men—into which Dover removed from the "Duke," taking Alexander Selkirk with him as master, and finally reaching England in October, 1711.\* On Dover's return to England he resumed practice at Bristol, and from the number of patients he says he visited each day during an epidemic fever, must have obtained the confidence of the inhabitants of that city. Sometime about 1721 he settled in London; and on the 30th September of that year was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He resided in Cecil-street, Strand, where he continued for some years, but in the latter part of 1728 he returned to Gloucestershire (to what part is not stated in his work), and there remained for four or five years, when he finally settled in London, and fixed his abode in Lombard-street, but attended regularly at the Jerusalem coffee-house, to which he had his letters addressed, and where he would seem to have received most of his patients. In 1736 he moved westward, to Arundel-street, Strand, where he probably died in the latter part of 1741, or beginning of 1742, as his name disappears from the College list of the last-named year. His "Ancient Physician's Legacy to his Country" is well known. It was a work very popular out of the profession, and in the course of a few years ran through a large number of editions. To Dr. Dover we are indebted

\* A Cruising Voyage round the World. First to the South Sea, thence to the East Indies, and homewards by the Cape of Good Hope; begun in 1708 and finished in 1711. By Captain Woodes Rogers. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1718.

for the valuable powder of opium and ipecacuanha, which is still known by his name.

EDWARD BROWNE, M.D.—A native of Limerick, and a doctor of medicine of the university of Caen in Normandy, of 1st April, 1712; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th November, 1721. He died in 1750.

MEYER LOW SCHOMBERG, M.D.—“A Jew of Fetzburg, a German,” as he is described in the Annals, and a doctor of medicine of Geissen, of 21st December, 1710; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 19th March, 1721-2. At that time he was in very reduced circumstances; his pecuniary resources were insufficient to meet the fees due on his admission, and the College considerably accepted his bond\* for payment at a subsequent period. Cultivating an intimacy with the Jews of Duke’s-place, he, by their means, got introduced to the acquaintance of some of the leading men, merchants, and others of their religion, who employed him, and by their interest recommended him to a good practice. He had been librarian to some person of distinction abroad, was a fluent talker, and a man of insinuating address; and as he understood mankind well, he soon found out a method of acquiring popularity, which had never been practised by any of his profession. He took a large house and kept a public table, to which, on a certain day in the week, all the young surgeons were invited and treated with an indiscriminate civility, that had very much the appearance of friendship, but in reality meant nothing more than that they should recommend him to practice. The scheme succeeded: in the year 1740 Schomberg, it is said, had distanced all the city physicians, and was in the receipt of a professional income of four thousand

\* His bond to the College, now before me, is signed Meyer Schomberg; and so his name is always spelt by Sir William Browne in his publications concerning him.

guineas a year. Dr. Schomberg died 4th March, 1761, leaving two sons, who were bred physicians: Isaac, memorable for his contest with the College of Physicians, to be afterwards mentioned; and Ralph, who practised successively at Yarmouth and Bath. Dr. Ralph Schomberg was a voluminous writer, the author of "Aphorismi Practici," and of the "Abridgment of Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave." His character was damaged by some disgraceful literary thefts, and by some money transactions of no reputable character. Eventually he relinquished the practice of his profession, and retired first to Pangbourne, and afterwards to Reading, where he died 29th June, 1792.

ISAAC DE SEQUEYRA SAMUDA, M.B.—A Portuguese, and a bachelor of medicine of the university of Coimbra, of 21st May, 1702; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 19th March, 1721–2. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, 24th October, 1724. His name disappeared from the College list in 1731.

EDWARD KYNASTON was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 7th September, 1722. He practised in Shropshire.

DANIEL WYNTER was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 24th November, 1722. He practised in Brecknockshire.

MUSSHEY TEALE, M.B., was a native of Middlesex. Admitted a pensioner of Queen's college, Cambridge, 11th October, 1715; he, in October, 1719, proceeded to Leyden, and entered himself on the physic line there. Returning to England, he graduated bachelor of medicine at Cambridge in 1722. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1722. Dr. Teale practised during the greater portion of his life in the country, latterly at Maidstone, and died the 6th



June, 1760. He had married Mary, daughter of George Poole, esq., of Charing, co. Kent, in the church of which parish they were both buried. The memorial of them is as follows :—

Near this place lyeth  
Mary, the wife of Musshey Teale, Doctor of Physic,  
youngest daughter of George Poole, esq., of this place,  
a person truly eminent for her great piety,  
good understanding, and charitable disposition.

She died lamented October 30th, 1752.

Here lies likewise her husband,  
Dr. Musshey Teale, of Maidstone,  
who died the 6th of June, 1760.

Great names which in our rolls recorded stand,  
Lend honors and protect the learned band ;  
But here the grateful Muse, to merit due,  
Has but one generous thought in view,  
By the deceased's unblemished worth to prove,  
As social virtue all the world approve ;  
While truth and honour both conjoin their seal,  
And center'd sense and virtue in the breast of Teale.

THOMAS BAINBRIGG, M.D.—A native of Cambridge-shire and a doctor of medicine of Cambridge (Comitiis Regiis) 1717 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 19th March, 1721-2, and a Fellow 8th April, 1723. He was Censor in 1728, and died 26th December, 1729, aged forty-two.

CHRISTOPHER PACKE, M.D., was born at St. Alban's in 1682, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school. He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (Comitiis Regiis) 1717. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1723 ; and, settling at Canterbury, practised there with much reputation for more than a quarter of a century. Dr. Packe died 15th November, 1749, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Canterbury, in the south aisle of which is a floor stone engraved with his name and the date of his death. His son, of both his names, was also a physician, and practised at Canterbury. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, M.B. 1751,

and dying 21st October, 1800, aged seventy-two, was buried in the same vault as his father, and is commemorated on the same slab. Dr. Packe the elder was the author of—

A Reply to Dr. Gray's Three Answers to Mr. Worger's Case. 4to. Canterbury, 1727.

MESSENGER MONSEY, A.B., was born in 1693, and was the son of the Rev. Robert Monsey, one of the non-juring clergy, by his wife Mary, a daughter of the Rev. Roger Clopton, rector of Downham. After an excellent education at home, he was sent to Pembroke college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of arts in 1714, and then removed to Norwich, where for some time he studied physic under Sir Benjamin Wrench, M.D. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1723. He settled at Bury St. Edmund's, and whilst there was called to the assistance of lord Godolphin, the son of queen Anne's lord treasurer, and grandson of the great duke of Marlborough, who had been seized on his way to Newmarket with an attack of apoplexy. The nearest medical aid was at Bury, and Monsey was summoned. He was successful in the treatment of his lordship, who was so fascinated with the conversational powers of his Suffolk doctor, that he invited him to London; and eventually inducing him to relinquish his country practice, and accompany him to town, obtained for him, on the death of Dr. Smart, the appointment of physician to Chelsea hospital. Lord Godolphin introduced Monsey to many persons of great eminence and rank, among others to sir Robert Walpole, who assiduously cultivated his acquaintance; and the earl of Chesterfield, who acknowledged with gratitude the benefit he derived from Monsey's medical assistance. Dr. Monsey continued in his office at Chelsea for half a century, and died at his apartments in the hospital in 1788, aged ninety-six.

Of this eccentric man Mr. Wadd writes thus :—"A

medical oddity, with a considerable share of mental acuteness and literary endowments. He began business at Bury, where he experienced the common fate of country practice—constant fatigue, long journeys, and short fees; and in a rusty wig, dirty boots, and leather breeches, might have degenerated into a hum-drum provincial doctor, his merits not diffused beyond a county chronicle, and his medical errors concealed in the country churchyard—but for an accidental attendance on the earl of Godolphin, in which nature, or Monsey, was successful; and the grateful earl procured for him the appointment at Chelsea, and ultimately left him a handsome legacy. From the narrow, unvaried rural circle he was suddenly transplanted into a land of promise and politeness, with the earls of Chesterfield and Bath, sir Robert Walpole, and Garrick, as his companions and friends. Even in such society Monsey maintained his original plainness of manners, and with an unreserved sincerity sometimes spoke truth in a manner that gave offence; and as old age approached, he acquired an asperity of behaviour and a neglect of decorum that subjected him to the odium of being considered as a cynic and misanthropist. As a physician he adhered to the tenets of the Boerhaavian school, and despised modern improvements in theory and practice, uniformly prescribing contrayerva and ptisan, and adhering to rules and systems merely because they were sanctioned by sixty years' experience. In his politics he was a Whig, in his religion a latitudinarian. But unfortunately, when he shook off the manacles of superstition, he fell into the comfortless bigotry of scepticism, which, like religious bigotry, narrows the intellect and hardens the heart. He left his body for dissection; and a few days before he died wrote to Mr. Cruikshanks, the anatomist, begging to know whether it would suit his convenience to do it, as he felt he could not live many hours, and Mr. Forster, his surgeon, was then out of town. He died as he predicted, and his wishes with respect to his body were strictly attended to." A very fine portrait

of Monsey has been presented to the College within a few weeks, by Mr. Frederick Walford, of Bolton-street, Piccadilly. Monsey's portrait when over ninety years of age, was engraved by Bromley, from a sketch by Forster.

CALEB HILL was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th November, 1723. He practised at Ludlow.

JAMES ELDERTON was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 3rd March, 1723-4. He practised at Salisbury.

THOMAS LEIGH, of Farnham, Surrey, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 17th March, 1723-4.

WILLIAM HUSSEY, of Bourne, in Lincolnshire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 20th April, 1724.

JOHN RADCLIFFE, M.D., was born in Middlesex, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 2nd June, 1711; A.M. 23rd April, 1714; when, accumulating his degrees in physic, he proceeded M.D. 30th June, 1721. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1723; and a Fellow 25th June, 1724. He died the 16th August, 1729. Dr. Radcliffe was one of the physicians to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and in the records of that institution, on the occasion of his death, he is described as "a gentleman of excellent parts and sound learning, whose only crime was his singular modesty, which hindered him from being an ornament to his profession."\*

JOHN DIODATI, M.D., was born in Middlesex; and as a member of Baliol college, Oxford, proceeded A.M.

\* British Medical Journal, 23rd October, 1875, p. 527.



16th June, 1715; M.B. 10th July, 1718; and M.D. 9th July, 1722. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1723; and a Fellow 25th June, 1724. Dr. Diodati was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 10th December, 1724. He was Censor in 1726; but dying 23rd May, 1727, during his year of office, was succeeded, on the 26th June, 1727, by Dr. Bouchier.

RICHARD WRIGHT was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 25th September, 1724. He practised at Sherbourne, co. Dorset.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, M.D., was born at Hull, and educated under Boerhaave at Leyden. He was entered on the physic line there 24th September, 1721, being then twenty-two years of age, and in due course took his degree of doctor of medicine. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th October, 1724; and then settled in his native town, Hull, where, having practised with the most distinguished reputation and success for more than half a century, he died on the 8th July, 1785, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. "He had been brought up in infancy with all the respectable part of the town of his own age, and had attended in infancy almost all the juniors; hence he was long considered not only as the physician, but the friend of all the best families in the town. He had outlived a variety of competitors, and was now yielding from the influence of opinion to others, who saw him failing from age and imbecility of body, though his mind was as strong as ever. He did not live to see, or rather did not adopt the nomenclature or nosology of Dr. Cullen, just then coming into general vogue, and he could not bear to hear of a Scotch diploma. Dr. Chambers frequently returned one-half of the money which his patients thought he had deserved, but which he thought they were imprudent in giving. A gentleman

assured me\* that he had often been obliged to take back a part of what he had presented him withal; and on some occasions he had found it necessary to give him a larger sum than usual, in order that he might accept a portion back again." No wonder that under these circumstances he died poor.

Dr. Chambers was buried in the church of the Holy Trinity, Hull, where a monument to his memory bears the following inscription:—

“Within the adjacent vault  
are deposited the remains of  
WILLIAM CHAMBERS, M.D.,  
who, after sixty years' extensive and disinterested practice,  
concluded a beneficial life the 8th day of July, 1785,  
in the 86th year of his age.  
By his wife, Ellen, daughter of Richard Bagshaw,  
of the Oakes, in the county of Derby, esquire,  
he had eleven children,  
nine of whom are interred in the same vault with their parents.”

ISAAC GILLING was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 8th October, 1724. He practised at Exeter, and was the intimate friend of Dr. Musgrave, of that city, the well-known antiquary, to whom he rendered important assistance in the preparation of his great work, the *Antiquitates Britanno-Belgicæ*.

JAMES CAMPBELL, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's of 1712 (4 Calend. Februar.) He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 1st December, 1718, and an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 9th November, 1724. On the 2nd May, 1727, he was elected an honorary member of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. He died 21st January, 1732–3, being then physician in ordinary to the king for Scotland.

\* For these particulars I am indebted to Sir James Alderson, who has obliged me with this and other extracts from a MS. by his father, Dr. John Alderson, formerly of Hull, containing a series of very interesting sketches of his contemporaries.

WILLIAM WASEY, M.D., was born in Norfolk, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. As a member of that house he proceeded A.B. 1712, A.M. 1716, and then proceeding to Leyden was on the 1st October, 1716, entered on the physic line there. Returning to England, he graduated M.D. at Cambridge in 1723; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1723; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1724. He was Censor in 1731, 1736, 1739, 1748; was named an Elect 30th August, 1746; and was Consiliarius in 1749 and 1754. On the death of Dr. Jurin he was elected President (2 April, 1750); and was re-appointed in 1750, 1751, 1752, and 1753. Dr. Wasey was chosen physician to the Westminster hospital, at its establishment in 1719, but resigned his office there in 1733, having been one of the six physicians appointed to St. George's hospital at the first general board held 19th October, 1733. He died in April, 1757, aged sixty-two; and his library was sold by auction the same year by Davis, Lockyer, and Reymers.

NOEL BROXOLME, M.D., was born in the county of Rutland in 1686. He was admitted a King's scholar at Westminster in 1700; and in 1705 was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 20th May, 1709; A.M. 18th April, 1711. In 1715 he was elected to one of the first of the Radcliffe travelling fellowships; and accumulating his degrees in physic, proceeded M.D. 8th July, 1723. Dr. Broxolme then settled in London; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1723; and a Fellow 22nd March, 1724-5. He served the office of Censor in 1726; and delivered the Harveian Oration in 1731. He was appointed one of the physicians to St. George's hospital in 1733; and in the following year physician to the prince of Wales, with salary annexed. Dr. Broxolme died at Hampton Court by his own hand, 8th July, 1748.\* By his will

\* "Alumnum alterum eumque dulcissimum paulo ante Freindi



he bequeathed a legacy of 500*l.* for the benefit of four of the King's scholars at Westminster, on their election to the universities.

RALPH BOUCHIER, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and was the fourth son of sir Barrington Bouchier, knt., of Benningborough, in that county, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hardwicke, esq. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge; proceeded M.B. 1711; M.D. 1717; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th March, 1724, and a Fellow 22nd March, 1724-5. He was Censor in 1727, 1737, 1740, 1748; and delivered the Harveian Oration in 1732. Dr. Bouchier, in December, 1736, married Barbara, daughter of sir Richard Musgrave, of Ashby, co. West-

obitum in Collegium nostrum miserat Oxonium: Medicum dum vixit, Medicis carum; dum medicinam exercuit, ægrotis carissimum. Broxholmio enim Ingenii benigna vena cum tantâ morum suavitate fuit conjuncta, ut jure dubitari possit utrum ingenio præstantior, an urbanitate fuerit amabilior? Humanitatis studiis ab ineunte ætate imbutus; summorum familiaritate virorum quotidie usus; moribusque variarum nationum penitus perspectis, omnium, post hominum memoriam, Medicorum politissimus evaserat. Ex iis qui Radclivii stipendia meruere primus omnibus posterioribus et stipendio ipse fuit ornamentum. In Broxholmii quidem inerat consuetudine tam curiosa felicitas, ut plus gratiæ apud omnes sua veritas quam aliorum obsequium inveniret. Etsi vero ab isto servili, Medicoque prorsus indigno, quo nonnulli gratiam turpissime colligunt, abhorruit obsequio, tamen in illâ honestâ atque liberali ejus specie quæ nunquam deest ingenio, admirabile est quantum cæteris excelluerit? quâ sane ægrotorum animos leniter mulcendo corporibus eorum facilius medebatur. Sed quemadmodum in corporibus nonnullis formosissimis insigniores insunt maculæ atque nævi, ita Broxholmio ipsi sua erat infirmitas. Periclitantibus suis amicis (et quot curavit ægrotos tot quidem habuit amicos) tanto plerumque dolore obruebatur, ut qui mederi anxius optabat propter id ipsum medendo non sufficerit: ita de servando ægroto supra modum erat sollicitus, ut morbum propterea oppugnaret impotentius: ita denique Amici muneri implendo erat intentus ut nonnunquam officio deesset Medici. His agitatus mœroribus a morbis refugit curandis ut morborum ipse fieret præda rapacium. O miseram mortalitatis conditionem! quam Broxholmii ipsius nec Ingenium nec Fortuna reddere potuerint tolerabilem."—Oratio Harveiana anno MDCCLV habita, auct. R. Taylor.



moreland, and had by her a son, Musgrave, born 29th July, 1742, who died before his father, and Margaret, born 18th December, 1739, who married Giles Earle. Having no issue and no cousins, she bequeathed Benningborough to the rev. William Henry Dawnay, grandfather of lord viscount Downe. Dr. Bouchier died in August, 1768.

WILLIAM WOOD, M.D., was born in Lancashire, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took the two degrees in arts. He removed to Oxford, was incorporated on his master's degree, 17th October, 1719; and, as a member of Queen's college, proceeded M.B. 19th November, 1719; M.D. 5th July, 1721. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th March, 1724, and a Fellow, 22nd March, 1724-5. He was Censor and Gulstonian lecturer in 1727, and Harveian orator in 1733. His name disappears from the list of 1739. He was the author of

A Mechanical Essay on the Heart. 4to. Lond. 1729.

JOHN GASPAR SCHEUCHZER, M.D., was a native of Switzerland, the son of John James Scheuchzer, M.D., professor of mathematics at Zurich, and was born in 1702. He graduated in philosophy at Zurich in 1722, and printed his inaugural essay on that occasion, "*de Diluvio*," 4to. He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge during the visit of king George I. in 1728. Dr. Scheuchzer was a good antiquary, and an accomplished medallist and natural historian. He was the *protégé* and librarian of sir Hans Sloane, and on the 14th May, 1724, was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and was for some time foreign secretary of that learned body. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd March, 1724-5; and dying at the house of sir Hans Sloane, in Chelsea, in April, 1729, was buried in the churchyard there. He was the author of

An Account of the Success of Inoculating the Small Pox, for the years 1727-1728. 8vo. Lond. 1729.

Dr. Scheuchzer translated Kaempfer's History of Japan into English; and he has a good paper in the Philosophical Transactions on "The Method of Measuring the Heights of Mountains." His portrait, by J. H. Heidegger, was engraved by T. Lant.

GEORGE HARRIS, of Haverfordwest, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 7th June, 1725.

RICHARD HOLLAND, M.D., was the son of John Holland, "merchant of the Staple," by his wife Jane Fowke, the only daughter by his second wife of Walter Fowke, of Brewood and Little Wyrley, co. Stafford, M.D. He was born in London, and educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge. He proceeded A.B. 1708, A.M. 1712, and M.D. 1723; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1724; a Fellow, 25th June, 1725; and was Censor in 1728. Dr. Holland was a fellow of the Royal Society, and died 29th October, 1730, aged forty-two. He was the author of

Observations on the Small Pox; or, an Essay to discover a more effectual Method of Cure. 8vo. Lond. 1728.

JACOB DE CASTRO SARMENTO, M.D.—A Portuguese and a doctor of medicine of the university of Coimbra of the 21st May, 1717, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1725. On the 7th September, 1739, he produced a diploma under the seal of the university of Aberdeen, dated 2nd July, 1739, that he had been created doctor of medicine in that university. Dr. Sarmento was a Jew, deeply versed in Hebrew and Jewish lore, and had come to this country as rabbi of his Portuguese brethren. The study of medicine and of the natural sciences was formerly a favourite pursuit of the Jewish rabbis; and from the time of Maimonides to recent periods numerous doctors of

Jewish law were also doctors of medicine and practising physicians. So it was with Dr. Sarmento; but he abjured the faith of his ancestors, in a "Letter to the Heads of the Synagogue," printed in 1758; and during the later years of his life, does not appear to have held any intercourse with his former co-religionists. He had been admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 12th February, 1729-30, and he died 14th September, 1762, aged seventy. His portrait by Pine, was engraved by Houston. He was the author of

Appendix ao que se acha escrito na Materia Medica. 8vo. Lond. 1757.

Materia Medica physico-historico-mechanica. 4to. Lond. 1758.

JOHN BIRCH, M.D.—A native of Cheshire. On the 17th August, 1714, being then twenty years of age, he was entered on the medical line at Leyden, and graduated doctor of medicine there 27th April, 1716. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College 19th January, 1725-6. He was "a noted man-midwife in Bow-lane," and died 26th January, 1729-30.

RICHARD MIDDLETON MASSEY, M.D., was born in Cheshire, and was the eldest son of Edward Massey, esq., of Rostherne, in that county, by his wife Elizabeth Bowles. He spent some terms at Brasenose college, Oxford, but left the university without taking a degree. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 23rd November, 1706, and settled at Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire, where he practised for some years with great success. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen, 7th March, 1720, when, leaving Wisbeach, he fixed his abode at Stepney, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 19th January, 1725-6. Dr. Massey was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1718, and acted as secretary in 1725 and 1726. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 19th February, 1712. He compiled and published "A Catalogue of

the Library at Wisbeach." 8vo. 1718. He also prepared a catalogue of the library of the College of Physicians, and on the 30th September, 1727, was for his trouble in so doing voted 10*l.* to buy a piece of plate. Eventually he returned to his native county, and dying at Rostherne 29th March, 1743, aged sixty-five, was buried in the chancel of the church there. Over him is a flagstone inscribed as follows :—

Here lieth interred the body of  
 RICHARD MIDDLETON MASSEY,  
 (son of Edward Massey, of Rostherne, Gent.)  
 M.D. Honorary Fellow of the College of  
 Physicians, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London.  
 Obiit. 29<sup>mo</sup> Martii, A.D. 1743.

Dr. Massey's annotated copy of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* is in the College, and has been of much assistance to me.

JAMES FIGG, of Guildford, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 20th June, 1726.

JOHN HOLLINGS, M.D., was born in Shropshire, and educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1705, M.D. 1710. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1725, and a Fellow 25th June, 1726. Dr. Hollings was a fellow of the Royal Society, physician-general to the army, and physician in ordinary to the king. He died 10th May, 1739, leaving the character of an able classical scholar, and a most accomplished man. His only publication was the *Harveian oration* for 1734, entitled "*Status Humanæ Naturæ expositus in Oratione coram Medicis Londinensibus habitâ.*" 4to. Lond. 1734.

JONATHAN GOULDSMITH, M.D., was the only son of John Gouldsmith, of Nantwich, co. Chester, gent. (and of the Middle Temple), by his second wife Elizabeth,



eldest daughter of Jonathan Cope, esq. He was baptized at Nantwich 8th May, 1694, was matriculated at Oxford 26th February, 1711-12, and, as a member of Brasenose college, took the two degrees in arts, A.B. 13th October, 1715, A.M. 13th June, 1718; and then, accumulating those in physic, proceeded M.D. 11th June, 1724. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1725, and a Fellow 25th June, 1726. Dr. Gouldsmith delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1728, and was Censor in 1729. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 29th January, 1729-30. He died in Norfolk-street, Strand, 12th April, 1732, and was buried on the 24th at St. Clement Danes. His widow, Elizabeth, renounced administration to his estate, and letters were granted 11th May, 1732, to his sister and next of kin, Judith, wife of Walter Stubbs, esq., of Beckbury hall, co. Salop. Dr. Gouldsmith's portrait is at Beckbury hall. It is a half length, and the doctor has a volume of Hippocrates in his hand.\*

GEORGE TURBERVILLE was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 22nd July, 1726.

NICHOLAS BRINLEY, of Totnes, Devon, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd July, 1726.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE, M.D.—Abundant materials exist for a lengthened sketch of this busy and pedantic physician. His egotism and garrulity were so great as to rivet the attention of his contemporaries, many of whom have delighted in recording their reminiscences, and holding up the worthy old knight to that good-natured ridicule to which he might lay so fair a claim.

Sir William Browne was born in the county of Durham in 1692, and was the son of a physician. In 1707 he was entered at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he describes himself in 1711 as in his soph's year, and at-

\* Colonel Chester's Collections.

tentively studying the Articles of the Church of England. He proceeded A.B. 1710; A.M. 1714; and having obtained a licence *ad practicandum* from the university, settled about the year 1716 at Lynn, in Norfolk, under the patronage of the Turner family. It was about this time that our physician wrote the well-known epigram on George the First's handsome present to the university of Cambridge. The circumstances were as follow. Dr. John Moore, successively bishop of Norwich and Ely, one of the most learned men of his time, had collected one of the best and most ample collections of all sorts of good books in England. It comprised, according to Noble, 28,965 printed books and 1,790 manuscripts. The bishop died 31st July, 1714; shortly after which the king purchased his library for 6,000*l.*, and presented it to the university of Cambridge. By a curious coincidence, a regiment of cavalry was despatched to Oxford at the very time that the library was removed to Cambridge. The event was commemorated by Dr. Trapp in the following lines:—

The king, observing with judicious eyes,  
The state of both his universities,  
To one he sent a regiment, for why?  
That learned body wanted loyalty:  
To th' other he sent books, as well discerning  
How much that loyal body wanted learning.

Browne, stung by the reflection on his own Alma Mater, replied thus:

The king to Oxford sent a troop of horse,  
For Tories own no argument but force;  
With equal skill to Cambridge books he sent,  
For Whigs admit no force but argument.

He took the degree of doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1721, and shortly afterwards, according to his own statement, got incorporated at Oxford. On the 1st March, 1738–9, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. He practised at Lynn for more than thirty years, and acquired by his profession a competent fortune, though even then he evinced no small

amount of eccentricity. Upon one occasion, a pamphlet having been written against him, he nailed it to his own house-door. In 1748, through the influence of the duke of Montague, he was knighted by king George II. A respectable bookseller at Lynn used to relate, that the first time he had to make out his bill after the doctor had been dubbed a knight, he wrote, "Sir William Browne, debtor to Thomas Hollingbury;" when he delivered it into the knight's hand, he looked at it a short time, and then turning to him said, "Mr. Hollingbury, you might have said '*the honourable* Sir William Browne.'" "I beg your pardon, Sir William," replied the bookseller, "but upon my word I did not know it was customary to prefix to the name of a knight the word honourable." "As to that," rejoined the knight, "if it be not customary, it would yet have been pleasing." About the same period he distinguished himself as a champion of the fair sex at Lynn, but under what circumstances, and in what manner, are now unknown. The incident led to the following epigram, the product, it has always been thought, of his own pen:—

Domino Wilhelmo Browne, militi.  
 Sit, Miles, terror, castigatorem Gigantis,  
 Victima cui Virgo nocte dieque cadit.  
 Herculeo monstribus purgata est Lerna labore,  
 Monstribus purgetur Lenna labore tuo.

Be thou, O knight, the giant's scourge and dread,  
 Who night and day preys on the victim maid.  
 Herculean labour Lerna's monsters slew,  
 Oh! may thy labours those of Lynn subdue.

From an early period of his professional career, Sir William Browne had contemplated an eventual removal to the metropolis; and with the view of securing his due position, whenever that should be feasible, he presented himself before the College of Physicians for examination, and was admitted a Candidate 30th September, 1725, and a Fellow 30th September, 1726. In 1749 Sir William removed to London. He was named

one of the Elects of the College 9th April, 1750, and delivered the Harveian oration in 1751. He served the office of Censor in 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1771; was elected Treasurer 3rd December, 1751, in place of Dr. Horseman deceased; was Consiliarius in 1752, 1755, 1762; and President in 1765 and 1766. This was a period of great excitement in the College. The dispute with the Licentiates was then at its height; and Sir William Browne, a man of strong feelings, extraordinary garrulity, and utterly void of discretion, was wholly unfit at such a crisis to occupy the presidential chair. He was an energetic defender of the exclusive privileges of the English universities; and, in the contest between the College and Dr. Schomberg, had unfortunately printed a pamphlet as ill-judged as it must have been offensive to the Licentiates. These circumstances brought him under the lash of Foote, in his "Devil on Two Sticks." Foote gave an inimitable representation of the Esculapian knight on the stage, with the precise counterpart of his wig and coat and odd figure, and glass stiffly applied to his eye. Sir William sent Foote a card, complimenting him upon having so happily represented him, but, as he had forgotten the muff, he sent him his own. Whilst he filled the office of President, the Licentiates in a body forced their way into the College, and even into the room where the Comitia was being held. Sir William maintained his composure, and at once dissolved the Comitia; but the affair left an abiding impression on him, and, dreading a defeat or some indignity, he determined to resign his office, not choosing as he was wont to say, to stay to be beaten by the Licentiates. As another opportunity may not occur, I may here state that a second attempt was made the following year (1767) to break into the College, but the precaution had been taken of closing the iron gates which guarded the entrance from Warwick-lane. The assembled Licentiates offered a smith ten guineas and an indemnification of three hundred pounds to force the gate, but he refused.



At this time the following lines vindicating Sir William against the abuse and anger of the Licentiates became public. They were represented as having been sent to him by an anonymous correspondent, but were more probably written by himself :—

AD FUSCUM, EQUITEM, PRÆSIDEM.

HORACE, ODE XXII, BOOK 1.

Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus,  
Non timet Scoti obloquium neque iram,  
Nec venenatis gravidam sagittis,  
FUSCE, pharetram.

Pone te Scotis ubi nulla campis,  
Arbor æstivâ recreatur aurâ,  
Dulce ridentem comites te habebunt  
Dulce loquentem.

TO BROWNE, KNIGHT, PRESIDENT.

He whose just life due honour bears,  
Nor Scot's abuse nor anger fears,  
Nor his full loaded quiver :  
Browne ! let him try his treach'rous arts  
To wound thee with his poison'd darts,  
Thou shalt retort them ever.

Place thee in Edin's foulest air,  
Which neither tree, nor nose can bear,  
Nor lungs with pleasure take in ;  
Ev'n there, such spirits flow in thee,  
Thee sweetly laughing all shall see,  
All hear thee sweetly speaking.

On quitting the chair, Sir William Browne delivered an oration in Latin, in which he delineates his own character and history, and reviews the prominent events of his presidency. This valedictory address was forthwith published in Latin and in English : from the latter I extract the following :—

“The manly age and inclination with conformable studies I diligently applied to the practice of physic in the country, where, as that age adviseth, I sought riches and friendships ; but, afterwards, being satiated

with friends, whom truth, not flattery, had procured ; satiated with riches which Galen, not fortune, had presented, I resorted immediately to this College, where, in further obedience to the same adviser, I might totally addict myself to the service of honour. Conducted by your favour instead of my own merit, I have been advanced through various degrees of honour—a most delightful climax indeed—even to the very highest of all which the whole profession of physic hath to confer. In this chair, therefore, twice received from the Elects (shewing their favour to himself, he confesses, much more than to the College), your President

Aeknowledges, that he has happy been,  
And, now, content with acting this sweet scene,  
Chuses to make his exit, like a guest,  
Retiring pamper'd from a plenteous feast,

in order to attach himself and the remainder of his life no longer, as before, solely to the College, but by turns also to the medicinal springs of his own country, although as a physician never unmindful of his duty, yet, after his own manner, with hilarity rather than gravity, to enjoy liberty more valuable than silver or gold, as in his own right, because that of mankind—not without pride, which ever ought to be its inseparable companion,

Now the free foot shall dance its favourite round.

“Behold an instance of human ambition not to be satiated but by the conquest of three, as it were, medical worlds ; lucre in the country, honour in the College ; pleasure at medicinal springs ! I would, if it were possible, be delightful and useful to all : to myself even totally and equal ; to old age, though old, diametrically opposite ; not a censor and chastiser, but a comender and encourager of youth. I would have mine, such as in the satire

Crispus's hoary entertaining age,  
Whoso wit and manners mild alike engage.

“The age of presiding, by the custom of our predecessors, was generally a lustrum, five years; although our Sloane, now happy, like another Nestor, lived to see three ages, both as President and as man. But two years more than satisfy me; for that each of the Elects may in his turn hold the sceptre of prudence, far more desirable than power, given by Caius, which the law of justice and equity recommends,

No tenure pleases longer than a year.

“But, in truth, among such endearing friendships with you, such delightful conversations, such useful communications with which this amiable situation hath blessed me, one or two things, as is usual, have happened not at all to my satisfaction. One, that, while most studious of peace myself, I hoped to have preserved the peace of the College secure and entire; I too soon found that it was not otherwise to be sought for than by war; but, even after our first adversary, because inconsiderable, was instantly overthrown, and his head completely cut off by the hand of the law, yet from the same neck, as if Hydra had been our enemy, so many other heads broke out, yea, and with inhuman violence broke into this very senate, like monsters swimming in our medical sea, whom I beheld with unwilling, indeed, but with dry or rather fixed eyes, because not suspecting the least mischief from thence to the College, and therefore laughing, so far from fearing. The other, in reality, never enough to be lamented, that while I flattered myself with having by my whole power of persuasion, in the room of Orphæan music, raised the Croonian medical lecture as it were from the shades into day, if there could be any faith in solemn promises, that faith being to my very great wonder violated, this lecture, like another Eurydice, perhaps looked after by me too hastily, beloved by me too desperately, instantly slipped back again, and fled indignant to the shades below.”

As soon as he was out of office, Sir William started

on his visit to the springs. Whilst at Bath he paid a visit to bishop Warburton at Prior park. The learned prelate has drawn the following inimitable portrait of him in a letter to Dr. Hurd, dated 18th November, 1767: "When you see Dr. Heberden, pray communicate to him an unexpected honour I have lately received. The other day, word was brought me from below that one Sir William Browne sent up his name, and would be glad to kiss my hand. I judged it to be the famous physician, whom I had never seen, nor had the honour to know. When I came down into the drawing-room, I was accosted by a little well-fed gentleman, with a large muff in one hand, a small "Horace" open in the other, and a spying-glass dangling in a black ribbon at his button. After the first salutation, he informed me that his visit was indeed to me, but principally and in the first place to Prior park, which had so inviting a prospect from below; and he did not doubt but, on examination, it would sufficiently repay the trouble he had given himself of coming up to it on foot. We then took our chairs, and the first thing he did or said, was to propound a doubt to me concerning a passage in Horace, which all this time he had still open in his hand. Before I could answer, he gave me the solution of this long misunderstood passage, and in support of his explanation had the charity to repeat his own paraphrase of it in English verse, just come hot, as he said, from the brain. When this and chocolate were over, having seen all he wanted of me, he desired to see more of the seat, and particularly what he called the monument, by which I understood the Prior's tower, with your inscription. Accordingly, I ordered a servant to attend him thither, and when he had satisfied his curiosity, either to let him out from the park above into the downs, or from the garden below into the road; which he chose I never asked, and so this honourable visit ended. Hereby you will understand that the design of all this was to be admired, and indeed he had my admiration to the full, but for nothing so



much as for his being able at past eighty to perform this expedition on foot, in no good weather, and with all the alacrity of a boy both in body and mind."

How long the knight continued on his travels I have no means of discovering. Ere long, however, he returned to Queen-square, and in a contest for some subordinate parochial office, carried on so warmly as to open taverns for men, and coffee-house breakfasts for women, he exerted himself greatly, wondering, however, as he himself expressed it, that a man bred at two universities should be so little regarded. A parishioner, in reply to some such remark, answered, "That he had a calf that sucked two cows, and a prodigious great one it was." At the age of eighty, on St. Luke's day, 1771, he went to Batson's coffee-house, in his laced coat and band and fringed white gloves, to show himself to Mr. Crosby, then Lord Mayor. A gentleman present observing that he looked very well, he replied, "he had neither wife nor debts."

Sir William Browne died at his house in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, 10th March, 1774, aged eighty-two. His lady died 25th July, 1763, in her sixty-fourth year. His remains were interred at Hillington, co. Norfolk, and in the church is a handsome monument to his memory, with the following inscription, admitted in his will to have been the offspring of his own pen :

M. S.

D. Gulielmi Browne Militis  
Medicorum Londini bis Præsidis  
S. R. S.

Studium opusque qui valde persequens  
Medicinam haud sine Deo feerat  
Die noeteque nitens pro viribus  
Salutem hilaris hominibus dare  
Labor tum ipse sibi voluptas fuit  
Eheu! jam agendo haud spectatur amplius  
Beatum tamen vixisse se adserens  
Probe contentus exaeto tempore  
Uti convivae cedit vita satur  
Homo humani à se alienum nil putans  
Die decimo Martii 1774 mortuus  
Die Ciceronis natali 3 Jan<sup>ii</sup> 1692 editus

Beatiorem his præfatus adpetens  
 Patria O ! perpetua esto et libera  
 Sit anima mea eum Christosophis  
 Prope Newtonum, Boyleum, Lockium  
 Procul insanis a sapientibus  
 Velim edieas, Leetor, quanti est vivere  
 Lieet qua terris noseere et agere.

Sir William Browne's will, drawn up by himself, was a curiosity : it is singularly demonstrative of his character and oddities, but is not wanting in philanthropy. In the preamble he lashes orthodox and heterodox alike, and the Greek and Latin with which it was interlarded puzzled the people at Doctors' Commons. On his coffin, when in the grave, he desired might be deposited, "in its leather case or coffin," his pocket Elzevir Horace, "comes viæ vitæque dulcis et utilis," he adds, "worn out with and by me." He disposed of his property judiciously and equitably, and left certain prize medals to be given yearly to Cambridge undergraduates.

His publications are numerous, but unimportant. They are curious and witty, but dreadfully burdened with quotations. Their titles, even, are characteristic.

Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catoptries and Dioptries, translated from the Latin original by William Browne, M.D., at Lynn Regis, in Norfolk. By whom is added : I. A Method for finding the Foci of all Speula, as well as Lenses universally ; as also Magnifying or Lessening a given object by a given Speculum or Lens in any assigned proportion. II. A Solution of those Problems which Dr. Gregory has left undemonstrated. III. A particular account of Microscopes and Telescopes from Huygens, with the Discoveries made by Catoptrics and Dioptrics. 8vo. Lond. 1735.

Oratio Harveiana, Principibus Medicis parentans ; Medicinam, Academias utrasque laudans ; Empiricos, eorum cultores perstringens ; Collegium usque a natalibus illustrans : in Theatro Collegii Reg. Med. Lond. habita Festo Divi Lucae MDCCL. a Gul. Browne Equite Aurato, M.D. Cantab. et Oxon. hujusce Collegii Socio, Eleeto, Censore, S.R.S. et a Consiliis. 4to. Lond. 1751.

This oration was embellished with Sir William's arms in the title-page, and a head-piece representing the theatre at Oxford, the Senate-house at Cambridge, and the College of Physicians, with an emblematic initial

letter. These ornaments accompanied all his future publications.

A Letter from Sir William Browne, deputy-lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, to his tenants and neighbours, seriously recommended at this time to the perusal of all the people of England. 8vo. Lond. 1757.

Ode in imitation of Horace, Ode iii, l. 3, addressed to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, on ceasing to be Minister, February 6, 1741, designed as a just panegyric on a great Minister, the glorious Revolution, Protestant succession, and principles of Liberty. To which is added the original Ode, defended in *Commentariolo*. 4to. Lond. 1765.

*Opuscula varia utriusque Linguae: Medicinam; Medicorum Collegium; Literas, utrasque Academias; Empiricos, eorum cultores; Solicitorem, Præstigiorem; Poeticen, Criticen; Patronum, Patriam; Religionem, Libertatem, spectantia. Cum Præfatione eorum editionem defendente.* 4to. Lond. 1765.

Appendix Altera ad *Opuscula; Oratiuncula, Coll. Med. Lond. cathedræ valedicens. In Comitibus, postridie Divi Michaelis, MDCCCLVII ad Collegii administrationem renovandam designatis; Machinaque Incendiis extinguendis apta contra Permissos rebelles munitis, &c.* 4to. Lond. 1768.

A Farewell Oration, &c., a translation of the preceding. 4to. Lond. 1768.

Fragmentum Isaaci Hawkins Browne Arm. sive Anti-Bolinbrokii. Liber Primus, translated for a second Religio Medici. 4to. Lond. 1768.

Fragmentum Isaaci Hawkins Browne completum. 4to. Lond. 1769.

Appendix ad *Opuscula.* 4to. Lond. 1770.

Odes. 4to. Lond. 1771.

A Proposal on our Coin: to remedy all present and prevent all future disorders. 4to. Lond. 1771.

A New Year's Gift: a problem and demonstration on the xxxix Articles. 4to. Lond. 1772.

The Pill Plot. To Dr. Ward, a quack of merry memory, written at Lynn, November 30, 1734. 4to. Lond. 1772.

Corrections in versè from the Father of the College, on Son Cado-gan's Gout Dissertation, containing false physic, false logic, and false philosophy. 4to. Lond. 1772.

Elogy and Address. 4to. Lond. 1773.\*

A full-length portrait of Sir William Browne in his gown as president, painted by Hudson, is at the College. It was presented by himself 13th April, 1767, in the second year of his presidency.

\* See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

SIR EDWARD WILMOT, BART., M.D., was descended from a family which was settled at Sutton-upon-Soar, in the county of Nottingham, soon after the Norman conquest, and removed thence into Derbyshire about the year 1539. He was the second son of Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, co. Derby, esquire, and was born 29th October, 1693. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow, and he proceeded A.B. 1714; A.M. 1718; M.D. 1725.\* He then settled in London; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1725; and a Fellow 30th September, 1726. He was Censor in 1729 and 1741; and delivered the Harveian oration in 1735. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 29th January, 1729-30. He married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Dr. Mead, and through his influence was appointed physician to St. Thomas's hospital. In April, 1731, he was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen, and soon afterwards physician in ordinary to her Majesty, and to Frederick prince of Wales. After the queen's death he was appointed physician in ordinary to king George II, and in 1740 physician-general to the forces. He was created a baronet 17th February, 1759, and on the accession of king George III was appointed one of his physicians in ordinary; but about this time he retired from practice and withdrew from London. He resided for some time at Nottingham; but finding it too cold for his age and constitution, he removed to Heringston, in the neighbourhood of Dorchester, co. Dorset, where he died 21st November, 1787, when he had more than completed his ninety-third year. He was buried in the parish church of Monkton, and is commemorated by the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of  
Sir Edward Wilmot, Bart., M.D.  
He married Sarah Marsh,

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\* He graduated as George Edward Wilmot.



daughter of Richard Mead, M.D.,  
 by whom he left one son,  
 Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, Baronet,  
 and two daughters, Ann and Jane.  
 He died at Heringston, in the county of Dorset,  
 the 21st day of November, 1787, aged 93,  
 and was interred by his own express directions  
 in the parish church of Monkton, in the said county,  
 near his beloved wife, who died  
 the 11th day of September, 1785, aged 83.

JOHN BAMBER, M.D., a native of Kent, was bred a surgeon, and practised as such for many years in the city of London, and realised a large fortune. When of mature age, he withdrew from that department of practice, devoted himself to physic, and, having produced letters dimissory from the company of Barbers and Surgeons, dated 16th July, 1724, disfranchising him from that company, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th October, 1724. On the 12th April, 1725, he was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, per literas Regias, as a member of Emmanuel college; and coming again before the Censors for examination, was admitted a Candidate 18th October, 1725; and a Fellow 30th September, 1726. He was Censor in 1730 and 1731; and dying 7th November, 1753, was buried in Barking church, Essex, where a monument, ornamented with a fine bust of the doctor in white marble, bears the following inscription:—

Hic jacet JOHANNES BAMBER, M.D.  
 Reg. Soc. Colleg. Medic. Lond. Soeius,  
 qui per multos annos medicine  
 cum multâ laude feliciter exerevit.  
 Reipublicæ utilis suisque non inglorius vir;  
 maritus, parens optimus,  
 sociis charus, omnibus benevolus;  
 egenis arte atque re suâ liberalis.  
 Occidit eheu! flebilis  
 occidit morte subitâ nec inopinâtâ,  
 senectute gravi, non valetudine,  
 Novembris die septimo, anno salutis 1753,  
 æt. suæ 86.

Dr. Bamber acquired large estates in the county of

Essex. His two daughters and co-heiresses married respectively Francis Walter Jones, surgeon, of Mincing-lane, afterwards of Wyfields, Barking, in right of his wife: and Margaret, Sir Crisp Gascoyne, knt., alderman of Vintry ward and lord mayor in 1752 (the first lord mayor who lived in the present Mansion-house). Sir Crisp Gascoyne died 28th December, 1761, and was buried at Barking, leaving with other children Bamber Gascoyne, a well-known political character in the last century. On his death in 1791 the Bamber estates descended, under Dr. Bamber's will, to a second Bamber Gascoyne, who cut off the entail, pulled down the house at Bifrons, and sold the site and the park. His daughter and heiress married the marquis of Salisbury, who took the name of Gascoyne before that of Cecil, and became possessed of the Bamber property, worth, it is said, 12,000*l.* a-year. There is a fine portrait of Dr. Bamber, by Verelst, at the top of the grand staircase at Hatfield house.

NICHOLAS ROBINSON, M.D., a native of Wales, and a doctor of medicine of Rheims, of 15th December, 1718, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 27th March, 1727. He died at an advanced age, 13th May, 1775, and was the author of—

A compleat Treatise of the Stone and Gravel. Dissolution of the Stone without bodily detriment, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1721.

Theory of Physick and Diseases, founded on the principles of the Newtonian Philosophy. 8vo. Lond. 1725.

A new Method of treating Consumptions. 8vo. Lond. 1727.

A new System of the Spleen, Vapours, and Hypochondriack Melancholy. 8vo. Lond. 1729.

Discourse upon the Nature and Cause of Sudden Deaths, and upon Bleeding in Apoplexy. 8vo. Lond. 1732.

A new Treatise of the Venereal Disease. 8vo. Lond. 1736.

The Christian Philosopher; or, a Divine Essay on the Principles of Man's Universal Redemption. 8vo. Lond. 1741.

An Essay on the Gout and all gouty affections incident to Mankind. 8vo. Lond. 1755.

A Treatise on the Virtues and Efficacy of a Crust of Bread, eat early in a Morning, fasting. 8vo. Lond. 1756.

A general Scheme for a course of Medical Lectures intended for the improvement of young physicians and gentlemen. 4to. Lond.

SEBASTIAN LE FEVRE, of St. Alban's, Herts, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 5th May, 1727.

LAWRENCE MARTEL, M.D., was born at Twickenham, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, on leaving which in 1715 he entered as a pensioner of Clare hall, Cambridge, and, as a member of that house, proceeded M.B. 1721; M.D. 5th July, 1726. Admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1726, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1727, he was Censor in 1730, 1731, 1733, 1737, 1743; and Registrar in 1737 and 1738. He died in 1746.

ALEXANDER STUART, M.D., a Scotchman, who, on the 14th December, 1709, being then thirty-six years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden and, graduated doctor of medicine there 22nd June, 1711 (D.M.I. de Structurâ et Motu Musculari, 4to.), was admitted a Licentiate of the College 25th June, 1720. He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (comitiis Regiis) 1728, and was physician in ordinary to the queen, in which capacity he was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 2nd September, 1728. He was Censor in 1732 and 1741. Dr. Stuart was appointed physician to the Westminster hospital on its establishment in 1719, and one of the six physicians to St. George's hospital, appointed at the first general board, held 19th October, 1733, when he resigned his office at the Westminster. He held his office at St. George's for a short period only, resigning it 9th July, 1736. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences; from the former he received the Copley medal for his researches into the structure and action of muscle. Dr. Stuart died 15th September, 1742. His only published work, an amplification of his inaugural essay, was his

Dissertatio de Structurâ et Motu Musculari. 4to. Lond. 1738.

THOMAS KNIGHT, of Caernarvon, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 23rd January, 1728-9. One of his name, probably our Extra-Licentiate, was the author of—

An Essay on the Transmutation of Blood. 8vo. Lond. 1725.

A Vindication of an Essay on the Transmutation of Blood. 8vo. Lond. 1731.

A Dissertation on Chalybeats. 8vo. Lond. 1731.

Reflections upon Catholicons, or Universal Remedies. 8vo. Lond. 1749.

THOMAS HARWOOD was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th January, 1728-9. He practised at Merrow, near Guildford.

JOHN BEAUFORD, M.D., was born in Cornwall, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. in 1686. He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (*comitiis Regiis*), 1728; and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1729. He died, at a very advanced age, in October, 1750.

WILLIAM MARTIN, M.D., was born in Middlesex, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.B. 1723. In the autumn of that year he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, and graduated doctor of medicine there in 1725 (*D.M.I. de Fluxu Menstruale et Morbis Virginum*). He graduated M.D. at Cambridge 7th July, 1728; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 2nd September, 1728, and a Fellow 30th September, 1729.

JOHN MOUNTFORD, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He proceeded A.B. 7th December, 1702; A.M. 5th July, 1705; M.B. 9th December, 1708; and M.D. 9th July, 1712. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1728; and a Fellow 30th September, 1729; and died at his house in Wine-office-court, Fleet-street, 28th March, 1731.



WILLIAM FULLERTON, M.D., was born in Argyleshire, and on the 8th September, 1717, being then twenty-five years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden. As a member of Balliol college, he was created bachelor and doctor of medicine at Oxford by diploma 12th April, 1728. On the 5th November, 1728, he was elected an honorary member of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Dr. Fullerton was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1728, and a Fellow 30th September, 1729. He was physician to Christ's hospital; on the 29th June, 1731, was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society; and died 12th March, 1737.

CROMWELL MORTIMER, M.D., was born in Essex, and was the second son of John Mortimer, esq., of Topping hall, in that county. He was educated at Leyden, under Boerhaave. He was admitted on the physic line there 7th September, 1719; went through the very complete course of instruction given in that university, and took his degree of doctor of medicine there 9th August, 1724 (*Exercitatio Inaug. de Ingressu Humorū in Corpus Humanum. 4to.*). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1725; but, having been created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (*comitiis Regiis*), 11th May, 1728, was admitted a Candidate 30th September, 1728, and a Fellow 30th September, 1729. Dr. Mortimer was a person of considerable importance in his day. He was a fellow of the Royal and of the Antiquarian Society; of the former he was secretary for more than twenty years, and he was one of the most active of that illustrious band, who laboured for the incorporation of the latter. The Doctor's elder brother left him the family estate, where he died 7th January, 1752. He edited *Francisci Willughbeii de Historia Piscium libri quatuor, recognovit Joh. Raius accessit Index Piscium, &c., curâ Cromwelli Mortimer, M.D. folio, 1743*; and published—

On the Volatile Spirit of Sulphur. 8vo. Lond. 1744.

An Address to the Public, containing Narratives of the Effects of certain Chemical Remedies in most Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1745.

JOHN CONINGHAM, M.D., was a native of Cumberland. He, being then twenty-two years of age was, on the 22nd August, 1718, entered on the physic line at Leyden, and he graduated doctor of medicine at Rheims 21st July, 1719. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1723; but, having been created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, 26th April, 1728, was admitted a Candidate 30th September, 1728, and a Fellow of the College 30th September, 1729. He was Censor in 1740, 1744, 1747; and was named an Elect 16th December, 1746. Dr. Coningham was appointed physician extraordinary to the London Hospital 16th March, 1742, and died 23rd January, 1749.

ROBERT NESBITT, M.D., was the son of Mr. John Nesbitt, a dissenting minister, and was born in London. He received his medical education at Leyden, where he was, on the 1st September, 1718, entered on the physic line. He attended the lectures of Boerhaave and the elder Albinus, and took his degree of doctor of medicine there 25th April, 1721 (*D.M.I. de Partu Difficili*. 4to.). He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 22nd April, 1725; a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1726; and having been created doctor of medicine at Cambridge 15th June, 1728, was admitted a Candidate 30th September, 1728, and a Fellow 30th September, 1729. Dr. Nesbitt was Censor in 1733, 1738, 1742, 1745, 1748; on the 23rd March, 1740-1, was appointed Lumleian lecturer for a period of five years; an Elect 22nd August, 1748, and Consiliarius 1750, 1754, 1758. Haller says of him\* "*bonus in universum auctor*." He died 27th May, 1761; and was the author of—

Human Osteogony explained. 8vo. Lond. 1736.

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\* *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, vol. ii, p. 286.

RICHARD WATTS, M.D., a native of Hampshire, then practising at Lymington, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 26th June, 1703. A few years afterwards, removing to London, he presented himself at the Censors' board, and on the 30th September, 1710, after the usual examinations, was admitted a Licentiate. He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge 15th June, 1728; on the 30th September following, was admitted a Candidate of the College; and on the 30th September, 1729, a Fellow. Dr. Watts died 14th April, 1750, aged seventy-four.

PETER HOOKE, M.D., was born at Norwich, and on the 28th May, 1718, was admitted a pensioner of Clare hall, Cambridge, under Dr. Laughton, and as a member of that house proceeded M.B. in 1723. On the 21st October, 1726, being then twenty-six years of age, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, and he graduated M.D. at Cambridge in 1728. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1728; and a Fellow 30th September, 1729. Dr. Hooke's name disappears from the annual list in 1736.

JAMES MONRO, M.D., was the only son of Alexander Monro, D.D., principal of the university of Edinburgh, who just before the Revolution of 1688 was nominated by James II to the then vacant see of Argyle. The alterations which took place in the church of Scotland at that period prevented his obtaining possession of the bishopric; and, Dr. Monro and the government of William III not agreeing in their political opinions, he was fetched to London by a messenger in September, 1691, and there remained until his death, which occurred in or about the year 1700. Dr. Alexander Monro (as we learn from the family pedigree) was descended from the chiefs of the Highland clan of Monro, whose ancestors fell at Bannockburn, Halidon-hill, Pinkie, &c., fighting in the cause of their country, and

who are described as having been invested with the barony of Fowlis, in Ross-shire, by Malcolm Canmore, A.D. 1024. This ancient clan are said by Macaulay and other writers to have adhered to the side of William of Orange, and to have been hostile to the last of the Stuarts; but Dr. Alexander Monro seems to have inherited the more ancient royalist sentiments of the family, who are described by Buchanan as coming to the aid of Mary queen of Scots, with their followers, when attacked by the reformers of those days.

Dr. James Monro was born in Scotland 2nd September, 1680, and accompanied his father to England in 1691. At a proper age he was entered at Balliol college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 15th June, 1703; A.M. 3rd June, 1708; M.B. 25th May, 1709; and M.D. 9th July, 1722. He commenced practice in London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1728, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1729. Dr. Monro was elected physician to Bethlem hospital 9th October, 1728; he delivered the Harveian oration in 1737; and, dying at Sunning-hill, Berks, in the night of the 4th November, 1752, aged seventy-two, was buried in the church there. His son, Dr. John Monro, in his "Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness," 8vo. Lond. 1758, writes thus of this estimable physician: "He was a man of admirable discernment, and treated this disease (insanity) with an address that will not soon be equalled. He knew very well that the management requisite for it was never to be learned but by observation; he was honest and sincere; and, though no man was more communicative upon points of real use, he never thought of reading lectures upon a subject that can be understood no otherwise than by personal observation: physic he honoured as a profession, but he despised it as a trade. However partial I may be to his memory, his friends acknowledge this to be true, and his enemies will not venture to deny it."

A good portrait of this physician has recently been



presented to the College by his descendant, Henry Monro, M.D., a Fellow of the College.

WILLIAM WOODFORD, M.D., was born in Hampshire, and educated at Winchester, which he entered in 1701. Elected thence to New college, Oxford, he proceeded B.C.L. 22nd May, 1706; M.B. and M.D. 26th November, 1724. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1728; a Fellow 22nd December, 1729; and was Censor in 1733. Dr. Woodford was appointed Regius professor of Physic at Oxford 2nd April, 1730. On the 2nd August, 1734, he announced to the College his intention of leaving London and settling in Oxford. He retained the regius professorship until his death, which occurred at Bath on the 13th November, 1758. Dr. Woodford presented to the College, in 1738, the portrait of Dr. Croone, now in the Censors' room, and also the copy of "*Scriptores de Re Rusticâ, impressa Regii*," 1496, which had once belonged to our first president, Linacre.

FRANCIS CLIFTON, M.D., was a native of Norfolk, and a doctor of medicine of Leyden, of 1724. His inaugural essay on that occasion, "*De distinctis et confluentibus Variolis*," 4to., was reprinted by Haller in his "*Disputationes ad Morborum Historiam et Curationem facientes*." Dr. Clifton was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 29th June, 1727. He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (*comitiis Regiis*) 26th April, 1728; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1728; a Fellow, 22nd December, 1729; and delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1732. He was physician to the prince of Wales, but resigned that office and left London in 1734. His name disappears from the list of the College in 1737. He was the author of the following works:—

Tabular Observations recommended as the surest way of improving Physick. 8vo. Lond. 1731.

The State of Physick, ancient and modern, briefly considered. 8vo. Lond. 1732.

Proposals for Printing, by subscription, all the works of Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, digested in a new and regular manner.

The intended publication did not meet with sufficient encouragement, and never appeared.

A Translation of Hippocrates upon Air, Water, and Situation, Epidemicks, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1734.

HIS GRACE CHARLES DUKE OF RICHMOND was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (comitiis Regiis), 1728. He was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1728, but was not actually admitted until December, 1729. The duke died 8th May, 1750.

THOMAS RUSSE was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 23rd January, 1729–30. He practised at Chelmsford.

JOHN OLDFIELD, M.D., was born in Surrey, and on the 23rd September, 1717, being then twenty-seven years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He graduated doctor of medicine there in 1718 (*D.M.I. de Causis Motum Sanguinis circularem per vasa corporis animalis promoventibus ac obstantibus*). He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (comitiis Regiis), 26th April, 1728. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1729; a Fellow 25th June, 1730; and was Censor in 1735. Dr. Oldfield was appointed physician to Guy's hospital 21st April, 1725. He died 25th June, 1748.

THOMAS PARRATT, M.D., was born in Huntingdonshire, and was the son of Thomas Parratt, of Calworth, in that county. He was educated at Huntingdon school under Mr. Matthews, was admitted a pensioner of St. John's college, Cambridge, 8th June, 1703, aged seventeen, his father being then dead. He proceeded M.B. 1710; M.D. 1722; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1729; and a Fel-

low 30th September, 1730. His name disappears from the list in 1741.

JOSHUA YOUNG, of Cheshunt, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 5th April, 1731. His library was sold in 1757.

SAMUEL PYE, M.D.—A native of London, and a doctor of medicine of Glasgow, of 20th January, 1720 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1731. He died at Bromley, near Bow, 2nd February, 1772 ; and was the author of—

Some Observations on the several Methods of Lithotomy. 4to. Lond. 1724.

An Enquiry into the Legal Constitution of the Royal College of Physicians in London. 8vo. Lond. 1753.

JOHN NEWINGTON, M.D., was born in Surrey, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He proceeded A.B. 21st April, 1719 ; A.M. 28th April, 1722 ; M.B. 5th July, 1725 ; M.D. 6th July, 1728 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1730 ; and a Fellow 25th June, 1731. Dr. Newington practised at Greenwich, and died there 22nd January, 1771. His only literary effort was the Harveian oration for 1738.

SAMUEL DWIGHT, A.M., was a son of John Dwight, gent., of Wigan, and was for a short time at St. Peter's, Westminster, where he was admitted in 1686. Removing thence, however, in 1687, to Oxford, he was admitted a commoner of Christ church, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 23rd May, 1691 ; A.M. 14th February, 1693. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1731. He practised at Fulham and died there 10th November, 1737. According to the "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. vii, "he was the first that found out the

secret to colour earthenware like china." He was the author of—

De Vomitione et Purgatione, eorumque excessu curando, necnon de Emeticis Medicamentis, de Catharticis, de Variolis et Morbillis. 8vo. Lond. 1722.

De Hydropibus. 8vo. Lond. 1725.

De Febribus Symptomaticis. 8vo. Lond. 1731.

ROBERT PORTER, M.D.—A native of London, was on the 16th September, 1726, being then twenty-three years of age, entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine 25th July, 1727 (D.M.I. de Natura Vasorum in corpore humano). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1731. He died in 1735 or 1736.

JONATHAN BROOKE, M.D.—A native of Warwickshire; admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1731. At that time he had no degree in arts or medicine; but on the 3rd August, 1733, he was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's. Dr. Brooke practised midwifery, and died 12th March, 1735.

JAMES TAVERNER, M.B., was born at Malden, in Essex, and on the 17th March, 1725, was admitted a pensioner of Clare hall, Cambridge, under Mr. Greene. As an undergraduate of Clare hall, Cambridge, he was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 18th February, 1731–2. He practised for a time at Sudbury, co. Suffolk, but after a few years removed to Witham, in Essex, where a medicinal spring had recently been discovered. To its high medicinal virtues were for a time assigned, and much benefit to the town was anticipated. The great hall of the mansion of New hall, near Chelmsford, was bought and translated to Witham for an assembly room; but the whole project soon came to nothing. Taverner proceeded bachelor of medicine at Cambridge in 1733; and published "An Essay on the Witham Spa." 8vo. Lond. 1737.



JOHN ROBERTSON, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, practising at Wells, co. Somerset; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 29th March, 1732.

SIMON BURTON, M.D., was born in Warwickshire, and was the eldest son of Humphrey Burton, of Caresly, near Coventry, by his wife, Judith, daughter of Abraham Bohun, of Coundon, co. Warwick, clerk. He was educated at Rugby, and at New college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 29th November, 1710; A.M. 26th May, 1714; M.B. 20th April, 1716; M.D. 21st July, 1720. He practised for some years at Warwick, but then settled in London; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1731; a Fellow 3rd April, 1732; was Censor in 1738; and delivered the Harveian oration in 1740. Dr. Burton was appointed one of the physicians to St. George's hospital 19th October, 1733. He died at his house in Savile-row 11th June, 1744. Dr. Burton was one of the physicians who attended Pope in his last illness.

MATTHEW LEE, M.D., was born in Northamptonshire; and in 1709, being then fourteen years of age, was admitted a King's scholar at Westminster. Elected thence, in 1713, to Christ church, Oxford, he, as a member of that house, proceeded A.B. 17th May, 1717; A.M. 23rd June, 1720; M.B. 26th October, 1722; and M.D. 16th June, 1726. He practised for some years at Oxford with marked success, but about the year 1730 removed to London; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1731; and a Fellow 3rd April, 1732. He was Censor in 1734; and Harveian orator in 1736. In 1739 he was appointed physician to Frederick, prince of Wales, in place of Dr. Broxolme, deceased; and himself dying 26th September, 1755, was buried in the church of Little Linford, co. Bucks, where there is a monument with the following inscription:

H.S.E.  
 Matthæus Lee M.D.  
 qui natus Northamptoniæ,  
 educatus in Schola Westmon<sup>i</sup>  
 Alumnus Regis,  
 et cooptatus in Ædem Christi Oxoniæ,  
 Literis atque Scientiis  
 uberrimè instructus fuit et ornatus.  
 Artem Medicam Oxoniæ et Londini  
 tantâ eum famâ exercuit,  
 ut Frederiei Walliæ Principis,  
 et illustris Domûs valetudini Regente  
 Medicus constitueretur Ordinarius.  
 Erat enim in Morbis diagnoseendis sagax,  
 in iisdem curandis peritissimus;  
 in consultando apertus, facilis, gravis.  
 Uxorem duxit Saram, Joh: Knapp arm:  
 filiam natu minimam.  
 Obiit Sept: xxvi A.D. MDCCCLV.  
 æt: LXI.  
 Moriens sine prole,  
 Conjugi dilectæ,  
 quæ hoc Monumentum posuit;  
 et Conjugis Sorori,  
 amplas opes annuas legavit.  
 Et post illarum obitum,  
 Collegas suas Ædis ex Xti Ædis alumnos  
 hæredes prope exasse constituit;  
 ad ingenuæ omnis literaturæ  
 reiq. physiciæ et anatomiciæ studia,  
 in perpetuum promovenda.

Dr. Lee\* bequeathed to the College the portrait of Dr. Freind, now in the dining room. He was a munificent benefactor to Christ church and to Westminster school. In 1750 he had founded an anatomical lectureship at Christ church, which he endowed with a stipend of 140*l.* a-year; he also gave money for building an

\* "In medendo aentus et eruditus, in loquendo apertus et facundus, in agendo probus et sineerus: Qui modestis faeilis et eomis, arrogantibus acer et intrepidus, pauperibus misericors et liberalis, divitibus justus neque avidus fuit. Adulationis Ipse impatiens adulatus est nemini, plebeenlæ sermunculos eontempsit, optimatum blanditias neglexit: quod denique de Pisone oratore scribit Cicero, id quidem Leei nostri mores et valetudinem mirificè depingit. Is (inquit Cieero) laborem forensem quasi cursum diutius non tulit, quèd corpore erat infirmo, et Hominum ineptias ac stultitias, quæ devorandæ nobis sunt, non ferebat, iracundiûsque respuebat, non

anatomy school, and for converting the old library into rooms. His bequest to Westminster consisted of exhibitions for the students, 35*l.* to each of the Westminster students of the first year, beginning in the quarter in which they are elected to the Lady-day following. The residue is divided among the students who reside seven calendar months, and are not above eight years from their matriculation.

JOHN WIGAN, M.D., was born 31st January, 1694–5, and was the son of the Rev. William Wigan, rector of Kensington. When fifteen years of age he was admitted to Westminster school, and was elected thence to Christ church, Oxford, in 1714. Some verses of his occur among the academical lamentations on the death of queen Anne in 1714, and of Dr. Radcliffe in 1715; besides which, he wrote the lines on the death of dean Aldrich, which are published in V. Bourne's edition of the dean's poems, and four at least of the exercises in the *Carmina Quadragesimalia* are ascribed to him. As a member of Christ church, he graduated A.B. 6th February, 1718; A.M. 22nd March, 1720; and then, accumulating his degrees in physic, proceeded M.D. 6th July, 1727. On the 5th October, 1726, he was admitted principal of New Inn hall, Oxford, and about the same time was appointed secretary to the earl of Arran, the chancellor of the university. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians the 12th April, 1731, and a Fellow 3rd April, 1732, when he resigned his office at New Inn hall, and settled in London. He was elected physician to the Westminster hospital in 1733, and retained his office there until 1737. In 1738 Dr. Wigan accompanied his friend Mr. afterwards Sir Edward, Trelawny (son of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, one of the seven bishops committed to the tower by

*morosè ut putabatur, sed ingenio prorsus liberoque fastidio. Virum hunc egregium lugeant nostræ quas dilexit, Academiæ lugeat nostrum quod ornavit Collegium; lugeat denique, Ars ipsa Medica, cujus dignitatem tueri semper studuit.*—*Oratio Harveiana* A.D. 1755, habita p. 34.

James II) to Jamaica, in the double capacity of physician and secretary. They there married two sisters, daughters of John Douce, a planter in the island. Mary, who was married to Dr. Wigan, was the widow of Philip Wheeler, of Jamaica. They had one daughter, Mary Trelawny Wigan; she married Rose Herring May, esq., one of H.M. counsel for Jamaica. Dr. Wigan died in Jamaica 5th December, 1739, aged forty-three. His memorial still exists in the cathedral church of St. Catherine, Spanish town, Jamaica. It is a black marble slab, simply inscribed—

Doctr. John Wigan, obiit 5 Decr. 1739, ætat. 43.

Dr. Wigan's name will always be held in respect by the admirers of Aretæus, for his splendid edition of that author in folio, which issued from the Clarendon press in 1723. Maillaire compiled the index to it at the request of Dr. Freind, who, it would seem from Dr. Wigan's dedication of the book to him, defrayed great part of the expense; for the editor says that it was "*tuo hortatu inchoatam, tuâ ope absolutam.*" When Boerhaave published his handsome edition of the same author in 1735, he availed himself of the labours both of Wigan and Maillaire, and in his dedication made the following handsome acknowledgment to the former: "*Addidi dein illa omnia, quæ eximius Wiganus summâ diligentîâ, successu felicissimo, illustrando Aretæo protulerat, pulcherrima ad literarum studia, artemque medicam; solâ exceptâ versione, quam elaboravit optimam: quia jamdudum fuerat absoluta impressio textûs nostræ editionis priusquam prodiret Wiganiana.*"

Dr. Wigan had a share in editing Dr. Freind's works; and besides writing the life of Freind in choice Latin, he translated the "*History of Physick*" into Latin and prefixed to the folio edition of 1732 a long alcaic ode, dated 15th July, 1727, which he had composed on Freind's appointment as physician to the queen.\* Dr. Wigan's portrait, a three-quarter life size, by Hogarth,

\* Vide *Alumni Westmonasterienses*, p. 262.



is in the possession of the Rev. W. W. Harvey, rector of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, who is descended *ex parte materna* from Dr. Wigan, and to whom I am indebted for many of the facts stated above.

FRANK NICHOLLS, M.D., was descended from a respectable family in Cornwall, but was born in 1699 in London, where his father practised as a barrister. He received his rudimentary education at a private school in the country, whence he was removed to Westminster. Entered a sojourner at Exeter college, Oxford, 4th March, 1714, under Mr. John Haviland, he proceeded A.B. 14th November, 1718; A.M. 12th June, 1721; M.B. 16th February, 1724; and M.D. 16th March, 1729. From the commencement of his medical studies, he devoted himself to dissections, and thus laid the surest foundation for the fame he subsequently acquired as an anatomist and physiologist. He was appointed reader in anatomy in the university, and in this capacity obtained much reputation at Oxford. His lectures were commenced at an early period, probably soon after he took his first degree in arts, and were continued for several successive years. During this period, he did not permanently reside at Oxford; but, when his course of lectures was completed, repaired to London, where he continued his anatomical and practical studies. He settled in the first instance in Cornwall, where he practised for a time with considerable reputation, but the fatigue of a country business induced him, ere long, to return to London. He visited France and Italy for the sake of improvement in his favourite science, and on his return to England commenced a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology in the metropolis. The novelty of his discoveries, the gracefulness of his manner, and the charms of his delivery attracted to him not only the medical people in every line, but persons of all ranks and all professions who crowded upon him from every quarter. Dr. Nicholls was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society

in 1728 ; a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1730 ; and a Fellow 26th June, 1732. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1734, and again in 1736. On the former occasion he selected as his subject "the Structure of the Heart and the Circulation of the Blood." On the latter, "the Urinary Organs, with the Causes, Symptoms and Cure of Stone." He was Censor in 1735 and 1746, and delivered the Harveian oration in 1739. Dr. Nicholls was nominated Lumleian lecturer for a term of five years, 30th August, 1746, and commenced the duties of that office with his elegant and well-known dissertation "*De Animâ Medicâ*." On the death of Dr. John Coningham in the early part of 1749, the Elects of the College ignored the claims and well-founded reputation of Dr. Nicholls, and elected Dr. Abraham Hall, his junior in age and standing as a Fellow, into their body. For an act so disrespectful to Dr. Nicholls no adequate cause has ever been assigned, and contemporary Fellows of the College were unable to explain it. Dr. Nicholls resigned his Lumleian lectureship, and thenceforward took little part in the affairs of the College. His wife's father, Dr. Mead, seems to have resented the slight offered to Dr. Nicholls, and on the 9th April, 1750, resigned his place as one of the eight Elects of the College.

In 1743 Dr. Nicholls married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Dr. Mead, through whose influence he obtained considerable practice. On the death of Sir Hans Sloane in 1753, he was appointed physician to George II, and held that office until the king's death in 1760. Tired at length of London, and wishing personally to superintend the education of his son, he in 1762 removed to Oxford ; but when the study of the law recalled Mr. Nicholls to London, the doctor retired to Epsom, where he resided several years, devoting himself to the study of botany and agriculture, and died 7th January, 1778, in the eightieth year of his age. The life of Dr. Nicholls was written in choice Latin by his pupil and intimate friend, Thomas Lawrence,

M.D., "Franci Nichollsii Vita," 4to. Lond. 1780. His portrait, engraved by John Hall, from a model of Mr. Isaac Gossets, is prefixed thereto.\* Dr. Nicholls was the inventor of corroded anatomical preparations. He was one of the first to study and teach the minute anatomy of tissues, in other words, general, as distinguished from regional and descriptive anatomy; a subject which he made his own by the originality and precision of his views, and to which he devoted many of the lectures of his anatomy course. Dr. Nicholls was also the first to give a correct description of the mode

\* "Staturæ fuit mediocris, corporis compacti, et, cum ævi integer erat, agilis. Facies ei honesta et decora; vultus benevolentiam et dignitatem præ se ferens, ita ut primo aspectu reverentiam simul et amorem astantium sibi conciliaret; varius autem et mutabilis, ut hominis naturæ simplicis et aperti motus animi ex oris immutatione facile cognosceres. Mira suavitate et perspicuitate orationis, et in sermone familiari et in prælectionibus usus est; in his autem id præcipue laudis fuit, ut verbis propriis, ordine lucido extempore prolatis, orationem aliorum meditatam et lepore et vi et *ἐναργεία* facile vinceret. In ægrotorum curatione nihil prius habuit, quam ut signa morbi propria a communibus, quod optime potuit, nempe qui physiologiam perspectam haberet, sejungeret, ut quid oppugnandum esset cognosceret, ut motus, quibus ex naturæ instituto morbi causa vel vinceretur vel expelleretur, a motibus illis, quibus homo patitur, nihil in malo amoliendo agit, seccerneret: illum enim medicinam feliciter facturum putavit, non qui symptomatis suppressendis, sed, qui, ex naturæ concilio, vim ejusdem ferocientis temperare, eandem languentem excitare, errantem, in viam reducere contendit. Quis enim prudens in Cholera materiam acrem per alvum excituram cohiberet? Quis malo arthritico cum dolore et inflammatione pedem occupante, morbum in sanguine repelleret? ut æger molliculus et doloris impatiens *ἀναλγησία* frueretur. Nihil siquidem in morbis capitalius esse statuit, quam, morbi causa minime expulsa vel subacta, symptomata evanescere; unde vix aliud expectandum esse experientia docemur, quam ut ægrotus *ἀμαχητὶ* manus hosti det. Medicamentorum in curationibus quod satis esset, parca manu adhibuit; religio quippe illi fuit molestiis illis, quas morbus secum ferebat, alias addere. Literis Græcis et Latinis satis doctus; in multis libris legendis nonnullorum obscuram diligentiam contempsit; cum medicinæ principia vera, morborum facies varia, remediorum utendorum ratio paucis libris sint tradita, sententiam vero cujusque vel inepti, vel absurdi, vel delirantis, rogandi laborem stultum censuit." Franci Nichollsii Vita; Thoma Lawrence M.D., scriptore, p. 104.



of production of aneurism ; and he distinctly recognised the existence and office of the vaso-motor nerves.\* He was the author of—

*Compendium Anatomicum, ea omnia complectens, quæ ad Humani Corporis Œconomiam spectant. In usum Academiæ Oxoniensis constructum, 1732.*

This ran to several editions, was much enlarged, and eventually appeared under the title of “*Compendium Anatomico-Œconomicum.*”

*De Animâ Medicâ Prælectio. 4to. Lond., 1750.*

To the second edition of which, in 1775, he added a dissertation “*De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Homine nato et non nato.*”

*The Petition of the Unborn Babies to the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians. 4to. Lond. 1751.*

PELHAM JOHNSTON, M.D., was born in York, and was the son of Cudworth Johnston, M.D., a distinguished physician of that city, who died in 1692, by his wife Margaret, a daughter of John Pelham, of Hull. He was educated at Sedburgh school, and on the 2nd May, 1700, being then nineteen years of age, was admitted a sizar of St. John's college, Cambridge. He proceeded M.B. 1711 ; M.D. 26th April, 1728 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1731 ; and a Fellow 30th September, 1732. He died at Westminster, 10th August, 1765.

ABRAHAM HALL, M.D. was born in Yorkshire, and, after a good preliminary education, was entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1725, M.D. 1728. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1731,

\* “*At arterias nunquam non comitantur nervi, qui surculos suos in earundem tunicas immittunt, quorum sensu peculiari sanguinis stimulus persentiscitur, pulsus modicamen fit, humorum in vasa, justa fit distributio, succorum utilium confectioni et secretioni, inutilium autem expulsionì prospicitur.*” *Franci Nichollsii Vita scriptore Tho. Lawrence, p. 18.*



and a Fellow 30th September, 1732 ; was Censor in 1734 and 1745, and was named an Elect 27th February, 1748-9. Dr. Hall was physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and to the Charterhouse : the former appointment he resigned in 1749, but he continued to hold the latter until his death, which took place at his official residence in Charterhouse-square, 5th February, 1751.

JAMES SHERARD, M.D., was the son of George Sherard, of Bushby, in Leicestershire, and was born in 1666. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and in February, 1681-2, was apprenticed to Mr. Charles Watts, an apothecary, who, shortly before, had been appointed to the care and management of the Botanical garden at Chelsea, a circumstance which must have given his apprentice the opportunity of cultivating a taste for botany, and no doubt laid the foundation of his future excellence in that science. He practised for many years as an apothecary, in Mark-lane, and accumulated an ample fortune. He was a man of extensive attainments, an accomplished musician, and an excellent botanist ; and at his country house at Eltham, in Kent, he had a good garden, richly stocked with exotic plants. His brother, William Sherard, D.C.L., fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, who had been English consul at Smyrna, was scarcely less eminent as a botanist. He cultivated an extensive garden at his country house near Smyrna, which he enriched with the rarer products of Natolia and Greece, and there began to form his celebrated herbarium, which eventually comprised 12,000 species. He died in 1728, and bequeathed to the university of Oxford his library, herbarium, and 3,000*l.* for the endowment of a professorship of botany, directing that the nomination should for ever be in the gift of the College of Physicians of London. To James Sherard devolved the office of carrying into effect his brother's bequest ; on the completion of which, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of medicine, by diploma, 2nd July, 1731. He had then for

several years retired from the business of an apothecary, and had withdrawn to Eltham. The College of Physicians, to mark their sense of the patronage vested in them as the electors of the Oxford professorship, on the recommendation of their President, Sir Hans Sloane, agreed to admit him to the Fellowship without examination, and without the payment of fees. The proposition was submitted to the College, 26th June, 1732, and Dr. James Sherard was admitted a Fellow at the next Comitia, 30th September, 1732. He continued to reside at Eltham, where he pursued his favourite occupation—the cultivation of valuable and rare plants—a curious catalogue of which was published by Dillenius in 1732, under the title, “*Hortus Elthamensis, sive Plantarum Rariarum quas in Horto suo Elthami in Cantio colligit vir ornatissimus et præstantissimus Jac. Sherard, M.D. Reg. Soc. et Coll. Med. Lond. Soc.,*” &c., &c.

Dr. Sherard died, *sine prole*, 12th February, 1737–8, leaving behind him 150,000*l*. He was buried in the church of Evington, near Leicester, where he possessed much property. A marble tablet, with the following epitaph, was erected by his widow in the chancel—

M.S.

JACOBI SHERARD, M.D.

Colleg. Medic. Lond. et Soc. Reg. Soc.

Viri multifari doctrinâ cultissimi,

in Rerum naturalium, Botanices imprimis, scientia

pene singularis,

et ne quid ad oblectandos amicos deesset

Artis Musicæ peritissimi.

Accesserant illi in laudis cumulum

mores Christiani, vitæ integritas,

et erga omnes comitas et benevolentia.

Obiit prid. Id. Feb. A.D. MDCCXXXVII.

Annos natus LXXII.

EDMUND WATSON, M.D., was a doctor of medicine, but of what university is not recorded. He practised at Stockport, Cheshire, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 30th April, 1733. His library was sold at auction, by Leacroft, in 1776.

JOHN COLLET, M.D., was born in London, and on the 3rd September, 1729, being then twenty years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine in 1731 (D.M.I. de Peste, 4to.). He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th July, 1733, and settling at Newbury, practised there with distinguished reputation for nearly half a century. He died, universally regretted, on the 12th May, 1780. Dr. Collet was a dissenter, and his funeral sermon was preached in a Presbyterian chapel in Newbury.

THOMAS WHITE, of Manchester, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th July, 1733.

JOHN CRESSWELL, of Edmonton, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College on the 27th of September, 1733.

CHARLES ASHENDEN was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 19th October, 1733. He practised at Durham.

HUGH OWEN, M.D., was educated at Leyden, where on the 26th September, 1730, in the rectorship of Boerhaave, he was entered on the physic line, being then twenty-three years of age. He graduated doctor of medicine at Rheims 17th October, 1733, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 27th February, 1733-4. He practised in Merionethshire.

JOHN EATON, M.D., a native of Cheshire, and a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of 12th June, 1727, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th April, 1734. Dr. Eaton was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 6th July, 1749, and resigned that office 4th July, 1751. He died in 1770.

WILLIAM MUSHEL MAYNARD, of Wigan, was admitted

an Extra-Licentiate of the College 25th July, 1734. He died in May, 1737.

BROWNE LANGRISH, M.D.—Of the birthplace, parentage, or education of this excellent practical physician, I can recover no particulars. He was certainly practising as a surgeon at Petersfield, in Hampshire, in 1733, when his *Essay on Muscular Motion* was published. He was still there on the 25th July, 1734, when he was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and began to practise as a physician. He subsequently removed from Petersfield to Winchester or Basingstoke (I am not sure which), and died at the last-named town 12th November, 1759. Dr. Langrish was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 16th May, 1734. From his own original experiments detailed in one of the works mentioned below, with the *Aqua Lauro-Cerasi* he saw reason to infer that it might be beneficial in the treatment of disease. He may, therefore, be credited with having in reality suggested the employment of prussic acid as a remedy. He was the author of—

*A New Essay on Muscular Motion, founded on Experiments, Observations, and the Newtonian Philosophy.* 8vo. Lond. 1733.

*The Modern Theory and Practice of Physick, wherein the antecedent Causes of Diseases; the rise of the most Usual Symptoms incident to them; and the true Methods of Cure are explained.* 8vo. Lond. 1735.

*Physical Experiments upon Brutes to discover a Method of dissolving Stone in the Bladder by Injections; to which is added a Course of Experiments with the Lauro-Cerasus; on Fumes of Sulphur, &c.* 8vo. Lond. 1746.

*Plain Directions in regard to the Small Pox.* 4to. Lond. 1758.

FRANCIS DOUCE, M.D., was bred a surgeon. Having been disfranchised of the company of Barber Surgeons, he was, on the 31st March, 1735, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen 15th May, 1750, and died at Hackney 16th September, 1760, aged eighty-four. His portrait, on horseback, æt. seventy-



five, was painted by W. Keable, and engraved by McArdell.

WILLIAM WHITAKER, M.D., a native of Yorkshire, was on the 17th September, 1717, entered on the physic line at Leyden, and there in the following year he graduated doctor of medicine (D.M.I. de Cantharidibus). He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (comitiis Regiis), 26th April, 1728 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1734, and a Fellow 30th September, 1735. He was Censor in 1738, and his name disappears from the College lists in 1744.

JOHN GLANVILL, of St. Michael's, Cornwall, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 13th July, 1736.

HENRY BANYER, of Wisbeach, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 30th July, 1736. He was the author of the

*Pharmacopœia Pauperum*; or, the Hospital Dispensatory, containing the chief medicines now used in the Hospitals of London. 12mo. Lond. 1721.

*A Methodical Introduction to the Art of Surgery.* 4to. Lond. 1717.

MATTHEW CLARKE, M.D., was born in London, and on the 5th September, 1721, being then twenty years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (comitiis Regiis) in 1728. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1735 ; a Fellow 30th September, 1736, and was Censor in 1743. Dr. Clarke was elected physician to Guy's hospital 31st March, 1732, and resigned that office 23rd January, 1754 ; soon after which he retired from practice, and removed to Tottenham, where he died in November, 1778.

WILLIAM CLARK, M.D., a native of Wiltshire, was educated at Leyden. He was entered on the physic line there 19th November, 1726, being then twenty-eight years of age, and he graduated doctor of medicine in that university on the 31st July, 1727 (*D.M.I. de Viribus Animi pathematicum in Corpus Humanum*, 4to.). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1736. He practised in London for some years; but a favourable opening for a physician having presented itself at Bradford, co. Wilts, he removed thither in 1747. Dr. Clark retired from practice in 1772, when he withdrew to Colchester, and died there in or about the year 1780.

He was the author of—

*A Medical Dissertation concerning the Effects of the Passions on Human Bodies.* 8vo. Lond. 1753.

*The Province of Midwives in the Practice of their Art, instructing them in the timely knowledge of such difficulties as require the timely assistance of Men for the Preservation of Mother and Child.* 8vo. Lond. 1751.

ROBERT HOPWOOD, M.D., was born in Lancashire, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He took the two degrees in arts,—A.B. 19th October, 1716; A.M. 19th October, 1719; and then, accumulating those in physic, proceeded M.D. 5th July, 1726. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1735; a Fellow, 29th December, 1736; was Censor in 1740; and Harveian orator in 1741. In 1745 Dr. Hopwood left London and settled at Manchester, where he died 19th July, 1762.

BENJAMIN HOADLEY, M.D., was the eldest son of Benjamin Hoadley, D.D., who died bishop of Winchester in 1761. Our physician was born in Broad-street, City, 10 February, 1705–6, and was educated at a school kept by Dr. Newcome, of Hackney. He was entered at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, in 1722, as a member of which house he proceeded M.B. in 1727, and in April, 1728, was created doctor of medicine, comitiis

Regiis. He then settled in London, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1735 ; and a Fellow, 29th December, 1736. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1737, Censor in 1739, and Harveian orator in 1742. On the 28th April, 1735, Dr. Hoadley was elected physician to St. George's hospital, and in 1736 to the Westminster hospital, both of which appointments he continued to hold for some years. That at the Westminster hospital he resigned in 1746, and that at St. George's in 1751. He was appointed physician to the king's household in June, 1742, and physician to the household of the prince of Wales in January, 1745-6. Dr. Hoadley died in August, 1757. He was the author of "The Suspicious Husband," a comedy : and he published his Harveian oration, and his Gulstonian lectures—the latter on the Organs of Respiration, to which he added an appendix, containing "Remarks on some Experiments of Dr. Houlston, published in the Philosophical Transactions." This appendix is said by Haller to be a very ingenious defence of a bad cause. Its author is described by Haller as "*elegantis ingenii vir, poeta etiam comicus.*"\*

THOMAS REEVE, M.D., was born in Middlesex, and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1727, and M.D. 1732. He had studied physic for some time at Leyden under Boerhaave and Albinus, and was entered there 18th October, 1725. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1735 ; and a Fellow 29th December, 1736. He was Registrar from 1739 to 1741 inclusive ; Censor in 1741 and 1749 ; Elect, 19th January, 1750 ; Consiliarius, 1751, 1752, 1753 ; and President from 1754 to 1763 included. Dr. Reeve was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1740, and resigned that appointment in 1760. Dr. Reeve died at

\* Biblioth. Anat. vol. ii., p. 326.

his house in Throgmorton-street, 3rd October, 1780, aged eighty. He was probably the author of

*A Cure for the Epidemical Madness of drinking Tar Water.* By T. R. 8vo. Lond. 1744.

ROBERT BANKES, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Eton, whence he was elected, in 1720, to King's college, Cambridge, of which society he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1724; A.M. 1728; M.D. 1735; and the same year was appointed professor of anatomy in the university. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1736; and a Fellow 25th June, 1737; was Gulstonian lecturer in 1738; Censor in 1739; and Harveian orator in 1743. Dr. Bankes was chosen physician to Christ's hospital in April, 1737, and died in November, 1746.

AMBROSE DAWSON, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and was the son of William Dawson, of Langcliff, esq., by his wife Jane, a daughter of the ancient family of Pudsey, of Bolton, in that county. He was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. He proceeded M.B. 1730; M.D. 1735; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1736; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1737. He was Censor in 1740, 1746, 1751, 1756; Harveian orator in 1744; Elect, 9th April, 1750; and Consiliarius, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1759. He was elected physician to St. George's hospital, 27th April, 1745, and retained that office until 1760. "He resided in Grosvenor-street, where he practised in a very unostentatious way, and was a most charitable man. Upon his leaving London about 1776, to reside at Lancliff hall, and when presents of plate were not quite so frequent as they are now, he received from the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, a magnificent tea-urn in the fashion of the time, with an inscription which may be considered a volume in a few words. 'The parish of



St. George Hanover-square to Ambrose Dawson esquire.  
M.D. *Infirmus et visitastis me.*'''\*

Lancliff hall not agreeing with him, Dr. Dawson eventually removed to Liverpool, where he died after a short illness, on the 23rd December, 1794, in his eighty-eighth year, being then the senior fellow of our college. He was buried at Bolton. We have from his pen—

Thoughts on the Hydrocephalus Internus. 8vo. Lond. 1778.

Observations on Hydatids in the Heads of Cattle. 8vo. Lond. 1778.

SAMUEL HORSMAN, M.D.—A native of Middlesex, was entered on the physic line at Leyden 7th September, 1719, aged twenty-one, and graduated doctor of medicine there in 1721 (*D.M.I. de Calculo Renum et Vesicæ*, 4to.). He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (*comitiis Regiis*) 25th June, 1728. Dr. Horsman was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1736, and a Fellow 30th September, 1737. He was Censor in 1741, 1748, 1751; Treasurer from 1746 to 1751 inclusive; and Elect 4th March, 1751. He died 22nd November, 1751.

JOSEPH LETHERLAND, M.D., was born in Warwickshire, and received his medical education at Leyden. He was inscribed on the books of that university 30th September, 1722, and attended the lectures of Boerhaave, Albinus, and Oosterdijk Schacht. He proceeded doctor of medicine there in 1724 (*Spec. Inaug. Veterum. Medicorum sententias de Phrenitide curandâ complectens*, 4to.). He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, by royal mandate, 9th April, 1736; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1736; and a Fellow 30th September, 1737. He was Censor 1742, 1749; Consiliarius, 1757; and was named an Elect 28th April, 1757. Dr. Letherland was a man of deep and very extensive learning, but of

\* *Gent. Mag.*, June, 1841.

retired habits, and very little known even in his own profession, although he contributed by his literary information to the popularity of more than one of his colleagues. Much of the valuable matter in Dr. Fothergill's Account of the Putrid Sore Throat, Lond., 1748, is generally allowed to have been derived from Dr. Letherland. He was much esteemed by Dr. Heberden, and in 1761, when that physician's extensive practice made it inconvenient for him to accept the appointment of physician to the queen, the king, who had always shown towards Dr. Heberden the greatest esteem and regard, readily adopted his disinterested recommendation of Dr. Letherland, who was thereupon appointed to the situation. Dr. Letherland was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1736, and resigned that office in 1759. He died on the 31st of March, 1764, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Aldermanbury, where there is a plain tablet with the following inscription:—

In memory of  
JOSEPH LETHERLAND, late of this parish, M.D.  
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians,  
One of the physicians to the Queen,  
And some time one of the physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital.  
He was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, A.D. 1699,  
And departed this life March 31, 1764;  
Not less eminent for the integrity of his heart,  
And benevolence of his disposition,  
Than for his knowledge in all parts of polite and useful literature.\*

He was the author of—

\* “Inter eruditos non prætereundus est Letherlandus, senio defunctus post vitam literatam civibus suis utilissimam. Huic debemus, ni fallor, notas quasdam breves, quibus refelleret calumniam a viro doctissimo, iisque non indigno, medicis Romanis illatam. Sed quod majoris est momenti, ipse nostratium primus faucium ulcera gangrænosa animadvertit, felicemque medendi rationem non casu, sed è libris, Hispaniorum præcipuè, diligenter perluctis et observationibus collatis investigatam, cum Collegis suis communicavit.” Oratio Harveiana anno MDCCXLV habita, auctore Tho. Healde.

Notæ breves in Diss : de Medicorum apud Romanos conditione à C. Middleton editam. 8vo. Lond. 1726.

RENALD COMARQUE, M.D., was a native of Middlesex, educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. He studied physic at Leyden, and was inscribed on the books of that university, 26th October, 1719, being then twenty-one years of age. He proceeded M.B. at Cambridge in 1728, and was the same year created doctor of medicine, comitiis Regiis. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1736, and a Fellow 30th September, 1737. His name disappears from the list in 1742.

CHARLES COTES, M.D., was the second son of John Cotes, of Woodcote, Shropshire, esquire, by his wife, lady Dorothy Shirley. He was entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, of which his uncle, Digby Cotes, D.D. was then principal, and as a member of that house took the degree of A.B. 27th June, 1723. Elected a fellow of All Souls' college, he removed thither, and proceeded B.C.L. 27th October, 1727; D.C.L. 1st July, 1732. On the 24th November, 1736, he was created doctor of medicine at Oxford by diploma; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1737; and a Fellow 27th March, 1738. Dr. Cotes delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1739, the Harveian oration in 1745, and was Censor in 1743. He was elected physician to the Westminster hospital in 1733, and retained his office until 1739. Dr. Cotes married Williamina, the only daughter of Cheselden, the surgeon. He was returned a member of parliament for the borough of Tamworth in 1734, and again in 1741; and he died without issue 21st March, 1748.

HENRY RICHARDSON, M.D., was the son of John Richardson of Alnwick, an Extra-Licentiate of the College already mentioned, and was born there about 1713. He was a doctor of medicine of Leyden, of 1735

(D.M.I. de efficaciâ Exercitationum in sanitate tuenda, 4to.), then practising at Alnwick, in Northumberland, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College on the 28th of June, 1738. He survived just half a century, dying on the 18th March, 1788, aged seventy-five. His eldest son James, baptized at Alnwick 2nd August, 1745, was bred a physician: he graduated at Edinburgh in 1770, and settled at Wakefield.

ADDISON HUTTON, M.D., was the last heir male of an ancient family in Cumberland, the Huttons of Gale and of Hutton hall, Penrith, who trace back to Adam de Hoton, in the reign of Edward I. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, and proceeded A.B. 5th July, 1731; A.M. 4th July, 1732; M.B. 8th July, 1734; M.D. 8th July, 1737. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1737; and a Fellow 30th September, 1738. Dr. Hutton was one of the physicians to St. George's hospital, to which office he was elected 22nd October, 1736. He died 30th March, 1742.

WILLIAM BEDFORD, M.D., was the eldest son of Hil-kiah Bedford, A.M., by his wife Alice, a daughter of William Cooper, esq. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and proceeded A.B. in 1721, A.M. 1725. He entered himself on the physic line at Leyden 10th September, 1727. In 1737 he was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge by royal mandate, and then settling in London was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1737, and a Fellow 30th September, 1738. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1740; was Censor in 1742 and 1745, and Registrar in 1745 and 1746. Dr. Bedford was appointed physician to Christ's hospital in November 1746. He died 10th July, 1747, and is commemorated by the following inscription in the church of St. Nicholas, Cold Abbey:—



GULIELMO BEDFORD, M.D.

Coll. Med. Soc. et Registr., R.S.S.

et in Orphanotrophio Æd. Christi Med. ;

Viro probitate, prudentiâ, et modestissimis moribus conspicuo :

cui etiam id maximè tribuendum est laudis,

quod tanta esset mentis solertia,

ut rebus gerendis natus, ingenio tam amabili,

ut ad amicitiae et humanitatis officia ornanda

proprio quodam naturæ munere factus videretur :

qui, cum multâ linguarum ac rerum scientiâ,

et assiduo virtutum socialium studio,

suam pariter artem nomenque cohonestâset,

Anno ætatis 42, febre correptus,

uxori, consanguineis, amicis desideratissimus,

obiit die x. Julii, A.D. 1747.

Elizabetha conjux mœstissima P.

He was the intimate friend of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, who, according to the "Gentleman's Magazine,"\* "left his MSS., which are very numerous, to Dr. William Bedford, physician in London."

SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M., was the son of Samuel Johnson, gent., and was born in Canterbury. He was educated at the grammar school there under Mr. Le Hunt ; and on the 3rd July, 1727, when seventeen years of age, was admitted a pensioner of St. John's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 1730 ; A.M. 1738. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th October, 1738. He practised at Canterbury, and, dying there 20th June, 1763, was buried on the 24th at St. Mary's Northgate, in that city.

WILLIAM BATTIE, M.D., was born at Modbury, in the county of Devon, in 1704, and was the son of the rev. Edward Battie, vicar of that place, formerly an assistant master at Eton, whom he had the misfortune to lose in September, 1714, when only ten years old. He was educated at Eton, where his mother resided after her husband's death, in order to assist her son with those necessary accommodations which the narrow-

\* Vol. v, p. 333.

ness of her finances would not permit her to provide in any other way. He is said to have manifested much industry and desire for advancement at Eton, and in the year 1722 was transferred to King's college, Cambridge, where he succeeded in obtaining a scholarship, upon the nomination of the earl of Craven. His inclination would have led him to the bar, but circumstances concurring to frustrate his wishes, he applied himself to physic. He proceeded A.B. in 1726, and A.M. in 1730, and then, obtaining a licence *ad practicandum* from the university, commenced practice at Cambridge, and delivered lectures there on anatomy, which were well attended, and among others, by Horace Walpole. Shortly before this he had published "Iso-cratis Orationes Septem et Epistolæ: codicibus MSS. nonnullis et impressis melioris notæ exemplaribus collatis · varias lectiones subjicit, versionem novam notasque ex Hieronymo Wolfio notissimū desumptas adjecit Gul: Battie Coll: Reg: Cantab: Socius." This publication exposed him both then and subsequently to some very satirical remarks.

A fair opening for a physician presenting itself at Uxbridge, he left Cambridge and settled there. The provost of Eton, Dr. Godolphin, held him in much esteem, and took a singular manner of evincing it. Upon Battie's fixing in practice at Uxbridge, the provost sent his carriage and four horses for him as a patient; but when the doctor sat down to write his prescription, the provost, then ninety-four years of age, raising himself up, said, "You need not trouble yourself to write; I only sent for you to give you credit in the neighbourhood." Battie's success at Uxbridge was considerable, and he succeeded in laying by some money, to which was added some time afterwards a bequest of 20,000*l.* from a relative. He took his degree of doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1737, and the same year removed to London. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1737; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1738; was Censor in 1743, 1747, 1749;

Harveian orator in 1746 ; Elect, 22nd May, 1755 ; Consiliarius, 1758, 1760, 1763 ; and President in 1764. In November, 1749, he was appointed Lumleian lecturer, and held that office for five years, when he was succeeded by Dr. Lawrence. The substance of some of these lectures he published under the title

*De Principiis Animalibus Exercitationes in Collegio. Reg. Medicorum Lond. habitæ.* 4to. Lond. 1757.

Dr. Battie was physician to St. Luke's hospital, and was proprietor of a large private asylum. His practice seems to have been limited almost exclusively to insanity. In 1758 he published "A Treatise on Madness," 4to. Lond., in which, having thrown out some censures on the practice formerly pursued at Bethlem hospital, he was answered and severely animadverted on by Dr. John Monro, in a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness." This reply contained a defence of the writer's father, who had been lightly spoken of in Battie's work. In 1762 he published "*Aphorismi de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis nonnullis ad Principia Animalia accommodati*;" and in the following year he was examined before the House of Commons on the state of private madhouses in this kingdom, and received in the printed report testimony highly honourable to his professional attainments. He resigned his office at St. Luke's hospital in April, 1764, and died, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, on the 13th June, 1776. The night he expired, conversing with his servant, who attended on him as nurse, he said, "Young man, you have heard, no doubt, how great are the terrors of death. This night will probably afford you some experiment ; but may you learn and may you profit by the example, that a conscientious endeavour to perform his duty through life will ever close a Christian's eyes with comfort and tranquillity." He soon afterwards departed without a struggle or a groan. He was buried by his own direction at Kingston, in Surrey, "as near as possible to his wife"

(a daughter of Barnham Goode, of Kingston, for several years under-master of Eton school,) "without any monument or memorial whatever."

Dr. Battie, who is said by Horace Walpole in a letter to lady Ossory, to have died worth 100,000*l.*, had during his life endowed a scholarship of 20*l.* per annum at King's college, Cambridge, now known as Dr. Battie's foundation, and by his will gave 100*l.* to St. Luke's hospital, and 100*l.* to the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen. Dr. Battie's character was sketched in a few words as follows by Judge Hardinge in his Latin life of his father;—  
*"Battius, faber fortunæ suæ, vir egregiæ fortitudinis et perseverantiæ, medicus perspicax, doctus, et eruditus, integritatis castissimæ, fideique in amicitiiis perspectæ."\**

The doctor, at that time one of the Censors, took a very active part against Dr. Schomberg, in the proceedings between the College and that physician; and the commencement of the lengthened and expensive litigation in which the College became involved, was apparently essentially due to him. Battie's part became generally known, and he was severely characterised in "The Battiad," a satirical poem, said to have been written by Moses Mendez, Paul Whitehead, and Dr. Schomberg :

First Battus came, deep read in worldly art,  
 Whose tongue ne'er knew the secrets of his heart ;  
 In mischief mighty, tho' but mean of size,  
 And, like the Tempter, ever in disguise.  
 See him, with aspect grave and gentle tread,  
 By slow degrees approach the sickly bed ;  
 Then at his Club behold him alter'd soon—  
 The solemn doctor turns a low Buffoon,  
 And he, who lately in a learned freak  
 Poach'd every Lexicon and publish'd Greek,  
 Still madly emulous of vulgar praise,  
 From Punch's forehead wrings the dirty bays.

Eccentricity was strongly marked throughout the whole of Dr. Battie's career. Many strange and amus-

\* N. Hardinge's Poems, p. 17.



ing anecdotes concerning him are on record, but my limited space compels me to pass them over. "He was of eccentric habits, singular in his dress, sometimes appearing like a labourer, and doing strange things. Notwithstanding his peculiarities, he is to be looked upon as a man of learning, of benevolent spirit, humour, inclination to satire, and considerable skill in his profession."\*

CHARLES PETERS, M.D., was of Christ church, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 3rd December, 1713, and A.M. 15th June, 1724. Elected Radcliffe travelling fellow in July, 1725, he passed some years upon the continent, and, accumulating his degrees in physic, proceeded M.D. as a member of University college, 8th November, 1732. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 27th March, 1738, and a Fellow 16th April, 1739. Dr. Peters in 1733 was appointed physician extraordinary to the king, and in 1739 he succeeded Dr. Hollings as physician-general to the army. He was elected physician to St. George's hospital 28th April, 1735, and resigned his office there (probably on account of ill-health) in February, 1746. He was Censor in 1744; but indisposition obliging him to go into the country, Dr. Reeve was nominated in his place 8th April, 1745. His name disappears from the list in 1746.

ANDREW LAVINGTON, M.D., was born in Exeter, and on the 3rd September, 1736, being then twenty years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1739 (D.M.I. de Ferro). He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st August, 1739, and then settled at Tavistock, co. Devon, where he practised for many years with considerable success. He died there 12th October, 1782.

\* Nichol's Literary Anecdotes and Jesse's Memoirs of Celebrated Etonians. Vol. i, p. 18, *et seq.*

RUSSELL PLUMTRE, M.D., “of Notts,” was admitted a pensioner of Queen’s college, Cambridge, 12th June, 1728, and of that house he subsequently became a fellow. He proceeded M.B. 1733, M.D. 1738; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1738; and a Fellow 1st October, 1739. He was appointed Regius professor of physic at Cambridge in 1741, and filled that chair for more than half a century. Dr. Plumtre died 15th October, 1793, aged eighty-four, having then been for many years father of the university, and the longest resident that had then been known.

JAMES HAWLEY, M.D., was descended from a family which had been long settled in Somersetshire. He was entered first at St. Mary’s hall, Oxford, as a member of which he took the degree of A.B. 23rd January, 1727; but then removing to Oriel, proceeded A.M. 30th June, 1731; M.B. 26th June, 1733; M.D. 13th December, 1737. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1738; a Fellow, 22nd December, 1739; was Gulstonian lecturer in 1741; Harveian orator in 1747; Censor, 1744, 1747, 1751, 1754; Elect, 3rd December, 1751; and Consiliarius, 1756, 1759, 1764. Dr. Hawley was elected physician to the Westminster hospital in 1739, and resigned his appointment there in 1750. He died 22nd December, 1777, and was buried in a vault he had built for himself and family in the church of Leyborne, co. Kent. His monument bears the following inscription:—

In a vault underneath,  
are deposited the remains of  
JAMES HAWLEY, Doctor of Physick,  
who died at the Grange in this parish,  
on the 22nd day of December, 1777,  
in the seventy-third year of his age.  
And also ELIZABETH,  
the wife of the said JAMES,  
who was one of the daughters of Joseph Banks, Esq.,  
of Revesby Abbey, in the county of Lincoln.  
She died the 27th November, 1766,

in the forty-seventh year of her age,  
and was buried at Isleworth, in the county of Middlesex,  
but was afterwards removed to this vault.

MATTHEW MORLEY, M.D. On the 13th November, 1724, being then twenty-three years of age, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, and graduated doctor of medicine there in 1728 (D.M.I. de Profluvio Muliebri, 4to.). He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, by royal mandate, in 1739; and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1738; and a Fellow, 31st March, 1740. He died at Kennington 17th March, 1785.

MICHAEL CONNEL, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Rheims of 21st September, 1724; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1740. He died in 1764, and was buried in old St. Pancras churchyard.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY, M.D., was a grandson of Ichabod Chauncey, an Extra-Licentiate of the College before mentioned, and the eldest son of Mr. Charles Chauncey, citizen of London, by his wife Martha, the daughter of Philip Brown, esq., of New Beckenham. Educated at one of the public city schools, he proceeded thence in 1727 to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, as a member of which he graduated M.B. in 1734, M.D. in 1739. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1739, and a Fellow 30th September, 1740. He was Censor in 1746. He died s. p. 25th December, 1777, and was buried in St. Peter's church, Cornhill. Dr. Chauncey was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He left a very valuable library, which devolved on his brother, Nathaniel Chauncey, himself an ardent collector of books. The united libraries of the two brothers, both "very able scholars and able bibliomaniacs," was sold at auction, by Leigh and Sotheby, in April, 1790. To Dr. Chauncey the College are indebted for the fine paintings of Sir

Samuel Garth and Dr. Mead,—the one in the Censors' room, the other in the dining-room. For the former, thanks were voted 30th September, 1763 ; for the latter, 25th June, 1759. Dr. Chauncey's portrait, by Cotes, was engraved by C. Watson.

THEOPHILUS LOBB, M.D., was descended from a highly respectable family in Cornwall. His grandfather, Richard Lobb, had served the office of high sheriff of Cornwall, and in the year 1659 was returned member of parliament for the borough of St. Michael's. Dr. Lobb was born in London 17th August, 1678, and was the son of Mr. Stephen Lobb, the pastor of a congregation of Independent dissenters in London. From his childhood he had evinced a partiality for the study of physic, but he was nevertheless educated for the ministry. In 1702 he settled as a dissenting minister at Guildford, and there made the acquaintance and cultivated the friendship of an intelligent medical practitioner, from whom he seems to have derived no small amount of medical instruction. After a residence of about four years at Guildford, he removed to Shaftesbury, where he remained about six years, and began actually to practise as a physician. In 1713 he removed to Yeovil, his residence in which town was marked by the prosperity of his worldly circumstances, and the success and reputation which accrued to his practice as a physician. He still continued in his ministerial duties ; but it was even then predicted by some of his flock, that the doctor would spoil the divine, the consequence of which would be that he would eventually lay down the ministry. Owing to dissensions in his congregation at Yeovil, Mr. Lobb, in 1722, removed to Witham, in Essex, and remained for about ten years in the conjoint exercise of ministerial and medical functions. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 13th March, 1728-9. In or about the year 1736, he resolved to devote himself exclusively to physic. He had been created doctor of medicine by the university of Glasgow as



early as the 26th June, 1722; and on the 30th September, 1740, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He practised in London; and dying on the 19th May, 1763, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, was buried in Bunhill-fields. Haller says of him: "*Vir pius et simplex, practica laude celebratus.*"\* His portrait, by N. Brown, was engraved by I. Hulitt. Dr. Lobb was a voluminous writer; the following is, I believe, an accurate list of his medical publications:—

A Treatise of the Small-pox. 8vo. Lond. 1731.

Rational Methods of Curing Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1734.

Medical Practice in curing Fevers exemplified in many Cases. 8vo. Lond. 1735.

A Treatise on Dissolvents of the Stone, and on Curing the Stone and Gout by Aliment. 8vo. Lond. 1739.

An Address to the Faculty on Miss Stephens's Medicaments. 8vo. Lond. 1739.

A Treatise on Painful Distempers, their Causes and Remedies. 8vo. Lond. 1739.

Letters concerning the Plague, showing the Means to Preserve People from Infection, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1745.

A Compendium of the Practice of Physic. 8vo. Lond. 1747.

Medical Principles and Cautions. 8vo. Lond. 1753.

Letters on the Sacred Predictions. 8vo. Lond. 1761.

The Good Samaritan; or, Useful Family Physician. Selected from his Publications. 8vo. Lond.

The Practice of Physic in general, as delivered in a Course of Lectures on the Theory of Diseases, and the proper Method of Treating them. Published from his own MSS. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1771.

EDWARD HODY, M.D., was descended from a Devonshire family, the Hodys of Netheway, in Brixham. He was entered as a medical student at Leyden, 9th September, 1719, being then twenty-one years of age, and went through a full course of medical study there; but he graduated doctor of medicine at Rheims 5th October, 1723. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 22nd March, 1732-3, and a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1740. Dr. Hody was one of the physicians to St. George's hospital, and died at his house in Hanover-square 1st November, 1759. He

\* Biblioth. Anat., vol. ij, p. 271.

edited and revised "Cases in Midwifery," by Mr. Giffard. 8vo. Lond. 1734; and was the author of—

An Attempt to Reconcile all Differences between the present Fellows and Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians of London. 8vo. Lond. 1752.

THOMAS ADDAMS, M.D., was of Trinity college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. in 1734; M.D. 1739. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1740; a Fellow, 30th September, 1741; and was Censor in 1745, 1750, 1752. Dr. Addams was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1749, and resigned that office in 1759, when he was succeeded by the poet Akenside. He died 26th April, 1785, and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence, Reading. His memorial characterises him as "a most tender husband, an affectionate father, and a sincere friend."

JOHN GREEN, of Eltham, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 11th November, 1741.

JOHN ANDRÉE, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Rheims of 12th June, 1739; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1741. He was mainly instrumental in establishing the London hospital, of which institution he was the senior, and for a time only, physician. Nominated to that office 21st October, 1740, he resigned it 5th September, 1764, and thenceforward declined practice. Dr. Andrée died in Hatton-garden 4th February, 1785, aged eighty-seven years, being then the senior Licentiate of the College.

He was the author of—

An Account of the Tilbury Water. 8vo. Lond. 1737.

Cases of Epilepsy, Hysteric Fits, and St. Vitus's Dance, with the Process of Cure. 8vo. Lond. 1746. Republished in 1753, with additional Cases of the Bite of a Mad Dog, and a successful Method of Cure.

Observations upon a Treatise on the Virtues of Hemlock in the Cure of Cancers. 8vo. Lond. 1761.

GEORGE THOMSON, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 15th January, 1741-2. He practised at Maidstone, and was the author of—

The Anatomy of the Human Bones, with an Account of Muscular Motion, Circulation, Digestion, and Nutrition. 8vo. Lond. 1734.

A Short Method of Discovering the Virtues of Plants. 8vo. Lond. 1734.

Of the Four Senses. 8vo. Lond. 1734.

The Art of Dissecting Human Bodies in a Plain, Easy, and Compendious Method. Translated from the Latin of Lyserus. 8vo. Lond. 1740.

BENJAMIN BOSANQUET, A.M., was descended from a family of Lunel in Languedoc, some members of which sought refuge in England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was the fourth son of David Bosanquet, one of these refugees, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Claude Hayes, esq. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and became a fellow of that house. He proceeded A.B. 1730; A.M. 1734. On the 2nd October, 1737, being then twenty-eight years of age, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1742; and died 22nd December, 1755.

JAMES MACDONALD.—Admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1742. He practised midwifery, and died 8th October, 1747.

RICHARD RUSSELL, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Rheims of 7th January, 1738, then practising at Ware, co. Herts; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 23rd July, 1742. He subsequently removed to Reading, and died there 5th July, 1771. He published a letter to Dr. Addington on his refusal to join in consultation with a physician licensed by the College in London. 8vo. Lond. 1749.

JOHN SUTTON, M.D.—A doctor of medicine, but of

what university is not stated ; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 10th December, 1742. He practised at Leicester. His only literary production was—

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. John Jackson, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1764.

WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, M.D., was entered on the physic line at Leyden 26th September, 1735, aged twenty-five, and proceeded doctor of medicine there, 24th September, 1736 (D.M.I. de Fluore Albo Muliebri, 4to.). Dr. Woodhouse was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 24th December, 1742. He practised at Leicester.

GEORGE PILE, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's, of 11th November, 1741, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1743. He died in 1753. His portrait is at Apothecaries' hall.

GEORGE KELLEY, of Tunbridge Wells, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 27th September, 1743.

KERVIN WRIGHT, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of 31st August, 1744 ; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 17th September, 1744. He practised at Norwich.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M.D., was the second son of capt. Thomas Lawrence, R.N., by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Gabriel Soulden, merchant, of Kinsale, in Ireland, and widow of colonel Piers, and was born in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the 25th May, 1711.\* His preliminary education, which was

\* “ Dr. Lawrence is said to have been the grandson of another Dr. Thomas Lawrence, who was first physician to queen Anne, and physician-general to the army. He lived to a great age and held



commenced in Dublin, was completed at the grammar school of Southampton, under the Rev. Mr. Kingsman. In October, 1727, he was admitted a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 7th November, 1730 ; A.M. 25th May, 1733 ; when, devoting himself to physic, he removed to London and attended the anatomical lectures of Dr. Frank Nicholls, and the practice of St. Thomas's hospital. He took the degree of M.B. 14th May, 1736 ; M.D. 17th October, 1740 ; and on the resignation of Dr. Nicholls was chosen anatomy reader in the university of Oxford. He continued in this office for several years, but resided in London, where he also delivered lectures on anatomy. In 1750, Dr. Lawrence ceased lecturing, and devoted himself entirely to practice. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1743 ; a Fellow, 1st October, 1744 ; was Gulstonian Lecturer in 1744 ; Censor, 1746, 1752, 1753, 1757, 1759 ; and Registrar from 1747 to 1766 inclusive. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1748 ; the Croonian lectures in 1751 ; and was appointed Lumleian lecturer in December, 1755. Dr. Lawrence was named an Elect 7th May, 1759 ; was Consiliarius 1760, 1761, 1763 ; and was elected President of the College in 1767. To this office he was annually re-elected for seven consecutive years.

Few men have been more respected by the College ; none, probably, by their attainments were better qualified for practice than Dr. Lawrence ; yet as a physician he made but little progress. He was an elegant classical scholar, a good anatomist, and a sound practitioner ; but in his endeavour to attain to eminence it was his misfortune to fail. " He was a man," says Sir John Hawkins, " of whom in respect of his piety, learning, and skill in his profession, it may be almost said

appointments under four successive princes, beginning with Charles II, by whom he was appointed physician to the garrison at Tangier, part of the dowry of queen Catherine."—*Gent's. Mag.*, vol. lvii, part i, p. 191.

the world was not worthy, inasmuch as it suffered his talents for the whole of his life to remain in a great measure unemployed, and himself to end his days in sorrow and obscurity. He was above the art by which popularity is acquired, and had—besides some personal defects and habits which stood in his way—a vacuity of countenance very unfavourable to an opinion of his learning or sagacity, and certain convulsive motions of the head and shoulders that gave pain to the beholder, and drew off attention from all that he said.”

Dr. Lawrence was the physician and intimate friend of our great lexicographer, Johnson, and was never mentioned by him but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. “Lawrence,” said Johnson, “is one of the best men whom I have known. He was a man of strict piety and profound learning, but little skilled in the knowledge of life or manners, and died without ever having enjoyed the reputation he so justly deserved.” To console him under some family disappointment, Johnson addressed to him a fine Latin ode, which is inserted in his works. In January, 1780, Dr. Lawrence lost his wife, a bereavement from which he never recovered. This sad event is memorable in our literary history, as it gave occasion to one of the finest letters which Johnson ever wrote. Soon after this Dr. Lawrence lost his hearing, and in the early part of 1782 was struck with paralysis. He resigned his place of Elect 25th March of that year, and in the June following withdrew with his family to Canterbury. His mind eventually gave way. He died honoured and lamented by all who knew him, on the 6th June, 1783, aged seventy-two, and was buried in the church of St. Margaret, Canterbury. A tablet in Canterbury cathedral bears the following inscription :—

M.S.

THOMÆ LAURENCE, M.D.

Qui ad studia, quæ virum liberaliter eductum medicinæ  
aptiorem faciunt, ipsa quæ faciunt Medicum adjunxit.  
Illum adhuc juvenum ad se allexit optimum salutaris artis  
fundamen, Anatomia :

hanc ætate provectior toto pectore exceptit :  
 hanc altius subtiliusque in Oxonio suo excoluit :  
 hanc denique in medium protulit,  
 atque ex cathedrâ illustravit.  
 Ad usum medendi vocatus, munere suo functus est  
 Diligenter et Honestè :  
 In morbis dignoscendis acutus, in curandis simplex :  
 Nihil interim sibi laudis arrogabat,  
 nec gloriolæ appetens nec lucelli ;  
 In scriptis suis puritatem integram Latini sermonis attigit,  
 rem suam omnem ornatè explicans,  
 eamque nec impeditam verbis, nec brevitate obscuram :  
 In communi vitâ victûsque consortio facilis, modestus, affabilis :  
 nunquam se aliis præponens, neminem sibi adversum habuit.  
 In collegio Medicorum Londinensi onera quævis,  
 non secus ac honores, æquâ mente sustinuit,  
 in Registrarium, in Prælectorem sæpius,  
 in Præsidem per octennium electus.  
 Accedente senectâ morbo tentatus est insanabili ac diuturno ;  
 nihilominus tamen beatus ille, etiam ante obitum,  
 verè dici potuit, cui unicum mali solamen adfuit,  
 vitæ bene actæ conscientia.  
 Natus est Patre classis Britannicæ Navarcho ;  
 Uxorem duxit Franciscam Caroli Chauncy Medici Derbiensis  
 filiam, ex quâ novem liberos suscepit :  
 Quorum Gulielmus Chauncy in Indiis Orientalibus,  
 Carolus apud Lyme Regis in Comitatu Dorsetensi, decesserunt ;  
 Francisca Harrietta et Johannes eodem quo pater tumulo clauduntur ;  
 Tres alii tenerâ ætate abrepti fuerunt.  
 Superstites Hoc monumentum posuere.  
 Obiit 6° Die Junii A.D. 1783  
 cùm duos et septuaginta annos complevisset ;  
 et sepultus est in vicinâ æde Parochiali  
 Sanctæ Margaretæ.

Dr. Lawrence was the author of the "Life of Harvey," prefixed to the College edition, in quarto, of that great man's works, and on the 3rd March, 1766, was voted 100*l.* for his services to the College in this respect. He also wrote the life of his friend and patron, Dr. Frank Nicholls ; and to him we owe the following works, all of them in the choicest Latin :—

De Hydropè Disputatio Medica. 12mo. Lond. 1756.

This is an interesting and amusing book, written in very choice Latin. It purports to be a dialogue between the great Harvey, Sir George Ent, and Dr. Hamey ;

the two latter seeking information from the matured experience and cautious observation of the discoverer of the circulation.

*Prælectiones Medicæ XII. de Calvariæ et Capitis Morbis.* 8vo. Lond. 1757.

*De Naturâ Musculorum.* 8vo. Lond. 1759.

*Fran. Nicolsii Vita.* 4to. Lond.

EDMUND CRYNES, M.D., was the son of Jonas Crynes of St. Lawrence Jury, in the city of London, gent., and on the 15th September, 1727, being then sixteen years of age was matriculated at St. John's college, Oxford. He was elected a demy of Magdalen college in 1729, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 25th June, 1731; A.M. 30th April, 1734; M.B. 13th May, 1737; M.D. 8th July, 1742. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1743; and a Fellow, 1st October, 1744. After practising for a few years at Hackney, he removed to Nottingham, and there continued until 1772, when he retired from practice, and withdrew to Kenilworth, where he died, and was buried the 2nd July, 1787.

JOHN FOTHERGILL, M.D., was the second son of John Fothergill and Margaret Hough his wife, and was born at Carr End in Yorkshire, on the 8th March, 1712. He received his early education at Frodsham in Cheshire, and at Jedberg in his native county. About the year 1728 he was placed with Mr. Benjamin Bartlett, an apothecary at Bradfield in Yorkshire, and on the expiration of his apprenticeship proceeded to Edinburgh, then rising into notice as a medical school. He attended the lectures of Monro (primus), Alston, Rutherford, Sinclair, and Plummer, all students of the Boerhaavian school, and whose merits have been recorded by Fothergill himself in an account which he published in after life of Dr. Russell, his contemporary and associate. Dr. Monro discovered the powers of his pupil, and urged him to reside sufficiently long to obtain the doctorate: for till then he had only intended to qualify himself as



an apothecary. He followed the advice of his preceptor ; and took his degree of doctor of medicine at Edinburgh the 14th August, 1736 (*D.M.I. de Emeticorum Usu in variis Morbis tractandis*). Dr. Fothergill then visited London ; attended the physician's practice at St. Thomas's hospital ; and having taken a short tour, in company with some friends, through Flanders and Holland, returned to England about the year 1740, and commenced the practice of his profession in London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1744, and is the first graduate in medicine of the university of Edinburgh who was admitted by the College. Dr. Fothergill was a member of the Society of Friends, and through their influence and exertions he was soon introduced into business. His "*Account of the Putrid Sore Throat attended with Ulcers*, 8vo. Lond. 1748,"—a disease which produced a great mortality in and around London, and excited much alarm,—gave extended publicity to his name, and at once established his reputation. His progress onwards towards the most extensive and lucrative practice in the city was most rapid, and he is represented as having been for many successive years in the possession of a professional income of nearly 7,000*l*. To chemistry and botany he devoted his hours of relaxation and retirement. At Upton, near Stratford, Essex, he purchased an extensive estate, and furnished a noble garden, whose walls enclosed five acres, with a profusion of exotics, which he spared no pains in collecting. At an expense seldom undertaken by an individual, and with an ardour that was visible in the whole of his conduct, he procured from all parts of the world a great number of the rarest plants, and protected them in the amplest buildings which this or any other country had then seen. He liberally proposed rewards to those whose circumstances and situations in life gave them opportunities of bringing hither plants which might be ornamental and probably useful to this country or her colonies, and as liberally paid these rewards to all that

served him. That science might not suffer a loss when a plant he had cultivated should die, he liberally paid the best artist the country afforded to draw the new ones as they came to perfection ; and so numerous were they at last that he found it necessary to employ more artists than one, in order to keep pace with their increase. His garden was known all over Europe, and foreigners of all ranks asked, when they came hither, permission to see it. Dr. Fothergill's attention was not confined to the vegetable kingdom. Da Costa was indebted for many valuable remarks in his "History of Shells," of which Fothergill possessed the best cabinet in England, next to that of the duchess of Portland. His collection of minerals was more rare than extensive, and the gratitude of his numerous friends had supplied him with many curious specimens of the animal world. His collection of natural history was purchased on his decease by Dr. William Hunter, and is probably at this moment to be found in part in the museum which that distinguished physician bequeathed to the university of Glasgow, after having vainly solicited the ministers of the time to enable him to establish one in London. In 1754 Dr. Fothergill was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and in 1763 a fellow of the Royal Society. His reputation soon extended to other countries. He was one of the earliest members of the American Philosophical society, instituted at Philadelphia. Linnæus distinguished by his name a species of Polyandria Digynia. The Royal Society of Medicine at Paris chose him an Associate in 1776 ; and his letters of admission were the more honourable because they included a request that Fothergill would nominate any persons of his acquaintance whom he might deem eligible to become corresponding members of the society. Vicq. d'Azyr communicated this mark of confidence in a Latin letter.

In December, 1780, Dr. Fothergill experienced a second attack of suppression of urine ; two years previously it had been relieved, but no art could now re-

move it. The pain was very acute, the thirst insatiable, but his mind was as serene as in its best days. He expressed to a friend his hope "that he had not lived in vain, but in a degree to answer the end of his creation, by sacrificing interested considerations and his own ease to the good of his fellow creatures." He died at his house in Harper-street, Red Lion-square, on the 26th December, 1780, and was buried in the Quaker's burial ground at Winchmore-hill. An exquisite full-length cabinet portrait of Dr. Fothergill, by Hogarth, is on the College staircase. It was presented by Mr. Cribb, of Covent-garden. An engraved portrait of him, by Green, after one by Stuart, is extant. "The person of Dr. Fothergill," writes his affectionate biographer, Dr. Hird, "was of a delicate, rather of an attenuated make; his features were all character; his eye had a peculiar brilliancy of expression, yet it was not easy so to mark the leading trait as to disengage it from the united whole. He was remarkably active and alert, and, with few exceptions, enjoyed a general good state of health. He had a peculiarity of address and manner, resulting from person, education, and principle, but it was so perfectly accompanied by the most engaging attentions that he was the genuine, polite man, above all forms of breeding. At his meals he was remarkably temperate; in the opinion of some rather too abstemious, eating sparingly, but with a good relish, and rarely exceeding two glasses of wine at dinner or supper; yet by his uniform and steady temperance he preserved his mind vigorous and active, and his constitution equal to all his engagements." Dr. Fothergill's library and paintings were sold in 1781 in York-street, Covent-garden. His house and choice botanical garden of rare plants at Upton were sold in the same year. His collection of shells was purchased by Dr. William Hunter.

Dr. Fothergill contributed many papers to the "Gentleman's Magazine," the "Transactions of the London Medical Society," &c. &c. These, with a Sketch of his Life, a Selection from his Correspondence, his Inaugu-

ral Essay, and his Treatise on the Sore Throat, were published by Dr. Lettsom in three volumes 8vo. in 1783.

PETER CANVANE, M.D., was born in America, and on the 4th March, 1743, when twenty-two years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He graduated doctor of medicine at Rheims; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1744. After practising for many years in the island of St. Christopher, he returned to England, and settled as a physician at Bath. Leaving that city, he withdrew to the continent, where he resided for several years before his death, which occurred at Brussels in 1786. Dr. Canvane was a fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of—

A Dissertation on the Oleum Palmæ Christi, or Castor Oil. 8vo. Lond. 1764.

WILLIAM PARRY, of Monmouthshire; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th April, 1745.

CHARLES FEAKE, M.D., was of Caius college, Cambridge, and as a member of that house proceeded M.B. in 1738; M.D. 5th July, 1743. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1744; and a Fellow 25th June, 1745: was Censor in 1747, 1754, 1758; Harveian orator in 1749; Elect 25th June, 1761, and Consiliarius 1761. He was physician to Guy's hospital; and died 2nd August, 1762.

JOHN BARKER, M.D., was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, and proceeded A.B. 16th October, 1731; A.M. 24th May, 1737; M.B. 25th November, 1737. He then settled for a time at Salisbury, and whilst there published "An Inquiry into the Nature, Cause, and Cure of the Epidemic Fever of 1740, 1741, and 1742." On the 3rd November, 1743, he took his de-



gree of doctor of medicine at Oxford ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 8th April, 1745 ; and a Fellow, 24th March, 1746. About this time he removed to London ; was chosen physician to the Westminster hospital, in 1746, but resigned his office in 1748, when he was appointed one of the physicians to the army. He did not long survive, and dying on the 31st January, 1748-9, was buried in the small church of St. Stephen's, Ipswich, where there is a tablet with the following inscription :—

Here lieth the body of  
John Barker, M.D.,  
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians  
And Physician to his Majesty's Forces in the Low Countries.  
Born April 18, 1708.  
Died January 31, 1748-9.

In addition to the work on fever above mentioned, he was the author of—

An Essay on the Agreement betwixt Ancient and Modern Physicians ; or, a Comparison between the Practice of Hippocrates, Galen, Sydenham, and Boerhaave. 8vo. Lond. 1748.

WILLIAM HEBERDEN, M.D.—This distinguished ornament of the medical profession was born in London in 1710, and educated at the grammar school in Saint Saviour's churchyard, Southwark ; whence he was transferred in December, 1724, at an unusually early age, to St. John's college, Cambridge. Of that house he was elected a fellow in 1730. He proceeded A.B. 1728 ; A.M. 1732 ; M.D. 1739. Dr. Heberden practised his profession for several years at Cambridge, where for about ten years he delivered an annual course of lectures on the *Materia Medica*. Among his pupils were some who afterwards greatly distinguished themselves, as Sir George Baker, Dr. Gisborne, and Dr. Glynn, of Cambridge. The specimens he had collected for the illustration of his lectures he presented to St. John's college when he quitted Cambridge. Of his method of lecturing a specimen is preserved in his *Essay on Mithridatium and Theriaca*, published in 1745, three

years before he quitted the university. Treating of this famous medicine, Dr. Heberden proves that the only poisons known to the ancients were hemlock, monk's-hood, and those of venomous beasts; and that to these few they knew of no antidotes. That the farrago called after the celebrated king of Pontus, which in the time of Celsus consisted of thirty-eight simples, had changed its composition every hundred years, and that therefore what had been for so many ages called Mithridatium, was quite different from the true medicine found in the cabinet of that prince. This, he states, was a very trivial one, composed of twenty leaves of rue, one grain of salt, two nuts, and two dried figs; and he infers that, even supposing Mithridates had ever used the compound (which is doubtful), his not being able to despatch himself was less owing to the strength of his antidote than to the weakness of his poison. The first accounts of subtle poisons that might be concealed under the stone of a seal or ring, as well as the stories of poisons by vapours arising from perfumed gloves and letters, he pronounces to be evidently the idle inventions of ignorance and superstition. The learning and good sense which characterise the whole of this little essay will enable the reader to form a judgment of the manner in which he conveyed instruction to his class, and of the loss which the university must have suffered by his removal.

Dr. Heberden was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1745, and a Fellow 25th June, 1746. He settled in London at the close of 1748; and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 1st February, 1749. It was, however, long before his worth was discovered and appreciated, so long, indeed, that he was on the point of returning to end his days at Cambridge. But happily for the world and for his own fame he steadily persevered, and ultimately rose to a height in professional and general esteem, of which there have been but few instances. He was nominated Gulstonian lecturer in 1749; Harveian orator in 1750; and Croonian lecturer in 1760. He was Censor in 1749, 1755,

1760; Consiliarius, 1762; and was constituted an Elect 11th August, 1762, an office which he resigned 28th June, 1781. About this time, becoming sensible that his age required indulgence, he passed the summer at a house which he had purchased at Windsor, but he continued his practice in town during the winter for some years longer. Dr. Heberden died at his house in Pall-mall, honoured, esteemed, and venerated by all ranks in and out of the profession, on the 17th May, 1801, in the ninety-first year of his age.\* He was buried at Windsor, and on the south side of the parish church is a monument to his memory, with the following inscription:—

Near this place are deposited the remains of  
William Heberden, M.D.,  
who died the 17th May, 1801,  
in the 91st year of his age.  
He practised physic,  
first at Cambridge, afterwards in London,  
with great and unsullied reputation above .50 years.  
His distinguished learning,  
his sweetness of manners, and active benevolence  
raised him to an uncommon height in public esteem:  
above all, his deep sense of religion,  
which he cultivated with unremitting attention,  
regulated his conduct through a long and busy life,  
and supported him to the last  
with unabated cheerfulness and resignation.

His widow and three surviving children crected this tablet to his  
memory.

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\* The second Dr. William Heberden's eulogy of his father in the Harveian oration for 1809 is so delicately conceived and expressed, that I here insert it:—"Et tu quoque quem sicut vivum amplecti et audire semper fuit mihi jucundissimum, ita mortuum honorare nunquam desinam. Taceam, O Socii, an loquar? Immo vero a me petere unumquemque vestrum puto ut de optimo Parente pauca saltem dicam. Nisi enim me fallat gratissima memoria et amoris magnitudo, non alium cognoveritis aut integritate vitæ excellentiorem, aut optimarum artium studiosiorem, aut exercitatione medicinæ humaniorem extitisse. Quo quidem animo medicinam excoluerit testantur Acta hujus Collegii Medica; cujus operis cum ipse suasor et autor fuisset, tum illud multis et utilissimis tractationibus amplificavit: testatur Commentariorum volumen quod post mortem



By his wife Mary, the eldest daughter of William Wollaston, esquire, to whom he was married 19th January, 1760, he had five sons and three daughters. His second son, who was bred a physician, practised with great success in London, and fully maintained the reputation of his distinguished name. He will have to be mentioned in a subsequent page.

Dr. Heberden's character has been so admirably drawn by Dr. Macmichael, that I have no hesitation in transferring his sketch to my own pages:—"Dr. Heberden was always exceedingly liberal and charitable; therefore, as soon as he found he could support himself in London, he voluntarily relinquished a fellowship which he held in St. John's college, for the benefit of some poorer scholar to whom it might be of use. He was forward in encouraging all objects of science and literature, and promoting all useful institutions. There was scarcely a public charity to which he did not subscribe, or any work of merit to which he did not give his support. He recommended to the College of Physicians the first design of their 'Medical Transactions,' was the author of several papers in them, also of some in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' as well as of 'Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases.'

"He was much esteemed by his majesty king George the Third, and upon the queen's first coming to England

editum est, in quo non magis eruditionem judiciumque admiramur, quam industriam ac laborem. Nihil ex opinione admisit, nihil ex conjectura, nihil ex probabilitate: quicquid autem vel novum addiderit, vel receptum confirmaverit, ex usu et diuturna observatione, qua maxime fide potuit, duxit: Quid mirum, si immensum sui desiderium nobis reliquit? Non enim ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus; sed intus, domique præstantior. Qui sermo? Quæ præcepta? Quam multæ literæ? Magno enim studio cum omni literarum generi, tum philosophiæ deditus fuit; nec vero incunte ætate solum, sed et in omni vitæ spatio; in quo ita magna fuit medendi occupatio, ut non multum, sub ipso tecto, otii relinqueretur. Quid ego divinarum rerum contemplationem memorem? qua delectatione satiari nulla ætas potest. Pater dilectissime? quid non virtutes istæ, tuusque in me animus mereantur? Sed admiratione te potius, quam temporalibus laudibus; utinam quoque similitudine possemus decorare." p. 19.



in 1761 had been named as physician to her majesty—an honour which he thought fit to decline; the real reason of which was that he was apprehensive it might interfere with those connections of life that he had now formed. In 1796 he met with an accident which disabled him for the last few years of his life; till then he had always been in the habit of walking, if he could, some part of every day. It deserves to be mentioned that when he was fast approaching to the age of ninety, he observed that, though his occupations and pleasures were certainly changed from what they had used to be, yet he knew not if he had ever passed a year more comfortably than the last. He lived to his ninety-first year, and there can hardly be a more striking memorial of the perfect condition of his mind to the very last, than that within forty-eight hours of his decease he repeated a sentence from an ancient Roman author, signifying that ‘death is kinder to none than those to whom it comes uninvoked.’

“His address was pleasing and unaffected, his observations cautious and profound, and he had a happy manner of getting able men to exhibit their several talents, which he directed and moderated with singular attention and good humour. But though rendered eminent by his skill as a physician, he conferred a more valuable and permanent lustre on his profession by the worth and excellence of his private character. From his early youth Dr. William Heberden had entertained a deep sense of religion, a consummate love of virtue, an ardent thirst for knowledge, and an earnest desire to promote the welfare and happiness of all mankind. By these qualities, accompanied with great sweetness of manners, he acquired the love and esteem of all good men, in a degree which perhaps very few have experienced; and after passing an active life with the uniform testimony of a good conscience, he became a distinguished example of its influence in the cheerfulness and serenity of his latest age. In proof of these assertions, I will mention an anecdote of him, which though

now perhaps almost forgotten, somehow or other transpired at the time, and was duly appreciated by his contemporaries. After the death of Dr. Conyers Middleton, his widow called upon Dr. Heberden with a MS. treatise of her late husband, about the publication of which she was desirous of consulting him. The religion of Dr. Middleton had always been justly suspected, and it was quite certain that his philosophy had never taught him candour. Dr. Heberden having perused the MS., which was on the inefficacy of prayer, told the lady that though the work might be deemed worthy of the learning of her departed husband, its tendency was by no means creditable to his principles, and would be injurious to his memory; but as the matter pressed, he would ascertain what a publisher might be disposed to give for the copyright. This he accordingly did; and having found that 150*l.* might be procured, he himself paid the widow 200*l.* and consigned the MS. to the flames.”\*

Dr. Heberden’s “*Commentarii de Morborum Historiâ et Curatione*,” a posthumous work, which will transmit his name to the latest posterity, appeared both in Latin and English in 1802. They were received with equal, if not greater, applause on the continent than in England. Soemmering considered them of such value that he reprinted them in Germany with a preface, in which he styles their author the “*Medicus verè Hippocraticus*.” Professor Friedlander, of Halle, published in 1831 a neat edition at Leipsic, as a portion of the “*Scriptorum Classicorum de Praxi Medicâ nonnullorum Opera Collecta*.”

An admirable portrait of Dr. Heberden, in his eighty-sixth year, by Sir William Beechey, is in the College. It was presented by his son, Dr. William Heberden, at the opening of the present College in June, 1825, and has been well engraved by W. Ward.

MOSES GRIFFITH, M.D., was the son of Edward

\* The Gold-headed Cane. 2nd edition. Lond. 1828, p. 176.

Griffith ("telionarii"), was born at Lapidon, co. Salop, educated at Shrewsbury school under Mr. Hotchkiss, and was admitted a sizar of St. John's college, Cambridge, 2nd June, 1742, aged eighteen. He received his medical education at Leyden, where he proceeded doctor of medicine the 30th December, 1744 (D.M.I. de Abortu præcavendo, 4to.). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 13th April, 1747, and practised for many years in London, but in 1768 withdrew to Colchester, where (I believe) he died in March, 1785. He was the author of "Practical Observations on the Cure of the Hectic and Slow Fevers, and the Pulmonary Consumption;" to which is added, "A Method of treating several kinds of Internal Hæmorrhages." 8vo. Lond. 1775. To Dr. Griffith we owe the compound iron mixture of the Pharmacopœia.

SAMUEL MIKLES, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Glasgow; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th April, 1747. We have from his pen—

Observations relating to the Practice of Physic and Surgery, abridged from the Philosophical Transactions. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1745.

Elements of Surgery. 8vo. Lond. 1746.

JOHN DAVISON, M.D., was entered on the physic line at Leyden 9th October, 1733, aged twenty-one, and graduated doctor of medicine there in 1734 (D.M.I. de Diæta in Febribus acutis). He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 19th July, 1748. He practised at Nottingham; was physician to the hospital in that town; and died on the 10th December, 1790, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

DAVID THOMSON, M.D., of Camberwell, and a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen of 1739, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd September, 1748.

EDWARD MILWARD, M.D., was educated at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine. On the 7th July, 1741, as a member of Trinity college, he was created M.D. at Cambridge by royal mandate, and on the 21st January, 1741-2, was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1747; and a Fellow 30th September, 1748. He was Censor in 1752, 1758; and delivered the Harveian oration in 1752. He died 20th August, 1757, and was buried in the Knighton chapel, Lindridge, co. Worcester, where he is thus commemorated:

Here lieth interred the body of  
Edward Milward, M.D.,  
who departed this life  
the 20th day of August Anno Domini 1757  
ætatis suæ 45.\*

Dr. Milward was the author of—

Trallianus Reviviscens; or, an Account of Alexander Trallian, &c., in a Letter to Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. 8vo. Lond. 1734.

Letter to all Orders of Learned Men concerning a History of the Lives of British Physical and Chirurgical Authors. 8vo. Lond. 1740.

WILLIAM COXE, M.D., of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; M.B. 1738; M.D. 4th July, 1743. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1747; a Fellow 30th September, 1748; and was Censor in 1750, 1755, and Harveian orator in 1753. He was physician to the Westminster hospital from 1750 to 1757. His portrait is in the board room of that hospital. His son, William Coxe, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, born 7th March, 1747, O.S., died 8th June, 1828, was well known as a traveller, and the author of "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford," "Memoirs of Horatio lord Walpole," "Memoirs of John, duke of Marlborough," &c., &c.

\* Nash's Worcestershire, vol. ii, p. 98.



JOHN THOMAS BATT, M.D., was a son of William Batt, esquire, of Downton, in the county of Wilts, by his wife Martha, daughter and heiress of Jonathan Clarke, esquire, of Nunton house, in the same county. He was of Baliol college, Oxford, and proceeded A.B. 9th December, 1736 ; A.M. 7th July, 1739 ; M.B. 6th November, 1742 ; M.D. 12th July, 1746 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1747 ; and a Fellow 30th September, 1748. He was Censor in 1750, 1756, 1761 ; and Harveian orator in 1754. Dr. Batt was elected physician to St. George's hospital 7th February, 1746, and died 26th August, 1762.

ROBERT TAYLOR, M.D., was the son of John Taylor, of Newark, twice mayor of that town, and was born there in April, 1710. At an early age he was placed at the Newark grammar school, on Dr. Magnus's foundation, and in due course was entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1732 ; M.D. 7th July, 1737. Returning to Newark in 1732, immediately after taking his first degree in physic, and where the vacancy left by the death of Dr. Mordecai Hunton in 1728 was still unoccupied, he conciliated the esteem of his fellow townsmen by his polished manners, professional assiduity, and general erudition. Whilst practising at Newark, a circumstance occurred which laid the foundation for his rapid promotion, brought him prominently into notice, and led to his advancement to the foremost rank of his profession in London. Lord Burlington and his lady were on a visit to Belvoir castle, some twenty-five miles from Newark, at that time the nearest place from which any extraordinary medical assistance could be procured. His lordship was taken dangerously ill, and Dr. Taylor was summoned to his assistance. The symptoms were alarming, and the gravest apprehensions were entertained as to their issue, but they yielded to the doctor's unremitting attention and (it is said) to

the bold administration of opium. Dr. Taylor's skill and bearing so won on the noble inmates of the castle, that they prevailed upon him to remove to London, where their united efforts soon established him in extensive business, and obtained for him the patronage of Sir Edward Hulse, who was then gradually withdrawing himself from practice. Lady Burlington's exertions in his behalf were indefatigable. She took him in her own carriage, as soon as he had established himself in London, and introduced him to all her acquaintance as a prodigy of medical skill, and she is said to have employed herself for several weeks in driving about and seeking out invalids, on all of whom she absolutely forced her favourite physician.

Dr. Taylor was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1748, and a Fellow 20th March, 1749. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1750, Censor 1751, and Harveian orator in 1755. His oration, which ranks among the most polished in style and the most elaborated in matter of any that have been published, is remarkable as being the medium for disseminating, more especially to foreign countries, the opinion of the College of Physicians with respect to inoculation.\* Dr. Taylor was admitted a fellow of the

\* "The College having been informed that false reports concerning the success of Inoculation in England have been published in foreign countries, think proper to declare their sentiments in the following manner, viz., that the arguments which at the commencement of this practice were urged against it had been refuted by experience; that it is now held by the English in greater esteem, and practised among them more extensively than ever it was before, and that the College thinks it to be highly salutary to the human race." "*Quoniam Collegio nuntiatum fuit, falsos de Variolarum Insititiarum in Anglia successu et existimatione apud exterarum gentes nuper exiisse rumores, eidem Collegio sententiam suam de rebus hisce ad hanc modum declarare placuit: videlicet, argumenta, quæ contra hanc variolas inserendi consuetudinem in principio afferebantur, experientiam refellisse; eamque hoc tempore majori in honore apud Anglos haberi, magisque quam unquam antea inter eos nunc invalescere; atque humano generi valde salutarem esse se existimare.*" *Oratio Anniversaria ex Harveii instituto habita A.D. MDCCCLV. a Roberto Taylor, M.D., p. 52.*

Royal Society 7th December, 1752. He held the appointment of physician to the king, and died 15th May, 1762. At the time of his decease he was erecting a fine mansion at Winthorpe, near Newark, where he had hoped to spend the evening of his days. But it was unfinished at the time of his death, and was soon afterwards sold. Dr. Taylor's body was to have been brought to Winthorpe for interment, but he was really buried in South Audley-street chapel, from which, however, in 1778, his remains and those of an infant son were removed to Winthorpe, where his widow had constructed a small private vault for their reception as well as for her own. He and his wife are commemorated by a monument in Winthorpe church, which is thus inscribed :—

To the Memory of  
Robert Taylor, M.D.,  
Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty,  
who died 15th May, 1762, aged 53.

Also  
of Elizabeth Taylor, his wife,  
who died 10th May, 1812, aged 86,  
and of Robert Taylor, their infant son.

This monument is erected  
by their only daughter  
Elizabeth Chaplin.

Dr. Taylor was twice married, first to Anne, youngest daughter of John Heron, esquire. She died in 1757, and was buried at Newark. Secondly, on the 9th November, 1759, to Elizabeth Mainwaring, of Lincoln, “with a fortune of ten thousand pounds.” His only surviving child, a daughter Elizabeth, became the wife of Henry Chaplin, esquire, of Blankney hall, co. Lincoln. Dr. Taylor's portrait is at Blankney.

He was the author of—

*Epistola Critica ad O.V.D. Edoardum Wilmot, Baronettum; in qua quatuor Quæstionibus ad Variolas Insitivas spectantibus orbi medico denuo propositus ab Antonio De Haen in Univ. Vin-dobonensi Professore primerio, directè responsum est.* 4to. Lond. 1761.

*Sex Historiæ Medicæ sive Morborum aliquot funestorum et rariorum Commentarius.* 4to. Lond. 1761.

These, with his Harveian oration, were published together, under the title of—

*Miscellanea Medica.* 4to. Lond. 1761.

WILLIAM MUSHET, M.D., was descended from a family in Stirling, but was born in Dublin, whither his parents had fled on account of their participation in the cause of the old Pretender. He is thought to have been educated at Trinity college, Dublin. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden 26th August, 1745, aged twenty-nine, and as a member of King's college, Cambridge, he proceeded M.D. in 1746. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1748; and a Fellow, 20th March, 1749. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1751. Dr. Mushet was physician to the army; he served in Germany, and was present at the battle of Minden in 1759, where he was physician-in-chief to the forces. At the conclusion of the war he received the thanks of both houses of Parliament for his services, and was offered a baronetcy, which he declined. Dr. Mushet was intimately connected with the duke of Rutland, and for eleven years had apartments in Belvoir castle.\* He died at York (to which city he had retired) 11th December, 1792, aged seventy-six. A monument to his memory is in the church of St. Mary Castlegate, York. It bears the following inscription from the pen of Sir Robert Sinclair, recorder of York:—

To the Memory of  
WILLIAM MUSHET, M.D.,  
who,  
by availing himself of the early advantage  
of a polite and liberal education,  
by an unremitting pursuit of every species  
of useful and honourable learning,  
by a prudent and judicious culture of a  
cheerful disposition and lively imagination,

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\* Information from W. B. Mushet, M.B.



and by an uncommon share of natural acuteness and penetration, attained to very great and deserved estimation and eminence in his profession. He died at York, 11th December, A.D. 1792, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. This tribute of piety and affection was paid by his daughter, MARY MUSHET.

DAVID ROSS, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Rheims, of 27th August, 1726 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 20th March, 1749. He was appointed physician to St. George's hospital 19th October, 1733, and retained that office until his death, about the end of 1757 or beginning of 1758.

DANIEL COX, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's, of 8th November, 1742 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1749. He was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 16th October, 1746, and resigned that office 23rd May, 1749. Dr. Cox died in January, 1750. We have from his pen—

Observations on the Epidemic Fever of 1741. 8vo. Lond. 1742.  
An Appeal to the public in behalf of Elizabeth Canning. 8vo. Lond. 1753.

A Letter to a Friend on Inoculation. 8vo. Lond. 1757.  
Observations on the Intermitting Pulse. 8vo. Lond. 1758.  
Family Medical Compendium. 8vo. Gloucester.

GEORGE RAITT, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Leyden ; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd September, 1749. He practised at Huntingdon, and died on the 17th January, 1785. By deed, bearing date 18th January, 1780, Dr. Raitt endowed a charity at Huntingdon, which still bears his name, with three yearly rent charges for the purchase of bread and coals for the poor.

JOHN WALTON, of Lincoln, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College, 22nd June, 1750.

RICHARD CONYERS, M.D., was one of three—Dr. William Pitcairn and Dr. Kennedy being the others—upon whom the university of Oxford, at the opening of the Radcliffe library in April, 1749, conferred the degree of doctor of medicine by diploma. Admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 26th June, 1749; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1750; he was Censor in 1753 and 1757, and Harveian orator in 1756. Dr. Conyers, having been appointed in 1758, one of the physicians to the forces, was obliged to leave England in pursuance of the duties of that office. He therefore resigned his office of Censor 25th July, 1758, and Dr. Addams was appointed in his place. Dr. Conyers was physician to the Foundling hospital, and died about the year 1759. He had received his medical education at Leyden. He was entered on the physic line there 3rd November, 1727, being then twenty years of age, and he graduated doctor of medicine there in 1729 (*D.M.I. de Morbis Infantum* 4to.). He republished this essay, with additions and corrections, 8vo. Lond. 1748.

WILLIAM PITCAIRN, M.D., was descended from the family of Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, celebrated as the founder of the mechanical sect of medicine, who, having followed the fortunes of the exiled James, was for a short time professor of the practice of physic at Leyden. Dr. William Pitcairn was born in 1711, and was the eldest son of the Rev. David Pitcairn, minister of Dysart, in Fifeshire, by his wife Catherine Hamilton, a relative of the ducal family of that name. I can recover but few particulars of his education, general or medical, except that he studied for a time under Boerhaave at Leyden, where he was entered on the physic line 15th October, 1734; and graduated doctor of medicine at Rheims.\* He was private tutor to James, the sixth duke of Hamilton, whilst that nobleman was studying at Oxford, and he accompanied him in 1742 in his travels on the continent. At the opening of the Radcliffe

\* Russell's Letter to Dr. Addington on his Refusal, &c. &c.

library in April, 1749, the university of Oxford, upon the recommendation of the trustees, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of medicine by diploma. Dr. Pitcairn then settled in London; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1749; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1750. He soon obtained the confidence of the profession and of the public, and rapidly rose to eminence and fortune. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1752; was Censor in 1753, 1755, 1759, 1762; Elect, in place of Dr. Letherland, 16th April, 1764; Consiliarius, 1764; and eventually President. To this office he was elected in 1775, and was annually re-elected for ten years, resigning in 1785, and then retiring from the practice of the profession. On the 30th September, 1785, a motion was made, seconded, and passed unanimously in the College,—“That the thanks of the College be given to Dr. William Pitcairn for his unremitting attention to the affairs of the College, and for the great zeal which he showed for its honour and prosperity during the ten years in which he held the office of President.” Dr. Pitcairn was elected physician to St. Bartholomew’s hospital 22nd February, 1750, and resigned his office there 3rd February, 1780. The governors of the hospital, to mark their sense of the value of his services, elected him one of the almoners on the 26th June, 1782; and he was appointed treasurer of the hospital 4th March, 1784. This circumstance, probably, hastened his retirement from practice, and he removed from his residence in Warwick-court to the treasurer’s house within the hospital. Dr. Pitcairn was an accomplished botanist. He had a house in the Upper-street, Islington, opposite Cross-street, to which he frequently retired, and where he had a botanical garden five acres in extent, laid out with great judgment, and so abundantly stocked with the scarcest and most valuable plants as to be second only in size and importance to Dr. Fothergill’s garden at Upton. At this, his suburban residence Dr. Pitcairn died on the 25th November, 1791.

He was buried on the 1st of December in the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less.\* His garden was dismantled, and it and its contents sold by auction in May, 1792. Dr. Pitcairn was also physician to Christ's hospital, and a fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Pitcairn did not publish anything. But tradition hands him down to us as an eminently sound and successful physician. He introduced and taught in the wards of St. Bartholomew's hospital a much freer employment of opium in the treatment of disease, and especially of fevers, than was customary with his contemporaries. Of his practice in this respect—his *Currus triumphalis Opii*, as it was designated by some of his brethren—he was justifiably proud; and the more so when (through the medium of his nephew, the future Dr. David Pitcairn, then a student of medicine at Edinburgh) it reached the ear of Dr. Cullen, and was the means of saving the life of the son of that great master of physic. The case was thought desperate by Dr. Cullen, who, acting on what he had heard from the nephew, of Dr. Pitcairn's practice in London, administered to his son a larger dose of laudanum than was usually prescribed, and with complete success.† His portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by Jones, now in the Censors' room, was bequeathed to the College by Elizabeth (Almack), the widow of David Pitcairn, M.D.

JOHN BISHOP, of Crewkerne, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 14th September, 1750.

CHARLES MORTON, M.D., was born in Westmoreland in 1716, and educated at Leyden. He was entered on the physic line there 18th September, 1736; settled in the first place at Kendal in his native county, and

\* “*Vir bonus et doctus in medicina exercendâ peritus, et re herbaria curiosus cujus Hortus Botanicus herbis et fructicibus rarioribus turgebat: sed præ omnibus Proculcius alter notus in fratres animi paterni, in omnes benevoli.*” *Oratio ex Harveiaë instituto habita* 1792, auc. Gulielmo Cadogan, p. 19.

† Gold-Headed Cane. 2nd ed. Lond. 1828. P. 185.



practised there for a short time with much reputation. Returning to Leyden, he graduated doctor of medicine there 30th August, 1748 (D.M.I. de Tussi,) and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th September, 1748. Shortly after this he removed to London; was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 19th April, 1750; and admitted a Licentiate of the College 1st April, 1751. He was appointed physician to the Foundling hospital in 1754. On the establishment of the British Museum in 1756, Dr. Morton was appointed under-librarian of the manuscript and medal department; and on the death of Dr. Maty, in 1776, he succeeded to the office of principal librarian. He had been admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1752, and was elected secretary in 1759, an office he continued to hold for fourteen years. Dr. Morton, who is represented as a person of great uprightness and integrity, and was much admired as a scholar, died at his apartments in the British Museum 10th February, 1799, aged eighty-three, and was buried at Twickenham on the 18th. He was thrice married: 1. In 1744 to Miss Mary Berkeley, a niece of lady Betty Germaine, by whom he had an only daughter; 2. In 1772 to lady Savile, who died 10th February, 1791; and lastly, towards the close of 1791, to Elizabeth Pratt, a near relative of his second wife. Dr. Morton's only medical effort was a paper on muscular motion, in the "Philosophical Transactions." In 1759 he published an improved edition of Dr. Bernard's engraved Table of Alphabets, and in 1772 Bulstrode Whitelock's "Account of the Swedish Embassy in 1653 and 1654," 2 vols. 4to. In 1768 he was appointed, jointly with Mr. Farley, to superintend the publication of Domesday, but this task he soon relinquished.

JAMES PARSONS, M.D., was born in March, 1705, at Barnstaple, co. Devon, and received his early education in Dublin, his father having removed to Ireland on receiving the appointment of barrack-master at Bolton.

When he had completed his general and classical education, he became tutor to lord Kingston ; but ere long, turning his thoughts to medicine, relinquished that office, and proceeded to Paris, where he studied for several years. On the 11th June, 1736, he took the degree of doctor of medicine at Rheims. In the following month Dr. Parsons came to London, bringing with him from Paris letters of introduction and recommendation to Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Mead, and Dr. James Douglas. He assisted the last-named physician in his anatomical pursuits ; through his interest was appointed physician to the public infirmary of St. Giles's, in 1738 ; and was introduced by him into extensive obstetric practice. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1741, and was appointed its foreign secretary in November, 1751. Dr. Parsons was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1751. "He resided for many years in Red Lion-square, where he frequently enjoyed the company of Bishop Lyttleton, Dr. Stukeley, Mr. Henry Baker, Dr. Knight, and many other of the most distinguished members of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He enjoyed also the literary correspondence of D'Argenville, Buffon, Le Cat, Beccaria, Bertrand, Valltravers, Ascanius, Turberville, and others of the most distinguished rank in science. As a practitioner, he was judicious, careful, honest, and remarkably humane to the poor ; as a friend, obliging and communicative, cheerful and decent in conversation, severe and strict in his morals, and attentive to fulfil with propriety all the various duties in life." In 1769, finding his health impaired, he proposed to retire from business and from London. With that view he disposed of a considerable number of his books and fossils, and went to Bristol. But he returned soon after to his old house, and, dying in it, after a week's illness, on the 4th April, 1770, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, was buried at Hendon, and in obedience to his special instructions, not until the 21st of that month. On his tomb is the following inscription :—

Here,  
taken from his sorrowful family and friends,  
by the common lot of frail humanity, rests

JAMES PARSONS, M.D.,  
Member of the College of Physicians,  
and F.R.S. and S.A.

A man,  
in whom the most dignifying virtues were united,  
with talents the most numerous and rare.  
Firm and erect in conscious conviction,  
no consideration could induce him to desert Truth  
or acquiesce to her opponents.  
Physic, Anatomy, Natural History, Antiquities,  
Languages, and the Fine Arts,  
are largely indebted to his skill and industry in each,  
for many important truths discovered in their support,  
or errors detected in which they were obscured.

Yct, though happy beyond the general  
race of mankind in mental endowments,  
the sincere Christian, the affectionate Husband,  
the generous and humane Friend,  
were in him superior to the Sage, Scholar, and Philosopher.

He died April 4, 1770,  
in the 66<sup>th</sup> year of his age.

A portrait of Dr. Parsons, by Wilson, is in the British Museum.

He was the author of—

*Elenchus Gynaicopathologicus et Obstetricarius.* 8vo. Lond. 1741.

*A Mechanical and Critical Inquiry into the nature of Hermaphrodites.* 8vo. Lond. 1741.

*The Croonian Lecture on Muscular Motion.* 4to. Lond. 1745.

*Microscopical Theatre of Seeds.* 4to. Lond. 1745.

*A Description of the Human Urinary Bladder and Parts belonging to it.* 8vo. Lond. 1742.

*Human Physiognomy explained in the Croonian Lectures on Muscular Motion.* 4to. Lond. 1747.

*Philosophical Observations on the Analogy between the Propagation of Animals and that of Vegetables, with Observations on the Polypus.* 8vo. Lond. 1752.

*Remains of Japhet, being Historical Inquiries into the Affinity and Origin of the European Languages.*

HERMAN HEINEKEN, M.D., was born in London, and on the 15th April, 1742, in his twenty-sixth year, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, but he graduated doctor of medicine at Franeker 5th June, 1744 (D.M.I.

de Diabete), and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1751. He was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 29th August, 1749, and, after a service of seven months only, resigned his office there 3rd April, 1750. Dying in 1772, aged fifty-seven, he was buried in the church of St. Mary Aldermary.

SIR JOHN BAPTIST SILVESTER, M.D., was born in Aquitaine, and educated at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine 9th October, 1738. He served as physician to the army in the Low Countries, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1751. Appointed physician to the London hospital 22nd February, 1748, he resigned his office 3rd October, 1764, and in 1777 withdrew from practice, and retired to Bath, where he died the 2nd November, 1789. He was interred in the Dutch church, Austin Friars. He was knighted 21st July, 1774, but under what circumstances I have been unable to discover.

GEORGE LAMONT, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of 11th July, 1727; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1751.

FRANCIS PHILIP DUVAL, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Leyden, of 25th October, 1726 (*D.M.I. de Emeticorum effectibus in Corpore Humano*), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1751. Dr. Duval was physician to the dowager princess of Wales, and died 9th July, 1768.

PHILIP DE LA COUR, M.D., was born in London, and on the 12th April, 1730, being then twenty years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 18th August, 1733 (*D.M.I. de naturali Catameniorum fluxu*, 4to.). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1751. In 1772 he retired to Bath, and died there 21st November, 1780.



SAMUEL JEBB, M.D.—This accomplished scholar was the second son of Samuel Jebb, a maltster of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, and was born either in that town or at Nottingham, but most probably the former. He was destined for the church, and was sent to Peterhouse, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of arts in 1712. Becoming attached, however, to the non-jurors he left the university, and accepted the office of librarian to the celebrated Jeremy Collier. Shortly after this he married a relation of the wife of Mr. Dillingham, a noted apothecary in Red Lion-square, from whom, on the recommendation of Dr. Mead, he took instruction in chemistry and pharmacy. He had before this made for himself a reputation as an able scholar, and for many years mainly supported himself by his pen. The intervals from these labours he now devoted to the study of physic; and, proceeding to Rheims, there took his degree of doctor of medicine 12th March, 1728. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1751; and settling at Stratford, Essex, practised there with considerable success for some years. Having accumulated a moderate fortune, he retired to Chesterfield, co. Derby, where he died 9th March, 1772, leaving several children, one of whom, Sir Richard Jebb, bart., M.D., will have to be mentioned hereafter. Dr. Jebb's publications were very numerous. The following will, I believe, be found a tolerably correct list of them:—

*Justini Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus.* 8vo. Lond. 1719.

Translation of the Rev. Daniel Martin's *Two Critical Dissertations*—I. Upon the 7th verse of the 1st chapter of St. John's First Epistle. II. In Defence of the Testimony given to our Saviour by Josephus. 8vo. Lond. 1719.

*Proposals for publishing a new edition of the Works of Aristides in Four Volumes.* 8vo. Lond. 1720.

*Bibliotheca Literaria.*

This extended to ten numbers, the first of which appeared in 1722, the last in 1724.

*De Vitâ et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginae, Franciæ Dotariæ.* 2 vols. Fol.

The History of the Life and Reign of Mary Queen of Scots and Dowager of France; extracted from original Records and Writers of Credit. 8vo. Lond. 1725.

Ælii Aristidis Adrianensis Opera Omnia Græcè et Latinè. 2 tom. Oxon. 4to. 1730.

Johannis Caii Britanni, de Canibus Britannicis, Liber unus—de Variorum Animalium et Stirpium &c. Liber unus—de Libris Propriis, Liber unus—de Pronunciatione Græcæ et Latinæ Linguae cum Scriptione Novâ, Libellus, ad optimorum exemplarium fidem recogniti. 8vo. Lond. 1729.

Friar Bacon's Opus Majus, from a MS. in the Public Library. Fol. Lond. 1733.

Humphr. Hodii de Græcis illustribus, Linguae Græcæ, Literarumque humaniorum Instauratoribus—Præmittitur de Vitâ et Scriptis ipsius Humphredi Hodii Dissertatio. 8vo. Lond. 1742.

Mr. Bridges' MSS. relating to the History of Northamptonshire were confided to the editorial care of Dr. Jebb, who published two parts in folio; but circumstances then occurred to interfere with its completion, and the papers were handed to Mr. Whalley.

ROBERT WATSON, M.D., was of Catherine hall, Cambridge; M.B. 1745; M.D. 3rd July, 1750. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1750, and a Fellow 30th September, 1751. He delivered the Gulstonian Lectures in 1753, and was Censor the same year. Dr. Watson was for a short time physician to the Westminster hospital. Elected to that office in 1752, he resigned it in 1754, and died 2nd March, 1756. "In him," writes the "Gentleman's Magazine," "the public has lost a real scholar, an excellent physician, an admirable philosopher, and, in every consideration, a most worthy person."

JOHN CLEPHANE, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's, of 29th May, 1729, who had served as physician to the army in the Low Countries, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1752. He was appointed physician to St. George's hospital, 8th May, 1751. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 4th May, 1749, and died 11th

October, 1758. Dr. Clephane is remembered as the intimate friend and correspondent of David Hume the historian.

GEORGE MACAULAY, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Padua, of 16th April, 1739; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 24th September, 1746. In 1752 he removed to London, and on the 25th June of that year was admitted a Licentiate. He was physician and treasurer to the Lying-in hospital in Brownlow-street. About the year 1756, as Dr. Denman tells us, there was a consultation of the most eminent obstetricians in London to consider the moral rectitude of and advantages which might be expected from the induction of premature labour in certain cases of contracted pelvis; when the plan received their general approval, and it was decided to adopt it for the future. The first case in which it was considered necessary was undertaken with success by Dr. Macaulay in 1756. He died the 16th September, 1766.

JAMES DARGENT was admitted a Licentiate of the College 3rd July, 1752. He was physician to the Westminster hospital from 1762 to 1787.

DANIEL PETER LAYARD, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Rheims of 9th March, 1742. He was elected physician-accoucheur to the Middlesex hospital in April, 1747; but, his health giving way shortly afterwards, he retired for a time to the continent. On his return to England he settled at Huntingdon, and practised there for some years with eminent success. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 3rd July, 1752. About 1762 he quitted Huntingdon, and, returning to London, soon got into extensive practice as an accoucheur. Dr. Layard died at Greenwich in February, 1802, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was a fellow of the Royal societies of London and Gottingen, and a vice-president of the British Lying-in

hospital, of which he had been one of the founders. He was brother to Mary Anne duchess of Ancaster, and father to the dean of Bristol. In 1792 he had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him by the university of Oxford. Dr. Layard contributed some papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," and published—

An Essay on the Contagious Distemper among the Horned Cattle in these Kingdoms. 8vo. Lond. 1757.

Essay on the Bite of a Mad Dog. 8vo. Lond. 1762.

An Account of the Somersham Water in the county of Huntingdon. 8vo. Lond. 1767.

Pharmacopœia in Usum Gravidarum Puerperarum, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1776.

ROBERT PATE, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of 12th June, 1750 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1752. He was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital 16th January, 1752 ; and died at his house in Hatton-garden 13th January, 1762.

EDWARD ARCHER, M.D., was born in Southwark, and studied his profession first in Edinburgh, and afterwards at Leyden, where he proceeded doctor of medicine 26th August, 1746 (D.M.I. de Rheumatismo, 4to.). He was elected physician to the Small-pox hospital in 1747 ; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1752. The great object of Dr. Archer's life was the improvement of the practice in small-pox, and the advancement of inoculation. He was a humane, judicious, and learned physician ; and to the study of medicine he added that of polite literature, which he patronised in most of its branches. He was an accomplished classical scholar and left behind him a valuable and well-chosen library. Possessing a fortune adequate to his views in life, and being fond of retirement and study, he was never solicitous about the emoluments of his profession, and for some years before his death altogether declined private



practice. His health at length giving way, and symptoms of hydrothorax manifesting themselves, he expressed a wish to be removed to the Small-pox hospital, that he might die in an institution whose welfare he had so much at heart, and with which he had been so long and so honourably associated. Rooms were forthwith prepared for his reception, and he died there on the 28th March, 1789, in the seventy-second year of his age. His remains were interred in a vault belonging to his family at Woodford in Essex. The funeral, which took place on the 4th April, was attended by the treasurer, house committee, and several governors of the Small-pox hospital, who were anxious to testify their regard for one who had served the institution so long and so well. To the hospital, which owes so much to his incessant and benevolent exertions during the long period of forty-two years, Dr. Archer by his will bequeathed 500*l*. In the board room of the hospital is an excellent whole-length portrait of Dr. Archer, by Pine, done in the year 1782, at the expense of the thirteen governors who at that time composed the house committee. To each of those gentlemen who should be alive at the time of his decease, the doctor bequeathed the amount of their subscription on that occasion.

JOHN MONRO, M.D., was the eldest son of James Monroe, M.D., a fellow of the college before mentioned, and was born at Greenwich 16th November, 1715. He received his rudimentary education at Merchant Taylors' school, and in 1733 was sent to St. John's college, Oxford, of which society he became a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 13th May, 1737; A.M. 11th July, 1740; and in the April following was elected one of the Radcliffe travelling fellows. He studied physic first at Edinburgh and then at Leyden; and was admitted bachelor of medicine at Oxford, as a member of University college, 10th December, 1743. Returning to the continent, he resided for some time in Paris, again visited Holland, and after a short stay there proceeded

to Germany. He then visited Italy and returned through France to England, which he reached in 1751, when the term of his travelling fellowship had expired. During his absence the university of Oxford had conferred upon him (27th June, 1747), the degree of doctor of medicine by diploma. His father's health beginning to decline, he was, on the 24th July, 1751, shortly after his arrival in England, appointed joint physician with him to Bethlem hospital; and on Dr. James Monro's death, the following year, he was continued sole physician.

Dr. Monro was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1752; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1753. He was Censor in 1754, 1759, 1763, 1768, 1772, 1778, 1785; and he delivered the Harveian oration in 1757, on which occasion he was honoured by the presence of Don John de Braganza, brother to the king of Portugal. Dr. Monro limited his practice almost exclusively to insanity, and in the treatment of that disease is said to have attained to greater eminence and success than any of his contemporaries. In January, 1783, while still in full business, he was attacked with paralysis. The strength of his constitution, however, enabled him to overcome the first effects of his disorder and resume the exercise of his profession, but his vigour, both of mind and body, began from that time to decline. In 1787 his son Dr. Thomas Monro was appointed his assistant at Bethlem hospital, and he then gradually withdrew from business. In the beginning of 1791 he retired to Hadley, near Barnet, and there continued until his death, which occurred, after a short illness, on the 27th December, 1791, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Dr. Monro possessed a correct and elegant taste for the fine arts, and his collection of books and engravings was very considerable. He was deeply versed in the early history of engraving, and the specimens he had collected of the works of the earlier engravers were select and curious. From these, as well as from the

communications of Dr. Monro, Mr. Strutt derived great assistance in the preparation of his "History of Engravers." Horace and Shakspeare were Dr. Monro's favourite authors, and his notes and remarks on the latter were considerable. These he communicated to Mr. Steevens previous to the publication by that gentleman of the works of our immortal bard. Dr. Monro's fondness for reading was great, and proved a considerable resource to him in the evening of life—fortunately he was able to avail himself of this solace till within a very few days of his death. His only published writings were his Harveian oration, and a small pamphlet entitled "Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness." 8vo. Lond. 1758. This feeling tribute to a father's memory, whose character he considered had been unjustly assailed by Dr. Battie, has been already alluded to. It perfectly effected its object, and, it is said, covered Dr. Battie with well-merited ridicule. A portrait of Dr. John Monro, presented by his great-grandson Dr. Henry Monro, is in the College dining-room. To Dr. John Monro the College is indebted for two very fine manuscripts "of our ancient and great benefactor Dr. Hamey." For these the thanks of the College were voted 25th June, 1783.

ANTHONY ASKEW, M.D., was born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, in 1722. He was the eldest son of Adam Askew, M.B., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by his wife Ann, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Crackenthorp, esq., of Newbiggin, co. Westmoreland. His father was a physician in such estimation at Newcastle that he was considered another Radcliffe, and was consulted by all the families of consequence for many miles around. Anthony Askew was educated at the grammar school of Sedburgh, whence he proceeded to Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow, and where he remained until December, 1745, when he took the degree of bachelor of medicine. He then went to Leyden and remained there twelve months,

soon after which we find him in the suite of the English ambassador at Constantinople. He remained abroad for three years, visiting Athens and Hungary, and returning home through Italy and Paris, where, in 1749, he was elected a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres. At Paris he had an opportunity of purchasing several rare MSS., early editions of the classics, and valuable books in various branches of science, and of laying the foundation of that elegant and extensive library which afterwards became so celebrated. Having finished his travels, he returned to Cambridge, and proceeded doctor of medicine in 1750. He settled in London; was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 8th February, 1749; a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1752; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1753. On the 22nd August, 1754, he was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1758; was Censor in 1756, 1761, 1764, 1766, 1767; and Registrar from 1767 to his death in 1774.

On Dr. Askew's settling in London he was visited by all who were distinguished for learning or curious in the fine arts. He soon acquired the warm friendship of Dr. Mead, to whom he had, while studying physic at the university of Leyden, dedicated his specimen of an edition of *Æschylus*, and who, we are told by Dr. Dibdin, "supported him with a sort of paternal zeal; nor did he find in his protégé an ungrateful son. Few minds were probably more congenial than were those of Mead and Askew: the former had a magnificence of sentiment which infused into the mind of the latter just notions of a character aiming at solid intellectual fame, without the petty arts and dirty tricks which we now see too frequently pursued to obtain it. Dr. Askew, with less pecuniary means of gratifying it, evinced an equal ardour in the pursuit of books, MSS., and inscriptions. I have heard from a very worthy old gentleman who used to revel 'midst the luxury of Askew's table, that few men exhibited their books and pictures,



or, as he called it, showed the lions, better than did the doctor. Of his attainments in Greek and Latin literature it becomes not me to speak, when such a scholar as Dr. Parr has been eloquent in their praise." [Amongst the other rich stores of Dr. Askew's library was a complete collection of the editions of *Æschylus*, some illustrated with MS. notes, and likewise one or two, if not more, MSS. of the same author, which were collected purposely with the intention of publishing an edition of *Æschylus*. So early as the year 1746 he had printed a specimen of his intended edition, in a small quarto pamphlet, under the title of "*Novæ Editionis Tragœdiarum Æschyli Specimen, curante Antonio Askew, M.B. Coll: Emman: apud Cantabrigienses haud ita pridem Socio Commensali. Ludg: Bat: 1746.*" This pamphlet, which has now become very scarce, consisted only of 25 lines of the "*Eumenides.*" It contained various readings from his MSS. and books, and the "*Notæ Variorum.*"

Dr. Askew resided in Queen's-square. "His house was crammed full of books, the passages were full, the very garrets overflowed, and the wags of the day used to say that the half of the square itself would have done so before the book appetite of Dr. Askew would have been satiated. He saw a good deal of company attracted as well by the abundant luxuries with which his table was furnished as by the classical conversations and learned accounts of curiosities which he had brought with him from Greece. Among the literary people who were most frequently there, were Archbishop Markham, Sir William Jones, Dr. Farmer, Demosthenes Taylor, and Dr. Parr. By these distinguished persons Dr. Askew was considered as a scholar of refined taste, sound knowledge, and indefatigable research into everything connected with Grecian and Roman learning. Indeed, from his youth upwards, he had been distinguished for his love of letters, and had received the early part of his education under Richard Dawes the critic. His father, on presenting him to the schoolmaster, marked

those parts of his back, which Dawes, who was celebrated for his unsparing use of the birch, might scourge at his pleasure, excepting only his head from this discipline; and Dr. Askew was wont to relate with some humour the terror with which he surveyed for the first time this redoubted pedagogue. As a collector of books Dr. Askew was the first who brought bibliomania into fashion; and no one exhibited his various treasures better than himself. The eager delight with which he produced his rare editions, his large paper copies, his glistening gems and covetable tomes, would have raised him high in the estimation of the Roxburgh club. Some, indeed, were of such great rarity, that he would not suffer them to be touched, but would show them to his visitors through the glass cases of the cabinet of his library, or, standing on a ladder, would himself read aloud different portions of these inestimable volumes. As no one had enjoyed greater opportunities, possessed more sufficient means to gratify his taste, or had an acuter discrimination, the *Bibliotheca Askeviana* was well-known to all at home and abroad who were in the least eminent for bibliographical research. And as he had expressed a wish that his books might be unreservedly submitted to sale after his decease, the public became ultimately benefited by his pursuits, and many a collection was afterwards enriched by an *Exemplar Askevianum*.\* Dr. Askew died at Hampstead 28th February, 1774, aged fifty-two, and was buried there. On a tablet near the organ in Hampstead church is the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of  
ANTHONY ASKEW, M.D. F.R.S.,  
who exchanged this life for a better,  
the 28th day of February, 1774,  
in the fifty-second year of his age.

Dr. Askew was twice married: 1st, to Margaret, daughter of Cuthbert Swinburn, esq., of Long Witton,

\* The Gold-Headed Cane. 2nd ed. Lond. p. 161, et seq.

and the Westgate in Northumberland, but had no issue by her; 2ndly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Holford, esq., a master in chancery, by whom he had six sons and six daughters.

The doctor's very valuable library was sold by Baker and Leigh, on the 19th February, 1775, and nineteen following days. The MSS. were sold separately in 1781, and produced a very considerable sum. The Appendix to Scapula, published in 1789, was compiled from one of these MSS. A fine portrait of Dr. Askew is at Emmanuel college, Cambridge; and the College of Physicians possess a very curious model of him in unbaked clay, the work of a Chinese, who had been his patient; and said to be an admirable likeness. This was presented to the College by lady Pepys, the widow of Sir Lucas Pepys, bart., M.D., and a daughter of Dr. Askew. The splendid bust of Mead by Roubiliac, now in the Censors' room, was presented by Dr. Askew 30th September, 1756.\*

RICHARD JONES was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 21st February, 1754. He practised at Coventry, and died there 23rd January, 1762.

NATHAN ALCOCK, M.D., was born at Runcorn, in Cheshire, in 1707, and, after studying his profession at Edinburgh and Leyden, proceeded doctor of medicine at the latter university in 1737 (*D.M.I. de Peripneumoniâ Verâ, sive de Pulmonum Inflammatione*). On the 22nd October, 1741, he was actually created master of arts at Oxford by decree of Convocation. He pro-

\* "So highly pleased was Dr. Askew with the execution of this bust, that, though he had previously agreed with the sculptor for £50, he offered him £100 as the reward of his successful talent; when, to his astonishment, the sordid Frenchman exclaimed it was not enough, and actually sent in a bill for £108, 2s. ! The demand, even to the odd shillings, was paid, and Dr. Askew inclosed the receipt to Hogarth, to produce at the next meeting of artists." The Gold-Headed Cane. 2nd ed. 8vo. Lond. 1827. p. 159.

ceeded bachelor of medicine, as a member of Jesus college, Oxford, 30th June, 1744 ; and doctor of medicine 19th June, 1749. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 25th January, 1749–50. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 16th April, 1753 ; and a Fellow 8th April, 1754. Dr. Alcock practised his profession for some years at Oxford, and was for many years reader on anatomy and chemistry in the university. He eventually removed to Run-corn, where he died the 8th December, 1779. He was buried in the parish church, and close to the chancel screen is a marble monument thus inscribed :—

Hic situs est

N. ALCOCK, fil. D. A. ex bona uxore sua M. Breck ;  
in Academ: Oxon: et Lugdun: Batav: M.D., Coll: Med  
Lond et R.S. Socius, necnon apud Oxonienses in Chymia  
et Anatomia per multos annos celeberrimus Prælector.

Vitam iniit xxvii Sept: MDCCVII

finivit viii Dec: MDCCLXXIX.

Fratres superstites M. Alcock et Thomas Alcock  
A.M. hujus ecclesiæ vicarius hoc marmor posuerunt in  
memoriam doctissimi et dignissimi vivi.

PETER SHAW, M.D.—Of this eminent physician and voluminous writer but few records remain. He is said to have been descended from an old county family in Berkshire, and was the son of Robert Shaw, A.M., master of the Grammar school at Lichfield, who died in 1704, and whose memorial is in St. Mary's church in that city. Dr. Peter Shaw presumably was born at Lichfield about 1694. Of his education, general or medical, I fail to recover any particulars. Many of the early years of his professional life were probably passed in the country, and some of them certainly at Scarborough. But as early as 1726 he was already in London, apparently without any degree, and practising physic, without the licence of the College.\* Where he was residing for some years after this, is not known,

\* "1726. July 1. Mr. Shaw appeared, said he was not determined to stay in town, nor to follow the practice of physic here."



but he was “usefully employed in facilitating the study of chemistry in England by his excellent translations of the chemical works of Stahl and of Boerhaave, as well as by his own writings and lectures on that subject.”\* On the 25th June, 1740, being then a doctor of medicine, but of what university is not stated, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and about that time must have settled in London, where he soon attained popularity and an extensive business. He was warmly patronised by Sir Edward Hulse, bart., one of the court physicians then gradually withdrawing himself from practice, who, writing in 1748 to Dr. Heberden, said that Dr. Shaw had even then too much business, and more than he could possibly do. In 1752 he was appointed physician extraordinary to George II, and the same year was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, by royal mandate. After coming again before the Censors’ board for examination, he was admitted a Candidate of the College 16th April, 1753, and a Fellow 8th April, 1754. In the last named year he was appointed physician in ordinary to the king, and he was the usual medical attendant upon that monarch in his journeys to Hanover. He was nominated to the same office on the accession of George III, but did not long survive, dying on the 15th March, 1763. He was buried in the nave of Wimbledon church, where there is the following inscription:—

To the Memory of  
PETER SHAW, M.D.  
Physician in Ordinary to their  
Majesties George the 2nd and George the 3d  
who died March 15th, 1763.  
Aged 69 Years.

Dr. Shaw had married Frances, the daughter of John Hyde, esq., of Quorndon, co. Leicester. His daughter Elizabeth, by this marriage, became the wife

\* Thomson’s Life, Lectures, and Writings of William Cullen, M.D. 8vo. Edinb. 1859. Vol. i, p. 39.

of Dr. Richard Warren. Dr. Shaw's portrait is in the College. It was presented by Mrs. Pelham Warren, 19th April, 1836.

Dr. Shaw, who is now but little known, except by his editions of Bacon and Boyle, was one of the most active, industrious and favoured physicians of his time. He wrote largely, and in some instances hastily, as he was wont in his later years to confess, and as is admitted by his son-in-law and eulogist, Dr. Richard Warren. His character and services to literature and science are so feelingly portrayed by Dr. Warren, in his Harveian oration for 1768, that I give the passage in a note.\*

\* Vir erat, si quis alius, ad societatem planè factus. Quid illo aut fidelius amico aut sodali jucundius? Mira in sermone, mira etiam in ore ipso vultuque suavitas. Ad hoc, ingenium dulce, facile, eruditum, semper infra aliorum æstimationes se metiens, nihil sibi vindicans. Laboriosum vitæ curriculum, ut vobis vestræque arti quàm maximè inserviret, instituit et peregit. Postquam Baconi philosophiam illustrasset, et auctiorem reddidisset, ad artem chemicam excolendam sese accinxit. Artem satis in se amplam invenit, sed caligine involutam, iisque principiis fere innixam, quæ vix intelligi, nedum explicari potuerunt. Huic arti multum lucis attulit insignis ille philosophiæ experimentalis instaurator Boyleus; qui tamen non tam nova chemiæ extruxit fundamenta, quàm deiecit vetera: lautam satis supellectilem ab eo, rationes vero non accepimus; materiam unde erui possit vera rerum explicatio uberem satis reliquit, explicationem verò non attigit. Hic igitur, cujus desiderio omnes tenemur, farraginem Boyleanam aptè, distinctè, ordinatè disposuit, ex fumo lucem dedit, ea demùm chemiæ posuit principia, ut artem vere philosophicam esse jam tandem agnoscamus, et quòd inter scientias jure reponi mereatur lubentissimè illi acceptam referamus. Idem, juvenis admodum, literarum et medicinæ culturæ totum se tradidit; quod satis testantur multa et erudita opera, nonnulla quidem ab aliis scripta, sed ab eo edita et illustrata, nonnulla proprio Marte elaborata. Fatendum sanè est, quòd quædam forsàn præpropèro et præcoci ingenio, generosi tamen, etsi noudum subacti saporis, inter prima studiorum rudimenta effudit: nec pudet hoc fateri, cum hujusmodi scripta, quæ aliorum famæ, forsàn satis essent, ipse (nam sæpe de iis pulchrè disputantem audiivi) ipse solitus est minoris facere. "More scilicet magnorum virorum et magnarum rerum fiduciam habentium; nam levia ingenia, quia nihil habent, nihil sibi detrahunt. Magno ingenio multaue nihilominus habituro, convenit etiam simplex veri erroris confessio; præcipuè in eo ministerio, quod utilitatis causâ posteris traditur."—Oratio ex Harveii Instituto habita MDCCLXVIII.

Of the products of Dr. Shaw's prolific pen the following is, I fear, but an imperfect list :—

The Dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians, London. 8vo. Lond. 1721.

A Treatise of Incurable Diseases. 4to. Lond. 1723.

The Philosophical Works of the Hon. Robert Boyle, abridged, methodised, and disposed under the general heads of Physics, Statics, Pneumatics, Natural History, Chemistry, and Medicine. The whole illustrated with notes containing the improvements made in the several parts of Natural and Experimental knowledge. 3 vols. 4to. Lond. 1725.

The Dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Translated from the Latin. 8vo. Lond. 1727.

A New Method of Chemistry, including the Theory and Practice of the Art, being a translation of Boerhaave's "*Institutiones Chemiæ*." 4to. Lond. 1727.

A New Practice of Physic, wherein the various Diseases incident to the Human Body are described, their Causes assigned, their Diagnostics and Prognostics enumerated, and the Regimen proper to each delivered; with a competent number of Medicines for every stage and symptom thereof, prescribed after the manner of the most eminent physicians among the moderns, and particularly those of London. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1726. The 7th edition of which appeared in 1753.

Philosophical Principles of Universal Chemistry, from the Collegium Jenense of G. E. Stahl. 8vo. Lond. 1730.

Three Essays in Artificial Philosophy, or Universal Chemistry. 8vo. Lond. 1731.

The Philosophical Works of Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, &c., Methodised and made English from the Originals; with occasional notes to explain what is obscure and show how far the several plans of the author for the advancement of all the parts of knowledge have been executed to the present time. 3 vols. 4to. Lond. 1733.

Chemical Lectures read in London in 1731 and 1732, and at Scarborough in 1733, for the Improvement of Arts, Trades, and Natural Philosophy. 8vo. Lond. 1734.

An Inquiry into the Contents and Virtues of the Scarborough Spa. 8vo. Lond. 1734.

Examination of the Reasons for and against the Subscription for a Medicament for the Stone. 8vo. Lond. 1738.

Inquiries on the Nature of Miss Stephens's Medicaments. 8vo. Lond. 1738.

Essays for the Improvement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, by means of Chemistry. 8vo. Lond. 1761.

Proposals for a Course of Chemical Experiments, with a view to Practical Philosophy, Arts, Trade, and Business. 8vo. Lond. 1761.

New Experiments and Observations upon Mineral Waters, by Dr. F. Hoffman, extracted from his Works, with Notes, &c. &c.

THOMAS WILBRAHAM, M.D., was at first of Brasenose college, Oxford, as a member of which he graduated A.B. 22nd April, 1721; but shortly afterwards, removing to All Souls, he proceeded B.C.L. 14th June, 1727; and D.C.L. 7th July, 1732. On the 11th November, 1738, he obtained from the university a licence to practise medicine; on the 25th March, 1741-2, was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society; and, removing to London, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 30th September, 1751. Dr. Wilbraham was created doctor of medicine at Oxford, by diploma, 12th December, 1752; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 16th April, 1753; and a Fellow 8th April, 1754. He was Censor in 1754, 1760, 1765, 1769, 1773; and Treasurer from 1754 to 1761 inclusive. He died 29th March, 1782. Dr. Wilbraham was physician to the Westminster hospital from 1739 to 1761.

WILLIAM SCHAW, M.D., was born in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 27th June, 1735 (*D.M.I. de Morbis ex Animi Passionibus orientibus*). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd March, 1752; and was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, by royal mandate, in 1753. Dr. Schaw was admitted a Candidate of the College 16th April, 1753; and a Fellow 8th April, 1754. His name disappears from the College list in 1757. He was the author of—

A Dissertation on Stone in the Bladder. 4to. Lond. 1739.

A Scheme of Lectures on the Animal Œconomy. 4to. Lond. 1739.

NICHOLAS MUNCKLEY, M.D., was educated in part at Leyden, where, on the 25th August, 1745, being then twenty-four years of age, he was entered on the physic line. He was created doctor of medicine at Aberdeen



10th March, 1747. On the 2nd July, 1748, he was elected physician to Guy's hospital; and on the 23rd March, 1752, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, by royal mandate, in 1753; was admitted a Candidate of the College 16th April, 1753; and a Fellow 8th April, 1754. He was Gulstonian Lecturer in 1756; Censor, 1756, 1762, 1766, 1767; and died 20th February, 1770.

MARK AKENSIDE, M.D., was the son of Mark Aken-side, a substantial butcher at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was born in that town the 9th November, 1721. He had the earliest part of his education at the grammar school of Newcastle; but his parents were dissenters and they soon removed him from that school and placed him at an academy in the town kept by Mr. Wilson, a dissenting minister. The future poet and physician was destined by his parents for the ministry, and with this in view he was sent to Edinburgh in 1739; but his inclination leading him to the study of medicine, he returned a sum of money he had received from the Dissenters' Society, and in his nineteenth year commenced attendance on the medical classes at Edinburgh. He remained at Edinburgh two years, and applied himself with great diligence to the study of physic. On the 30th December, 1740, he was admitted a member of the Medical Society of that city; and in that capacity acquired much reputation by his readiness and facility as a speaker. He settled in his native town as a surgeon, but after a short stay there proceeded to Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 16th May, 1744 (*D.M.I. de Ortu et Incremento Fœtus Humani. 4to.*). There he made the acquaintance of Mr. Dyson, a law student, and being of congenial tempers, a friendship was then commenced which lasted through their lives. Returning to England, Dr. Akenside, in June, 1744, settled as a physician at Northampton; but remained there for a year and a half only, the medical practice

and emoluments of that town and neighbourhood being then engrossed by Dr. Stonehouse. Akenside then came to London, under the patronage of Mr. Dyson, who had then been called to the bar, and was possessed of a handsome income, with a portion of which he supported his friend, while he was endeavouring to make himself known as a physician. On Mr. Dyson's becoming clerk of the house of Commons, he purchased a house at North End, Hampstead, where Akenside dwelt with him during the summer season. Mr. Dyson, with a generosity rarely witnessed, having assigned to Akenside an annual income of three hundred pounds to enable him to make his way in the metropolis, he, in 1747, removed to Bloomsbury-square, and became a candidate for town practice. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1751; but having, on the 4th January, 1753, been created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, he was admitted a Candidate 16th April following: and a Fellow, 8th April, 1754. He was Censor in 1755 and 1760; was Gulstonian Lecturer in 1755; Croonian Lecturer in 1756;\* and Harveian orator in 1759. In 1759 he was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and assistant-physician to Christ's hospital; and in 1761, through the interest of his friend Mr. Dyson, was appointed physician in ordinary to the queen. Dr. Akenside died at his house in Old Burlington-street, of a putrid sore throat, the 23rd June, 1770, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and was buried at St. James's, Piccadilly. "He was much devoted to the study of ancient literature, and was a great admirer of Plato, Cicero, and the best philosophers of antiquity. His knowledge and taste in this respect are conspicuous in his poems and in the notes and illustrations which he annexed to them.

\* "1755, May 28, 29, 30. Dr. Mark Akenside read the Gulstonian Lecture." *Annals*.

"1756. September 7, 8, 9. Dr. Akenside read the Croonian Lecture." *Annals*. There is certainly, therefore, no foundation for the oft-repeated assertion that he did not finish this course of lectures.

That he had a sincere reverence for the great and fundamental principles of religion is apparent from several passages in his writings, and he was warmly attached to the cause of civil and religious liberty." Dr. Aken-side was never married, and left all his effects to his warm and constant friend Mr. Dyson. The life of Aken-side has been so often written, and is of such easy access, that I have confined myself to a record of his professional career. Dr. Akenside is the author of the preface to the College edition of Harvey's works in quarto, published in 1766,\* and he it was who saw the work through the press. His medical publications were the following :—

*Oratio Harveiana.* 4to. Lond. 1760.

*De Dysenteria Commentarius.* 8vo. Lond. 1764.

THOMAS WHARTON, M.D., was the eldest son of Mr. Robert Wharton, alderman and sometime mayor of Durham, by his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Middleton, of Offerton, esq. He was educated at Pembroke college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1737 ; A.M. 1741 ; M.D. 1752 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1752 ; and a Fellow 25th June, 1754. He practised in London for a few years only ; was Censor in 1757 ; and in 1759 removed to Old Park, Durham, the family estate ; and dying there, was buried at Whitworth, in the county palatine, 22nd December, 1794, aged seventy-seven.

CHARLES MILNER, M.D.. was of Christ's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 1720. On the 8th September, 1721, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden. Returning to Cambridge he proceeded A.M. 1725 ; and M.D. 1734. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1753 ; and a Fellow 25th June, 1754. In that

\* *Annals*, 3rd March, 1766.

year he settled at Aylesford hall, near Maidstone; and died there in 1771 or 1772.

ANDREW DIDIER, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, 10th December, 1753. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1754; and was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 2nd January, 1755. His health, however, at once gave way. In May he went to Bristol to drink the waters; and he died in July, 1756.

HENRY HINCKLEY, M.D., was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, as a member of which he took the degree of A.B. in 1749; when, removing to King's college, he proceeded M.D. in 1754. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1754; and a Fellow, 22nd December, 1755; was Censor in 1758, 1762, 1770, 1774, 1777; and Treasurer from 1762 to his death on the 1st November, 1779. Dr. Hinckley was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 23rd January, 1752. He was appointed physician to Guy's hospital 26th June, 1756; and a few days after resigned his office at the Middlesex, in which he was succeeded by Dr. Richard Warren.

HENRY MYDDELTON, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's of 1st April, 1755; was admitted a Licentiate of the College 12th April, 1756.

ANTONY ADDINGTON, M.D., was the youngest son of Henry Addington, gent., of Fringford, in Oxfordshire, and received his preliminary education at Winchester, whence he was elected to Trinity college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 14th July, 1739; A.M. 13th May, 1740; M.B. 6th February, 1741; M.D. 24th January, 1744. His bodily powers, which had never been very robust, gave way somewhat suddenly about the year 1740, and serious apprehensions were entertained by his friends as to the result. He was advised to return to the country, where, by close care of



himself, continued uninterruptedly for several years, he at length recovered sufficiently to enter on the practice of his profession at Reading. He is known to have obtained a good practical knowledge of the treatment of insanity, and he is supposed to have been connected, whilst at Reading, with a private asylum, in the capacity of physician, proprietor, or both. In 1754 he removed to London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 24th March, 1755; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1756. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1757, and was Censor the same year. Dr. Addington practised with distinguished reputation in London for a period of more than twenty years. He was the confidential friend and physician of the great lord Chatham, and a friendship grew up between their respective families which produced the happiest effects to both. The doctor was an ardent politician, and was prominently engaged in some political negotiations which created much noise in their day, lengthened particulars of which may be seen in Dodsley's Annual Register. About the year 1780 he withdrew from practice, having realised by his profession sufficient for the purchase of the valuable reversionary estate of Upottery in Devonshire, which is still possessed by his family. During his latter years he resided again in Reading, where, on the 26th November, 1788, he received his royal highness the prince of Wales' commands "to proceed immediately to Windsor to consult with his majesty's physicians on the cure of his majesty." Dr. Addington remained at Windsor four days, visiting the king twice each day. He was afterwards examined, in conjunction with the king's physicians—Sir George Baker, Sir Lucas Pepys, Drs. Warren, Gisborne, Reynolds, and Willis—first on the 3rd December by the privy council, and again on the 9th by the parliamentary committee. On both occasions he expressed a very strong expectation of his majesty's recovery, founded on the circumstance "that this illness had not for its forerunner that melancholy which usually precedes a serious attack of this nature."

The king's temporary recovery, shortly afterwards, evinced the correctness of his prognosis. Dr. Addington died at Reading on the 22nd March, 1790,\* and was buried in Tringford church, where a marble tablet, with the following simple inscription, denotes the place of his repose :—

Near this place are interred the remains of  
ANTONY ADDINGTON, M.D.,

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\* Addingtonus noster, loco natus honesto, ab ingenio literis a puero optimè fuerat instructus. A Wiccamieis in Sacro-Sanctæ Trinitatis Oxonii Collegium translatus; ubi studiis operam tam felici successu navavit ut primam lauream maturè adeptus est. Adversâ autem valetudine nimium festinanter ab Oxonio, et in rus, ut natalis soli et aeris frueretur oblectamentis, recipere se coactus: ibi, victûs regimine attentè servato, annis plus minus quàm decem in hunc modum exactis, convaluit. Sed dum rusticus fuit, ne animi facultates in otio torpescerent, libros fere omnes de anatomîâ, de physiologiâ, et de chemiâ; multos etiam in re medicâ Græcorum scriptores, animo in ea studia intentione, perlegit; præcipuè autem, et præ aliis, Boerhaavii opera evolvebat; cujus semper scholæ se amatorem professus est. Quare tandem in sanitatem restitutus, ut prælectiones omnes, vitæ instituto quàm maximè consentaneas, exaudire potuerit, in Oxonium denuò et mox Londinum sese contulit: deinde titulo doctoris medicinæ apud Oxonienses suos adornatus, sede et domicilio Readingæ constitutis; ad medendi scientiam in praxin reducendam eâdem industriâ, eodem, quò antea in acquirendo, labore indefesso incubuit; uxorem, benignam sociam, sibi adjunxit, è quâ paterfamiliæ factus fuit; et è filiis ejus, natu maximus comitiorum in senatu fuit Rogator illustris, et in hunc excelsum honorem ob doctrinam summam cathedræ illi sublimiori maximè idoneam, et ob eloquentiam dilucidam publicâ voce vocatus. Post aliquot annos Addingtonus noster, sedibus in Londinum translatis, eâdem diligentîâ simul atque ingenio in urbe ut olim in rure magnam sibi famam consecutus est. Quanto honore omnes medendi rationes exercuit exquisitas, quàm singulari unumquemque ægrotum assiduitate observavit, hæc omnia vobis omnibus inclaruerunt, et me dicere vetant hujusce orationis limites.

Famâ indies digniore amplificatus, per viginti et plures annos Londini artem nostram exercuit; Spartam nactus est, et eam strenuè exornavit; annos jam penè septuaginta natus, et in senectutem vergens, Readingam denuo rediit, ubi prorsus medicinæ usus deposuerat, paucorum nisi infeliciū et miserorum gratiâ, quos rure apud se humaniùs receperat, et quibus auxilium et operam usque ad octogesimum et ultimum jam vitæ annum benignè largitus est; et subito sublatus fuit.—Oratio Harveiana, anno MDCCXC. habita, autore Joanne Ash.

who died March 22nd, 1790, aged 76 years ;  
and of MARY his wife,  
who died November the 7th, 1778.

Dr. Addington had survived to witness his eldest son's elevation to the chair of the house of Commons, and, yet more, the handsome manner in which the House voted in his behalf, and for the first time, a fixed annual salary in place of the fluctuating and objectionable manner, partly by fees, and partly from sinecures conferred by the Crown, in which the speakers had hitherto been remunerated. Dr. Addington's bust is in the College library. It was taken after death, by command of his distinguished son, lord Sidmouth, "to preserve in marble those features which for so many years he was accustomed to regard with delight and reverence," and was presented to the College by lord Chatham in 1827. Dr. Addington was the author of two pamphlets, viz. :—

An Essay on the Scurvy, with the Method of Preserving Water Sweet at Sea. 8vo. Lond. 1753.

An Authentic Account of the Part taken by the late Earl of Chatham in a Transaction which passed in the beginning of the Year 1778, concerning a Negotiation between Lord Camden and Lord Bute.

RICHARD BROCKLESBY, M.D., was the only son of Richard Brocklesby, esq., of Cork, by his wife Mary Alloway, of Minehead, co. Somerset, where, at the residence of his maternal grandfather, he was born on the 11th August, 1722. He received his preliminary education at Ballytore, in the north of Ireland, at the same school in which Edmund Burke was subsequently educated. He commenced the study of medicine at Edinburgh, and on the 3rd March, 1742, was admitted a member of the Medical Society there. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden 22nd November, 1743, attended the lectures of Albinus, Gaubius, Oosterdijk Schacht, and Van Royen, and proceeded doctor of medicine there 28th June, 1745 (D.M.I. de Salivâ Sanâ



et Morbosâ. 4to.). Soon after this Dr. Brocklesby settled in London, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1751. On the 28th September, 1754, he was created doctor of medicine by the university of Dublin; and having, in December of the same year, been incorporated at Cambridge on that degree, he was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1755; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1756. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1758; Censor, 1758, 1763, 1765; Harveian orator in 1760; Croonian lecturer in 1763; and finally was named an Elect in 1778 in place of Dr. James Hawley, deceased. On the 1st October, 1787, Dr. Brocklesby presented to the College an elegant copy of Graevius and Gronovius's *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum et Græcarum*, in 25 volumes folio, being the best edition; for which he received the unanimous thanks of the College.

In 1758, on the recommendation of Dr. Peter Shaw, and through the patronage of lord Barrington, Dr. Brocklesby was appointed physician to the army, and in this capacity served for some time in Germany during the seven years' war. He distinguished himself there by his knowledge, zeal, and humanity, and attracted to himself the notice of the duke of Richmond, lord Pembroke, and others. In October, 1760, he was appointed physician to the hospitals for the British forces, and once more proceeded to the seat of war; but, finally, returned to England some time before the peace of 1763. He then settled in Norfolk-street, Strand, where he died somewhat suddenly on the 11th December, 1797, aged seventy-five. At dinner he appeared to be in his usual health and spirits, but he expired suddenly a few minutes after retiring to bed. He was buried at St. Clement Danes.

Dr. Brocklesby had early attained a considerable rank in his profession, and from the time he settled in Norfolk-street, had lived on terms of intimacy and friendship with the most distinguished men of his day, to whom he was recommended by his medical skill, his be-



nevolence, and his literary attainments. Dr. Brocklesby was the physician and friend of Johnson, of Wilkes, and of Edmund Burke, and was generally esteemed for his acquirements, conversational and social qualities. His income from private and professional sources was more than adequate to his wants, and his table was frequently filled with persons the most distinguished for rank, learning, and abilities, in the kingdom. His generous offer to Dr. Johnson of an annuity to enable him to resort to a milder climate; and also of apartments in his own house in Norfolk-street when Johnson's confined dwelling in Bolt-court was considered injurious to his health, is well known; as is also the circumstance that, having bequeathed in his will a legacy of £1,000 to Edmund Burke, he gave it to him in his life-time, before the grant of an ample pension had made such a gift no longer necessary for his comfort. And it was Dr. Brocklesby who suggested and aided by Sir Sampson Gideon raised a subscription for the support of captain Coram, the founder of the Foundling hospital, who had impoverished himself and exhausted his means on that noble institution.\* Dr. Brocklesby bequeathed his Irish estates, which were considerable, to his nephew, Mr. Beeby; and to another nephew, the very celebrated Dr. Thomas Young, his house and furniture in Norfolk-street, his library, his prints, a choice collection of pictures, chiefly selected by his friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and about £10,000 in money; other legacies were made to his servants and to other members of his family. Dr. Brocklesby's portrait, by Copley, was engraved by Ridley. He contributed some papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and to the "*Medical Observations and Inquiries*," and was the author of—

\* On Dr. Brocklesby's applying to Captain Coram to know whether his setting on foot a subscription for his benefit would not offend him, he received this noble answer: "I have not wasted the little wealth of which I was formerly possessed in self-indulgence or vain expenses, and am not ashamed to confess that in my old age I am poor." *Biographia Britannica*, Art. Coram.

An Essay concerning the Mortality among Horned Cattle. 8vo. Lond. 1746.

Economical and Medical Observations from 1758 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Military Hospitals. 8vo. Lond. 1764.

A Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients.

WILLIAM WATTS, M.D., was the son of John Watts, junr., of Danett's hall, co. Leicester, a barrister, who sank a considerable fortune in the South Sea scheme, and died in 1728, aged thirty-two, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Mosley, esq. As a doctor of medicine, of King's college, Aberdeen, of 22nd March, 1753, he was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th September, 1756. He practised in Leicestershire, his native county, and was a man of philanthropic aims and persuasive eloquence. By his periodical addresses to the affluent he laid the foundation of the Leicester infirmary. When Dr. Vaughan, in 1771, received the thanks of the first general meeting of the subscribers for his great care in compiling and digesting the rules and orders for the government of the infirmary, Dr. Watts also received the thanks of the meeting in language of the highest commendation as being the first public projector of that charity. Dr. Watts died 17th December, 1786, aged sixty-one, and is commemorated on a mural tablet in the chancel of Medbourne church, co. Leicester, which bears the following inscription :—

In memory of  
WILLIAM WATTS, M.D.,  
who resided some years in this place,  
where his charitable attention to the sick and needy  
claims the tribute of a grateful remembrance.  
In friendship few exceed him ;  
in benevolence none ;  
his name will be ever respected for the great exertions  
he used to establish an infirmary at Leicester,  
which he saw happily accomplished,  
received the warmest acknowledgments,  
and was voted a perpetual governor.  
He died December 17th, 1786, aged sixty-one years.

JOHN CLERKE, M.D., was educated at Peterhouse,

Cambridge, of which he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1738 ; A.M. 1742 ; M.D. 1753 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1755 ; and a Fellow 30th September, 1756. He was Censor in 1758. Dr. Clerke settled at Epsom in 1763, and died about the year 1791, in which year his name disappears from the college list.

WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., was born on the 23rd May, 1718, at Kilbride, in Lanarkshire. He was the son of John Hunter, the owner of a small estate called Long Calderwood, a man of excellent understanding and of great integrity, but of an anxious temper, by his wife Agnes (Paul), a woman of great worth, of a handsome person and considerable talents. When fourteen years of age he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where he passed five years, and by his behaviour and diligence acquired the esteem of his professors, and the reputation of a good scholar. At this period he was intended for the church ; but some conscientious objections respecting subscription arose in his mind, and while in doubt and uncertainty he met with Dr. Cullen, who was then in practice at Hamilton. Cullen's conversation soon determined him to lay aside all thoughts of the church, and devote himself to the profession of physic. His father's consent having been obtained, Mr. Hunter, in 1737, went to reside with Dr. Cullen, and remained there for nearly three years, a period to which in after life he was accustomed to look back with the utmost pleasure, and which he regarded as the happiest of his life. It was then agreed that he should go and prosecute his medical studies at Edinburgh and London, and afterwards settle at Hamilton in partnership with Dr. Cullen. He passed the winter session of 1740-1 at Edinburgh, and in the summer of 1741 arrived in London and took up his residence with Mr. afterwards Dr. Smellie, at that time an apothecary in Pall-mall. He had brought with him from Scotland a letter of recommendation to

Dr. James Douglas, the well-known anatomist and obstetric physician, who was then engaged upon a work on the bones, and was in search of a young man of ability and industry whom he might employ as a dissector. This circumstance fixed his attention on Hunter, and finally induced him to invite him into his family, for the double purpose of assisting in dissections and superintending the education of his son. Mr. Hunter, having accepted Dr. Douglas's offer, was by his friendly assistance entered as a surgeon's pupil of St. George's hospital, and as a dissecting pupil of Dr. Frank Nicholls, who was then teaching anatomy with great reputation. He also attended a course of lectures by Dr. Desaguliers, on experimental philosophy. Hunter soon became expert in dissection, and Dr. Douglas was at the expense of having some of his preparations engraved. But before many months had elapsed he had the misfortune to lose his friend and patron, who died in April, 1742, leaving a widow and two children. The death of Dr. Douglas made no change, however, in Hunter's situation, for he continued to reside with the doctor's family, and to pursue his studies with the same diligence as before. To teach anatomy was now the object of his ambition, and in 1746 an opportunity of doing so occurred which he at once embraced. A society of naval surgeons had an apartment in Covent-garden, where they engaged Mr. Sharpe to deliver a course of lectures on the operations of surgery. Mr. Sharpe continued to repeat this course, until, finding that it interfered too much with his other engagements, he declined it in favour of Hunter, who gave the society so much satisfaction that they requested him to extend his plan to anatomy, and, as an encouragement to do so, allowed him the use of their room for that purpose. In this new department he gave equal satisfaction to his hearers, and thenceforward continued his lectures with steadily increasing reputation for a long series of years. In 1747 Mr. Hunter was admitted a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, and in the spring



of the following year accompanied his pupil, James Douglas, on a tour through Holland to Paris. At Leyden he visited Albinus, whose admirable injections inspired him with a strong desire to excel in that department of anatomy. In the early part of his career, Hunter practised both surgery and midwifery, but he always entertained an aversion to the former, and gradually confined himself to the latter line of practice, for which he was singularly calculated by the delicacy of his manners and a very quick perception of the caprices of the world. Dr. Douglas had acquired a high reputation in this branch, and Hunter's connection with him not unnaturally led him into the same line of practice. He was appointed one of the surgeons-accoucheur to the Middlesex hospital in 1748, and to the British Lying-in hospital in 1749. Some favourable circumstances conspired also to advance his prospects. Dr. Smellie, although a man of merit, was unpleasing in his exterior and manners, and was unable to make way amongst the refined and fastidious. The abilities of Hunter at least equalled those of Smellie, and his person and deportment gave him a decided advantage. Sir Richard Manningham, one of the most eminent accoucheurs of the time, died about this period, and Dr. Sandys, who divided with him the fashion of the day, retired into the country a few years after the commencement of Hunter's reputation. On the 24th October, 1750, Hunter obtained the degree of doctor of medicine from the university of Glasgow, and about that time quitting the house of Mrs. Douglas, settled in Jermyn-street, when he entirely relinquished his practice as a surgeon, and began his career as a physician. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1756.

In 1762 Dr. Hunter was consulted by queen Charlotte, and two years afterwards was appointed physician extraordinary to her Majesty. By this time his engagements had become so numerous that he was compelled to seek an assistant in his lectures, and

Mr. Hewson, then one of his pupils, was engaged, first as assistant and subsequently was admitted as a partner in the lectures. This connection subsisted until 1770, when a separation was occasioned by some disputes, and Mr. Cruikshank succeeded to the office. In 1767 Dr. Hunter was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the following year a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1768 he was appointed by George the Third professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy, an office on which he conferred celebrity by the zeal and ability with which he discharged its difficult and onerous duties. On the death of Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Hunter was unanimously elected president of the Medical Society of London, and in 1780 the Royal Medical Society of Paris created him one of its foreign associates. He soon afterwards obtained a similar distinction from the Royal Academy of Sciences of that city.

About ten years before Dr. Hunter's end, his health was so much impaired that, fearing he might soon become unfit for the profession which he loved, he proposed to recruit himself by a residence in Scotland, and was on the point of purchasing a considerable estate when the project was frustrated by a defect in the title-deeds. This trifle banished his rural plans, and he remained in London continually declining in health, but pursuing distinction with the same ardour with which he had courted it in his earlier days. He rose from a bed of sickness to deliver an introductory lecture to a course on the operations of surgery, in opposition to the earnest remonstrances of his friends. The lecture was accordingly delivered, but it was his last; towards the conclusion his strength was so much exhausted that he fainted away, and was finally replaced in the chamber which he had been so eager to quit. In a few days he was no more. Turning to his friend Dr. Combe in his latter moments, he observed, "If I had strength enough to hold a pen, I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die." He expired on the 30th March, 1783, and was buried in the rector's vault of St. James's,

Piccadilly. A mural monument on the south of the church is thus inscribed :—

Sacred  
to the Memory of  
William Hunter, M.D., F.R.S.,  
celebrated as a physician  
and physiologist.  
Born at Kilbride in Lanarkshire, May 23rd, 1718.  
Died in London March 30th, 1783.

When Dr. Hunter began to practise obstetrics his ambition was fixed on the acquisition of a fortune sufficient to place him in easy and independent circumstances. Before many years had elapsed, he found himself in possession of a sum adequate to his wishes in this respect, and this he set apart as a resource of which he might avail himself whenever age or infirmities should oblige him to retire from business. After he had obtained this competency, as his wealth continued to accumulate, he formed a remarkable and praiseworthy design of engaging in some scheme of public utility, and at first had it in contemplation to found an anatomical school in this metropolis. For this purpose, about the year 1765, during the government of Mr. Grenville, he presented a memorial to that minister, in which he requested the grant of a piece of ground in the Mews for the site of an anatomical theatre. Dr. Hunter undertook to expend seven thousand pounds on the building, and to endow a professorship of anatomy in perpetuity. This scheme did not meet with the reception which it deserved. In a conversation on this subject, soon afterwards, with the earl of Shelburne, his lordship expressed a wish that the plan might be carried into execution by subscription, and very generously requested to accompany his name with a thousand guineas. Dr. Hunter's delicacy would not allow him to adopt this proposal. He chose rather to execute the plan at his own expense, and accordingly purchased a spot of ground in Great Windmill-street, where he erected a spacious house, to which he removed from Jermyn-street in 1770. In this



building, besides a handsome amphitheatre and other convenient apartments for his lectures and dissections, one magnificent room was fitted up with great elegance and propriety as a museum, only second in extent and importance to that subsequently formed by his distinguished brother and pupil, John Hunter. Of the magnitude and value of Dr. Hunter's collection some idea may be formed when we consider the great length of years which he employed in making anatomical preparations, and in the dissection of morbid bodies, added to the eagerness with which he procured additions from the museums of Sandys, Falconer, Blackall, and others which were at different times offered for sale in the metropolis. Friends and pupils were constantly augmenting his store with new specimens. On removing to Windmill-street, he began to extend his views to the embellishment of his collection by a magnificent library of Greek and Latin classics, and he formed also a very rare cabinet of ancient medals, which was at the time considered as only inferior to that belonging to the king of France. The coins alone had been purchased at an expense of twenty thousand pounds. Minerals, shells, and other objects of natural history were gradually added to this museum, which became an object of curiosity throughout Europe. It now enriches the university of Glasgow, to which it, with eight thousand pounds as a fund for the support and augmentation of the whole, was bequeathed by its liberal owner.\*

Dr. Baillie has said of Dr. Hunter, that "no one ever possessed more enthusiasm for his art, more persevering industry, more acuteness of investigation, more perspicuity of expression, or, indeed, a greater share of natural eloquence. He excelled very much any lecturer whom I have ever heard in the clearness of his arrangement, the aptness of his illustrations, and the elegance of his diction. He was perhaps the best teacher of anatomy that ever lived.

\* *Lives of British Physicians.* 2nd edition. Lond. 1857. p. 224, *et seq.*



“Of the person of Dr. Hunter it may be observed that he was regularly shaped, but of a slender make, and rather below a middle stature. His manner of living was extremely simple and frugal, and the quantity of his food was small, as well as plain. He was an early riser, and when business was over, was constantly engaged in his anatomical pursuits, or in his museum. There was something very engaging in his manner and address, and he had such an appearance of attention to his patients when he was making his inquiries as could scarcely fail to conciliate their confidence and esteem. In consultation with his medical brethren he delivered his opinion with diffidence and candour. In familiar conversation he was cheerful and unassuming. All who knew him allow that he possessed an excellent understanding, great readiness of perception, a good memory, and a sound judgment. With these intellectual powers he united uncommon assiduity and precision, so that he was admirably fitted for anatomical investigation.” Dr. Hunter’s portrait, by Zoffani, is at the College. It was presented by Mr. Bransby Cooper, 13th April, 1829.

Dr. Hunter contributed several papers to the “*Philosophical Transactions*” and the “*Medical Observations and Inquiries*,” and published—

*Medical Commentaries*. Part I. Containing a plain and direct Answer to Professor Monro, jun., with Remarks on the Structure, Functions, and Diseases of several Parts of the Human Body. 4to. Lond. 1762.

*Supplement to the First Part of Medical Commentaries*. 4to. Lond. 1764.

*Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus exhibited in Figures*. Fol. Birm. 1744.

After his death appeared—

*Two Introductory Lectures to his Course of Anatomical Lectures*. 4to. Lond. 1784.

*Anatomical Description of the Human Gravid Uterus and its Contents*. 4to. Lond. 1794.

SIR WILLIAM DUNCAN, Bart., M.D., was a doctor of medicine of the university of St. Andrew’s of 4th May,

1751; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1756. He was appointed physician in ordinary to George the Third shortly after his accession to the throne, and was created a baronet in 1764, the year preceding which he had married lady Mary, daughter of Sackville, earl of Thanet. Sir William Duncan died at Naples in 1774. His body was brought to England, and buried at Hampstead.

SAMUEL WATHEN, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Aberdeen of 28th September, 1752; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1756. He died at Dorking in 1787.

JOHN FORDYCE, M.D., was born in the north of Scotland, and received his medical education at Leyden, where, on the 1st December, 1737, when twenty-one years of age, he was inscribed on the physic line. He left Leyden without taking a degree, and settling at Uppingham, practised for several years as a surgeon apothecary. Having realised a competency he disposed of his business there to Dr. Garthshore; was created doctor of medicine by Marischal college, Aberdeen, 7th March, 1756, and settling in London, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1757. His name disappears from the list of 1760. He was the author of—

*Historia Febris Miliaris et de Hemisrania.* 8vo. Lond. 1758.

From the last-named disease, hemisrania, Dr. Fordyce had himself suffered long and most severely. He cured himself by drachm doses of the valeriana sylvestris in powder taken three or four times a-day.

JOHN MANNING, M.D.—On the 21st September, 1753, being then twenty-three years of age, he was inscribed on the physic line at Leyden. He graduated doctor of medicine there in 1756 (*D.M.I. de Cachexiâ Virgineâ*, 4to.); and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th April, 1757. He

settled at Norwich ; was appointed one of the physicians to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital on its establishment in 1772, and continued in that office until 1805. Dr. Manning died at Norwich 16th March, 1806, aged seventy-six, and was buried at St. Gregory's in that city, where there is a monument with the following inscription :—

In a vault in the middle aisle of this church  
are deposited the remains of

JOHN MANNING, M.D.,

who died the 16th March, 1806,

in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

His practice as a physician in this city and county  
was highly honourable to himself and beneficial to the public.

His exertions in favour of the Norwich and Norfolk hospital  
were unremitting and exemplary.

The excellencies and virtues of his private character

not less endeared him to all who knew him,

and who did not know him in the wide circle in which he moved ?

His understanding was of the first form and enriched by extensive  
reading.

He was a scholar without pride,

a Christian without bigotry,

and devout without ostentation.

His penetration into character was keen,  
but tempered with the manners of a gentleman ;

he was severe only to hypocrisy and open vice.

He selected his intimate friends with judgment,  
but was steady and unaltered in his attachments to them.

His beneficence was great ;

it was not so much the sacrifice to duty

as the offspring of a feeling heart,

which extended to the whole animal creation.

In fine, his Creator had been liberal to him,

and, as far as man can judge,

he did not misuse the Creator's bounty.

This testimony to his memory is not the tribute of relatives  
alone, but also of a stranger to his blood, whom from an  
intimate acquaintance of many years had known indeed  
to love, but never knew to flatter.

In the same vault are also interred the remains of

ANN MANNING, his wife,

who died the 17th February, 1812, aged eighty-two years.

SIR GEORGE BAKER, BART., M.D.—This profound  
scholar and accomplished physician was born in Devon-

shire in 1722. He was the son of the Rev. George Baker, vicar of Modbury, and archdeacon and registrar of Totnes, by his wife, a daughter of Dr. Stephen Weston, bishop of Exeter. He was educated at Eton, and was transferred thence in July, 1742, to King's college, Cambridge, of which society he was elected a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1745; A.M. 1749; M.D. 1756; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1756; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1757. He commenced his professional career at Stamford in Lincolnshire, to which place he had been invited by a large circle of friends whom he had known in early life; but this was a situation too limited for the exertion of his talents, and about the year 1761 he removed to London, where he rapidly rose to the foremost rank in his profession. He filled in succession the most important offices in our College; was Censor in 1761, 1764, 1774, 1780; Harveian orator in 1761; Elect in 1780; and President, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1792, 1793, 1795. He was successively appointed physician to the queen's household, physician in ordinary to the queen, and physician in ordinary to the king (George the Third). He was created a baronet 26th August, 1776. Sir George Baker was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and one of the foreign fellows of the Royal Society of Medicine of Paris. He resigned his office of elect in July, 1798, and died 15th June, 1809, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He passed through a long life, singularly free from the ordinary diseases of man, or the infirmities of age. His death was consonant with his life, for he departed so easily, and apparently so free from pain, that the words of his favourite Cicero are said to have had in his death their nearest application: "*Non illi fuit vita erepta, sed mors donata.*" He was buried at St. James's, Piccadilly, and on a plain mural tablet to the north of the Communion table is the following simple memorial:—



Near this spot  
are deposited the remains of  
SIR GEORGE BAKER, BART.,  
who departed this life June the 15th, 1809,  
in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

No man ever followed the career of physic and the elegant paths of the Greek and Roman muses with more success than Sir George Baker. As a scholar he had few equals, and no superior. His "*Dissertatio de Affectionibus Animi et Morbis inde oriundis*," published as an exercise at Cambridge, in 1755, has been characterised by a kindred spirit and very competent judge, the late Sir Henry Hallford, as one of the most elegant exercises of modern times. His *Essays on the Cause of the Colic of Devonshire and Poitou* are no less demonstrative of his attainments as a philosophical physician. They evince a rare union of acute but patient observation, extended inquiry, a just appreciation of the value of individual facts, and the most rigorous logical deduction. They present one of the best examples modern times have afforded of the method to be pursued in medical inquiries, and they constitute a model for all who are labouring to extend the boundaries of medical science. As a practitioner he was no less eminent. "The soundness of his judgment," writes Dr. Macmichael, "was acknowledged by all. To him the whole medical world looked up with respect, and in the treatment of any disease in the least degree unusual, if it was desired to know all that had ever been said or written on the subject from the most remote antiquity down to the case in question, a consultation was proposed with Sir George Baker. From his erudition everything was expected. Sir George Baker was particularly kind to the rising members of his profession, whom he encouraged and informed with great condescension and apparent interest. With studious habits and unassuming manners he combined great playfulness of imagination, as will appear from the two following specimens of Latin pleasantries:—

EPIGRAM ON TWO BROTHERS WHO APPLIED TO SIR GEORGE BAKER FOR  
ADVICE NEARLY AT THE SAME TIME.

Hos inter fratres quantum disconvenit ! alter  
Corpus ali prohibet, se nimis alter alit;  
Hinc ambo ægrotant ; sed non est causa timoris ;  
Nam penes est ipsos certa utriusque salus.  
Cautus uterque suam mutet, me iudice, vitam ;  
Huic cibus, ast illi sit medicina fames.

Which may be thus rendered in English—

Behold two brothers, how unlike their state !  
One's too indulgent, one too temperate ;  
Hence both are sick ; but let not this alarm them,  
The cure is in themselves, and will not harm them.  
Let me prescribe, with caution, to each brother,  
Food for the one, and fasting for the other.

On Mrs. Vanbutchel, who was preserved as a mummy at the request of her husband, Sir George wrote the following inscription. Under the superintendence of Dr. Hunter, Mr. Cruikshank injected into the arteries spirits of turpentine, coloured by vermilion. She died at the age of forty, and her body, thus preserved, was kept by her husband in his own house during his lifetime ; at his death, his son presented it to the College of Surgeons where it is now to be seen in a mahogany case.

IN RELIQUIAS MARÆ VANBUTCHEL, NOVO MIRACULO CONSERVATAS, ET A  
MARITO SUO SUPERSTITE, CULTU QUOTIDIANO ADORATAS.

Hic, experts tumuli, jacet  
Uxor Joannis Vanbutchel,  
Integra omnino et incorrupta,  
Viri sui amantissimi  
Desiderium simul et deliciæ ;  
Hanc gravi morbo vitiatam  
Consumtamque tandem longâ morte  
In hunc, quem cernis, nitorem,  
In hanc speciem et colorem viventis  
Ab indecorâ putredine vindicavit  
Invitâ et repugnante naturâ  
Vir egregius, Gulielmus Hunterus,  
Artificii prius intentati  
Inventor idem, et perfector.  
O fortunatum maritum  
Cui datur

Uxorem multum amatam  
 Retinere unà in unis ædibus,  
 Affari, tangere, complecti,  
 Propter dormire, si lubet,  
 Non fatis modò superstitem  
 Sed (quod pluris æstimandum  
 Nam, non est vivere, sed placere, vita)  
 Etiam suaviorem  
 Venustiore  
 Habitiorem  
 Solidam magis, et magis succi plenam  
 Quam cum ipsa in vivis fuerit!  
 O! fortunatum hominem et invidendum  
 Cui peculiare hoc, et proprium contingit  
 Apud se habere fæminam  
 Non variam, non mutabilem  
 Et egregiè taciturnam! \*

Sir George Baker's merits † as a writer are to be estimated rather by the value than the extent of his works. He was the author of the elegant and classical preface to the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* of 1788. His *Essays on the Devonshire Colic, &c.*, were published in

\* Gold-Headed Cane. 2nd edit. 8vo. Lond. p. 227.

† "Atque hic loci, pro more mihi liceret Orationi hodiernæ finem facere; quandò verò unde initia cæperim in memoriam revoco; quando non modò honestam illam mecum reputo, sed necessariam ferè medicinæ cum literis et philosophiâ conjunctionem, nequeo Illustrissimum Virum (Georgium Baker, Baronetum) prætermittere qui vivo exemplari suo ad majora nos provocat atque incendit. Vidistis eum nuperrimè summum apud vos magistratum summâ cum laude tenentem; et dum eo munere fungebatur, novistis Pharmacopœiæ renovandæ quam totum se dederit. Audivistis eam, hâc ipsâ ex cathedrâ, incorruptâ Romanæ dictionis sanitate, et eloquentiâ Cicronianæ ætatis non indignâ, nostrorum Medicorum æterna statuere monumenta. Scripta ejus in manibus atque in deliciis habetis, quæ sive rei propositæ explicationem, et, quæ vera dicitur, Philosophiam spectes, sive verborum pondera et venustates, inter pulcherrima collocanda sunt, ne dicam medicinæ solùm sed universæ eruditionis ornamenta. Inter alia testari licet libellum egregiè scriptum de Catarrho et Dysenteria, morbis ejusdem anni epidemicis —et etiam Dissertationes illas de Colicâ Pictonicâ—in quibus singularis morbi historia ab omni ferè antiquitate ad hæc usque tempora deducitur, et ejus causa non nisi simplex et una esse monstratur. At mitto plura, et mori Antiquorum obsequor qui non nisi solis occasu Heroibus suis sacra faciebant." Oratio ex Harveii instituto auct. Henrico (Vaughan) Halford. MDCCC, p. 13.

the Medical Transactions of the College, but were collected into an octavo volume in 1767.

His other writings were—

*Thesis de Affectibus Animi, &c.*

*Oratio Harveiana.* 4to. Lond. 1761.

*De Catarrho et de Dysenteriâ Londinensi Epidemicis,* 1762. 4to. Lond. 1764.

*Inquiry into the merits of a Method of Inoculating the Small-pox which is now practised in several counties of England.* 8vo. Lond. 1766.

A fine portrait of this ornament of our College, by Ozias Humphrey, R.A., is in the College, and has been engraved by J. Singleton. It was presented by Sir Frederic Baker, bart., on the opening of the present College.

JOSEPH NICOLL SCOTT, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1744 (*D.M.I. de quibusdam Capitis Nervorumque Affectionibus*); was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 17th October, 1757. He was originally a dissenting minister. He seems to have practised physic at Ipswich, and he died about 1773. He was the editor of Bailey's English Dictionary, and the author of two volumes of sermons, and of an essay towards a translation of Homer's works into blank verse.

SIR NOAH THOMAS, M.D., was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 1742; A.M. 1746; M.D. 1753. Admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1756; and a Fellow, 22nd December, 1757; he was Gulstonian lecturer in 1759; and Censor in 1761, 1766, 1767, 1781. He was appointed physician extraordinary to George the Third in 1763, and physician in ordinary in 1775, when he received the honour of knighthood. He was for many years physician to the Lock hospital, and died at Bath on the 17th May, 1792.\* A remarkably fine portrait of Sir Noah Thomas by Sir

\* "Vir bonus et eruditus, amicus certus, ingenio acuto et suavitate



Joshua Reynolds is in the combination room of St. John's college, Cambridge.

JAMES GRAINGER, M.D., was born about the year 1721, of, as he himself said,\* a gentleman's family in Cumberland, and, according to most accounts, at Dunse, a small town in Scotland. He received his medical education at Edinburgh. Entering the army as a surgeon, he served in that capacity during the rebellion of 1745, and in a similar capacity in Pulteney's regiment of foot in Holland in 1746, 1747, and 1748. He then quitted the army, made the tour of Europe, and, returning to his native country, graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 13th March, 1753 (*D.M.I. de Modo excitandi Ptyalismum et Morbis inde pendentibus*). He then came to London and established himself in Bond-court, Walbrook. Imbued with a taste for literature, his pen found employment in adding to the income derived from professional labours. In 1755 appeared his *Ode on Solitude* in Dodsley's Collection, which possessed merit enough to obtain from Dr. Johnson, whose friendship he had the good fortune to acquire, the term "noble." In May, 1756, he commenced writing in the *Monthly Review* with a criticism of Mason's Odes, and during this and the two following years contributed a variety of articles, chiefly on poetry and the drama, to that journal, relinquishing his connection with it 1758. Not wholly neglectful of physic he published in 1757 his—

*Historia Febris Intermittentis Anomalæ Batavæ Annorum 1746, 1747, 1748: Accedunt Monita Syphilitica.* 8vo. Edinb.

He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 20th March, 1758. In the autumn of that year he engaged to travel for four years with a Mr. Bourryan, a young man of large West India property, whose studies

*morum beatus.*"—*Oratio Harveiana, anno MDCCXCII. habita, auctore Gul. Cadogan.*

\* Prior's *Life of Goldsmith*, vol. i, p. 237.

from an early period had been in part committed to his charge. The resolution to quit London, he writes to Bishop Percy, was not adopted in a hurry, for though "his practice was not exceeded by that of any young physician in London," the proposed leave of absence he believed would not interfere materially with his views, while it promised to add to the number and respectability of his friends. In the spring of 1759 he embarked for the island of St. Christopher in the West Indies; quarrelled soon after reaching it, as is said, with his patron; commenced practising as a physician in the island; and married a lady of good family but small fortune, some of whose friends fancied the union not to her advantage. In the autumn of 1763, he returned to England. His poem the "Sugar Cane," written during his abode in the West Indies, had been previously transmitted home, but, owing to some uncertainty as to the mode of publication, did not appear until after he had sailed in May, 1764, on his return to St. Christopher. His affairs there had become involved during his absence in England, but some property he acquired at this time from the death of a brother in Scotland enabled him in part to meet the difficulties in which he found himself. Unsettled in his plans at this period; speculating on the advantages to be derived from removing to other islands less populous and more open to the enterprise of new settlers; anticipating wealth as well from planting as his profession; and the enjoyment, as he says, of many happy days in England, when that good should be attained: projects conceived with all the warmth of poetry and overthrown with the usual speed and sternness of matter of fact, he was taken ill and died on the 16th December, 1766, in the forty-sixth year of his age.\*

Dr. Grainger's claims to the character of a poet were acknowledged by Johnson, who, we are told by Boswell, would repeat with great energy the exordium to his "Ode on Solitude," and add liberal praises of the

\* Prior's Life of Goldsmith, vol. i, p. 237, *et seq.*

whole. His "Bryan and Pareene" was printed in his friend Bishop Percy's "Reliques." Dr. Grainger is best known by the "Sugar Cane," a poem of considerable merit, and by a translation, with copious explanatory notes, of the Elegies of Tibullus. "Grainger," writes Bishop Percy, "was not only a man of genius and learning, but had many excellent virtues; being one of the most generous, friendly, and benevolent men I ever knew." In 1764 there appeared from his pen —

An Essay on the more common West Indian Diseases, and the Remedies which that country itself produces, with Hints for the Management of Negroes. 8vo. Lond.

WILLIAM CADOGAN, M.D., was born in London and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts 18th June, 1731. He then proceeded to the continent, was inscribed on the physic line at Leyden, 6th October, 1732, and graduated doctor of medicine there in 1737 (D.M.I. de Nutritione, Incremento et Decremento Corporis, 4to.), shortly after which he was appointed physician to the army. He settled in London about the year 1750, and was appointed physician to the Foundling hospital in 1754. With the view of securing his admission to the fellowship of our College, he returned to Oxford; proceeded A.M. 20th June, 1755; and on that day week, 27th June, 1755, bachelor and doctor of medicine. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1757; and a Fellow, 26th June, 1758; was Censor in 1759, 1770, 1775, 1781; was named an Elect in 1781; and was twice called upon to deliver the Harveian oration, viz., in 1764 and 1792. He died at his house in George-street, Hanover-square, the 26th February, 1797, aged eighty-six, and was buried at Fulham, where he had a house, to which, in the latter years of his life, he was in the habit of retiring during the summer months. His monument in Fulham churchyard bears the following inscription:—

M. S.  
 GULIELMI CADOGAN,  
 Oxoniæ et Lugduni Batavorum  
 Alumni et M.D.  
 Coll. Reg. Med. Lond. Socii.  
 Ob. 26 die Feb. A.D. 1797,  
 æt. suæ. 86.

Dr. Cadogan was a fellow of the Royal Society, a man of pleasing manners and strong good sense, who by his writings drew much attention to himself and paved the way to a lucrative business. His "Essay on the Nursing and Management of Children," 8vo. Lond. 1750, attracted the notice of the governors of the Foundling hospital, who adopted the rules he therein inculcated, and, as we have seen, soon afterwards appointed him physician to that institution. His "Dissertation on the Gout and all Chronic Diseases, jointly considered as proceeding from the same Causes," 8vo. Lond., became a most popular work. It ran to eleven editions, and called forth a large number of replies from persons of acknowledged standing in the profession,—as Sir William Browne, Dr. Carter of Canterbury, and Dr. Falconar of Bath, besides others of lesser note. To none of these did he deign a reply. He refers the gout to indolence, vexation, and intemperance, and his plan of treatment is generally judicious.\* A portrait of Dr. Cadogan is on the staircase. It was painted by R. E. Pine in 1769, has been engraved by W. Dickinson, and was presented by Whitlock Nicholl, M.D., 8th March, 1828.

CHRISTOPHER KELLY, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of 22nd November, 1756 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 30th Septem-

\* "Pectore erat hic aperto, virili, omnia sine fūco et præstigiis agens. Imaginem viri in tractatu, quem de Podagrâ in lucem edidit, depictam licet aspicere. In quo, nullius vestigiis inhærens, sed de seipso omnia depromens, sensus suos audacter in medium profert, de aliorum opinione securus, sibi cum animi sinceri esset conscius."—Oratio Harveiana, Anno MDCCXCVII. habita Rob. Bourne.



ber, 1758. He was physician to the British Lying-in hospital, and the author of—

A Course of Lectures on Midwifery. 8vo. Lond. 1757.

DAVID D'ESCHERNY, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Marischal college, Aberdeen, of 25th July, 1758; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th April, 1759. We have from his pen—

A Treatise on the Causes and Symptoms of the Stone, and on the Remedies. 8vo. Lond. 1755.

An Essay on the Small-pox, with Reflections on Patents. 8vo. Lond. 1760.

An Essay on the Causes and Effects of the Gout. 8vo. Lond. 1760.

An Essay on Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1760.

A Defence of Mrs. Stephen's Medicine for the Stone. 8vo. Lond.

CHARLES LUCAS, M.D., was better known as an Irish politician than as a physician. His ancestors were farmers in the county of Clare, and it is supposed that by misfortune or mismanagement the property of his family had been lost. Dr. Lucas was born in the sister isle on the 26th September, 1713. He was bred an apothecary, and practised in that capacity for several years in Dublin. In 1741 he published his first work, "Pharmacomastix; or the Office, Use, and Abuse of Apothecaries explained," 8vo., Dublin; and on the 6th June, 1748, was sworn one of two assistant-apothecaries, nominated by the Corporation of Apothecaries in Dublin to assist the inspector appointed by the King and Queen's College of Physicians in the visitation and examination of apothecaries' and druggists' shops in Dublin. But long before this, Lucas had committed himself to politics. It was, to use his own words, his "froward fate to have too much of a political knight-errantry interwoven with his frame."\* He had become a member of the corporation of Dublin, and had ingratiated himself with the large number of his fellow-

\* Essay on Waters. Part iii, p. ccxiii. Dedication to Lord Chesterfield.

citizens who, like himself, were opposed to the court party in the corporation and in the Irish senate. If he did not actually establish "The Freeman's Journal" in support of the principles he was advocating, which, by many, he is represented to have done, he certainly edited it for several years, as he did also "The Censor, or the Citizen's Journal." As he made warm friends on the one side, so he made bitter enemies on the other, and the latter were then in the ascendant. Party-feeling at that time ran rancorously high in Dublin, and when Lucas, in 1749, was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of that city in the Irish parliament, the house of Commons, at the instance, it is said, of the Government, and by an unanimous vote, pronounced his writings seditious, and himself an enemy to his country. The house desired the attorney-general to issue an order for Lucas's apprehension, and to escape this he sought an asylum in England. He then applied himself to the further study of physic, proceeded to Paris where he was a pupil under Petit, and then visiting Rheims and Leyden, at the last-named university graduated doctor of medicine 20th December, 1752 (D.M.I. de Gangræna et Spacelo). Returning to England he settled as a physician at Bath. On the 25th June, 1759, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London.

Dr. Lucas's popularity in Ireland was not diminished by his long and enforced absence, which, as is not unusual in such cases, had blunted the edge of hostility against him, and given occasion to the gradual development of a reaction in his favour, of which he was now to reap the benefit. On the 6th May, 1761, he was elected by the city of Dublin a member of the Irish house of Commons; in the course of the same month was restored to the freedom of the city of Dublin, of which he had been disfranchised in 1749; and on the last day of May, 1761, was presented with the freedom of the city of Cork in a silver box. He probably intended, on his return to Dublin, to resume the exercise of his profession

as a physician, for we find that on the 12th June, 1761, he presented himself to the King and Queen's College of Physicians for examination for a licence, and was approved of, for the first time. But when his second examination became due, he requested its postponement, on the ground "that, through his attendance in Parliament, he could not be duly prepared." He never presented himself for this second examination, and consequently was never admitted by the Dublin college. His time was now fully occupied with his senatorial duties, but any detailed account of his parliamentary career would be out of place in a work like the present. Suffice it to say that Lucas, a man of popular assemblies, and trained amidst civic broils, was not a very effective speaker in the house of Commons, an assembly of lawyers and disciplined orators. "As a politician," writes Mr. Hardy,\* "Dr. Lucas was, (as the duc de Beaufort was called during the time of the Fronde at Paris, un Roi des halles)—a sovereign of the corporations. In the house of Commons, his importance was withered and comparatively shrunk to nothing. Lucas had, in truth, little or no knowledge as a leader in parliament, and his efforts there were too often displayed in a sort of tempestuous alacrity to combat men whose lofty disregard of him left them at full liberty to pursue their argument as if nothing had disturbed them. Self-command, whether constitutional or arising from occasional contempt, is a most potent auxiliary. His opponents were, sometimes indeed, rendered indignant; but, whether calm or angry, the battle always left him worse than before. Yet, with all his precipitancy, and too frequent want of knowledge, he annexed a species of dignity to himself in the house of Commons that was not without its effect." He succeeded in passing through the Irish parliament in 1761, an act, commonly known as Lucas's Act, by which, *inter alia*, the King and Queen's College of Physicians were empowered "to

\* Life of James, earl of Charlemont. 2nd edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 1812.

enlarge the number of their body," which, by the charter of William and Mary, was limited to fourteen fellows : and in 1768 another act, limiting the duration of parliament to eight years. For this last-named act, and in recognition of his efforts to remedy great and obvious evils, his statue in white marble, by Edward Smyth, of Dublin (a very fine work of art), was placed in the Royal Exchange, now the City Hall, at the public expense. The doctor is represented in his senatorial robe, and as if energetically addressing the house of Commons ; and in his right hand he holds a copy of Magna Charta.

Dr. Lucas suffered long and seriously from gout, and this, with the excitement, anxieties, and labours he had undergone, had the effect of ageing him at an unusually early period. When but little more than fifty years of age (and he died when he was fifty-eight), he had already the bodily infirmities and characteristics of the old man, and was generally thought to be much older than he was. "In his old age," writes Mr. Wills, "Dr. Lucas was an object of general respect, which his appearance and venerable deportment in society contributed to increase. During the latter years of his life, he was reduced to the lowest state of infirmity by repeated attacks of gout, so that he was always carried to the house of Commons where he could scarcely stand for a moment. In this situation he is thus described :— 'The gravity and uncommon neatness of his dress ; his grey, venerable locks, blending with a pale but interesting countenance, in which an air of beauty was still visible, altogether excited attention, and I never knew a stranger come into the house without asking who he was.' " \*

Dr. Lucas died in Henry-street, Dublin, the 4th November, 1771. His popularity in Ireland had been like and fully equal to that of Wilkes in England, and his funeral was honoured by the attendance of the lord

\* Wills, James, *Lives of Distinguished Irishmen*. 5 vols. 8vo. Dublin. Vol. v, p. 153.



mayor and principal members of the corporation of Dublin in their robes, of many members of both houses of Parliament, and of a vast assemblage of other persons. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Michan, Dublin, where there is a monument with the following inscription :—

To the Memory of  
Charles Lucas, M.D.,  
formerly one of the Representatives in Parliament  
for the city of Dublin;  
whose incorrupt integrity,  
unconquered spirit,  
just judgment  
and glorious perseverance,  
in the great cause of  
Liberty, Virtue, and his Country,  
endeared him to his grateful constituents.  
This tomb is placed over his much-respected remains,  
as a small yet sincere tribute of Remembrance  
by one of his fellow-citizens and constituents,  
Sir Edward Newenham, knight.  
Lucas! Hibernia's friend, her joy and pride,  
Her powerful bulwark and her skilful guide,  
Firm in the Senate, steady to his trust,  
Unmoved by fear and obstinately just.\*

Lucas's portrait was often engraved. By far the best and most characteristic is a mezzotinto by J. M'Arditt, from a half-length by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Passing by without notice Dr. Lucas's political writings and pamphlets, which were numerous, I confine myself to an enumeration of his medical works. In addition to the "Pharmacomastix" above-mentioned, he was the author of—

An Essay on Waters. In three parts. 8vo. Lond. 1756.

An Analysis of Dr. Rutty's Methodical Synopsis of Mineral Waters. 8vo. Lond. 1757.

On a Physical Confederacy at Bath. 8vo. Lond. 1757.

Cursory Remarks on the Method of Investigating the Principles and Properties of the Bath and Bristol Waters. 8vo. Bath. 1764.

THOMAS GISBORNE, M.D., was the son of the Rev. James Gisborne, rector of Staveley and prebendary of

\* This inscription was written by R. Lewis, author of the *Post Chaise Companion through Ireland*.

Durham. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1747; A.M. 1751; M.D. 1758; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1758; and a Fellow 1st October, 1759. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1760; was Censor in 1760, 1768, 1771, 1775, 1780, and 1783; Elect 28th June, 1781; and President 1791, 1794, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803. Dr. Gisborne was physician to St. George's hospital. To this office he was elected 24th January, 1757; and he resigned it in 1781. He was also physician in ordinary to the king; and at the time of his death, which occurred at Romeley, co. Derby, 24th February, 1806, was the senior fellow of St. John's college.\*

WILLIAM FARR, M.D., was educated under Dr. Doddridge, of Northampton; and having selected medicine as his profession, spent two years in its study at Aberdeen before visiting Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1755 (*D.M.I. de Usu Mathematicis et Philosophiæ Naturalis in Medicinæ Studio*). Dr. Farr entered the navy; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th March, 1760; and about that time was appointed physician to Haslar hospital. He was promoted thence to the royal naval hospital at Plymouth, an appointment which he retained for a long series of years. After a service of forty years to the two hospitals, he withdrew from active life; and, retiring to Bath, died at his house in Pulteney-street the 23rd August, 1809. Dr. Farr was a fellow of the Royal Society. He contributed some papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," and to the "Medical Observations and Inquiries."

\* "*Præfuit huic Societati per multos annos, egregia sibi laude, et integritatis suæ opinione; postremo, ut eam, qua hanc Societatem coluit, benevolentiam ostenderet, testamento multos libros precio carissimos nobis legavit.*"—Oratio Harveiana, die Oct. 18, Anno 1806, habita à Christ° Roberto Pemberton.

CHARLTON WOLLASTON, M.D., was the son of Francis Wollaston, esq., F.R.S., of Charterhouse-square, by his wife Mary, daughter of Dr. Fauquire. He was born 23rd May, 1733, and educated at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of medicine in 1753. On the 3rd March, 1757, he was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital, but retained that office for a few months only, resigning it in January, 1758, and removing to Bury St. Edmunds, where he remained for about four years. He took his degree of M.D. at Cambridge in 1758; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1759; and a Fellow, 9th July, 1760. Dr. Wollaston returned to London in 1762; and on the 26th August in that year was elected physician to Guy's hospital. He was Censor in 1762, and delivered the Harveian oration in 1763. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and physician to the queen's household, but was prematurely arrested in his course towards fame and fortune by an attack of fever, which terminated fatally on the 26th July, 1764.\*

THOMAS MILNER, M.D., was the son of Dr. John Milner, the pastor of a congregation of Presbyterian dissenters at Peckham, where he for many years conducted a seminary with distinguished success and reputation. Our physician was a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's of 20th June, 1740; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1760. He was appointed physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1759; but he resigned his office there in 1762, and then removed to Maidstone. In that town and neighbourhood he enjoyed a high reputation, and for many years was in the possession of a large and lucrative business. Notwithstanding his parentage and

\* "Ille, scientiam et eruditionem quibus polluit, insigni ornavit verecundiâ, et mansuetudine singulâri cunctos sibi devinxit animos. Quanti fuit, quanti fuisset, si diutius vitæ ejus pepericisset fatum, epistola Bakero nostro data manifesto ostendit."—Oratio Harveiana, Anno MDCCCLV habita, auctore Tho. Healde.

education Dr. Milner was a steady churchman, and was in the habit of marching to the parish church of Maidstone, gold headed cane in hand, with his three maiden sisters in single file behind him. He died at Maidstone, 13th September, 1797, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and was buried in the church of All Saints, in that town, on the 20th. Dr. Milner was the author of

Experiments and Observations on Electricity. 8vo. Lond. 1783.

It was at his father's school at Peckham that Oliver Goldsmith for some time acted as usher.

ALEXANDER RUSSELL, M.D., was born in Edinburgh, and was the son of a lawyer of eminence in that city. He was educated at the High school of Edinburgh, and then passed two years in attendance on the general classes of the university. He began the study of medicine under his uncle, one of the most eminent practitioners in Edinburgh, and in 1732 began to attend the lectures of the medical professors. Having finished his studies at Edinburgh, though without applying for a degree, he in 1735 came to London, and ere long embarked for Turkey, and about the year 1740 settled at Aleppo, to the English factory at which place he was for several years physician. On arriving in Turkey, Dr. Russell immediately applied himself to the study of the language, and, soon overcoming every difficulty, commenced practice at Aleppo with greater advantages than had ever before fallen to the lot of any Christian physician. He was consulted by all ranks and professions—Franks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Turks. In this instance they forgot that he was an unbeliever, remitted of their usual contempt for strangers, and not only beheld him with respect, but courted his friendship, and placed unlimited confidence in his opinion. The pasha of Aleppo particularly distinguished him, and this intimacy enabled the doctor to render important services to the factory. Dr. Russell returned to England in February, 1755, and in that year published his



"Natural History of Aleppo," 4to., a work of standard authority and acknowledged merit, to the preparation of which he was mainly incited by his friend and correspondent, Dr. Fothergill. His character was at once established by this work, and he determined on settling in the metropolis. In 1757, when the government was alarmed with the report that plague had broken out at Lisbon, and was solicitous to take every precaution to prevent its importation into this country, Dr. Russell received orders to attend the Privy Council. To the questions proposed to him he gave such pertinent and satisfactory answers, that he was desired to communicate in writing his information, and the method he proposed to prevent the spreading of that disease. Some time before this he had graduated doctor of medicine at Glasgow; he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1760, and in that year was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital. He continued in this office to the time of his death, "an example of diligence and humanity to the sick, of great medical abilities as a physician, and, as a gentleman, irreproachable." His death, which occurred at his house in Walbrook, on the 28th November, 1768, was caused by a putrid fever, which, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of Dr. Pitcairn and his attached friend Dr. Fothergill, carried him off on the ninth day. "In respect of stature, Dr. Russell was rather tall than middling, well made, of a fresh, sanguine complexion, grave in his deportment, cheerful in conversation, active in the business of his profession, and sagacious; an attentive and diligent observer, clear in his intentions, manly in his prescriptions, and in his conduct to the sick benevolent and discreet."\* His portrait by Dance was engraved by Trotter.

THOMAS HEALDE, M.D., was of Trinity college, Cambridge, and as a member of that house proceeded M.B.

\* An Essay on the Character of Alexander Russell, M.D., by J. Fothergill, M.D.

1749 ; M.D. 1754. He settled first in the small town of Witham, in Essex ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1759 ; and a Fellow, 22nd December, 1760. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures, in 1763, and the Harveian oration in 1765. In 1767 Dr. Healde left Witham, and removed to London ; he was Censor 1769, 1771 ; Croonian lecturer, 1770, 1784, 1785, and 1786 ; and was appointed Lumleian lecturer 22nd December, 1786, an office he continued to hold till his death. He was elected physician to the London hospital 20th June, 1770 ; a fellow of the Royal Society 28th June, 1770 ; and about the same time was appointed Gresham professor of physic. He died the 26th March, 1789, in very reduced circumstances, leaving his widow and family in the greatest destitution. At the Comitia Majora of 25th June, 1789, 100*l.* was voted as "a bounty granted by the College to the widow and family of Dr. Healde." Mrs. Healde became a pensioner on the Society for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men, and thenceforward for many years acted in the capacity of midwife. Dr. Healde was the author of two papers on "The Use of Oleum Asphalti," 8vo. Lond. 1769 ; and of the "New Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians, translated, &c." 8vo. Lond. 1788.

MICHAEL MORRIS, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Rheims of 23rd July, 1750 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th March, 1761. He was elected physician to the Westminster hospital in 1761, and retained his office for thirty years—a longer period than any of his predecessors. He died 29th May, 1791. He was also physician to the army, a fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of some papers in the "Medical Observations and Inquiries."

THOMAS DIMSDALE, M.D., was the son of John Dimsdale, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Thomas Bowyer, of Albury hall, near Hertford, and was born at

Theydon Gernon, co. Essex, where his father practised as a surgeon. His family were Quakers, and his grandfather Robert Dimsdale had been the companion of Penn in America. After studying at St. Thomas's hospital he settled at Hertford, which he quitted in 1745, when he engaged himself as surgeon to the army, and went through the whole of the Scotch campaign. On the taking of Carlisle, he determined to return to Hertford and practise as a physician. He obtained a diploma from King's college, Aberdeen, dated 3rd July, 1761, creating him doctor of medicine; and on the 28th of August following was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London. He devoted much of his attention to small-pox inoculation, and in 1767 published "The Present Method of Inoculating for the Small-pox, to which are added some experiments instituted with a view to discover the effects of a similar treatment in the Natural Small-pox." 8vo. Lond.; a work which became very popular, and in the course of three years ran through at least seven large editions. The reputation which he attained in this department recommended him to the notice of the empress Catherine of Russia, at whose request he visited St. Petersburg in 1768. His successful inoculation of the empress herself, and of her son the grand duke, was rewarded with the rank of baron of the empire, counsellor of state, and physician to the empress, besides a pension of 500*l.* per annum and a present of 12,000*l.* He had also permission to add to his arms a wing of the Russian eagle, in a gold shield, with the customary helmet, adorned with a baron's coronet over the shield. His son, who had accompanied him, shared his honours, and was presented by the empress with a gold snuff-box set with diamonds. He returned to England, and for some time continued to practise at Hertford. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 11th May, 1769. In 1776 he published "Thoughts on General and Partial Inoculation;" and, two years after, "Observations on the Introduction to the Plan of the Dis-

pensary for General Inoculation." This involved him in a controversy with Dr. Lettsom, into the particulars of which it is not necessary to enter. Dr. or Baron Dimsdale, as he was now called, some time after this opened a banking house in Cornhill, in partnership with his sons and the Barnards, which still flourishes. In 1780 he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Hertford, and then declined all practice except for the relief of the poor. He went once more, however, to Russia in 1781, when he inoculated the emperor and his brother Constantine, and, as he passed through Brussels, the emperor Joseph received him with great consideration. In 1790 he resigned his seat in parliament, and passed some winters at Bath; but at length returned to Hertford, where he died, 30th December, 1800,\* aged eighty-nine. He was buried in the Quakers' burial ground at Bishops Stortford. An engraved portrait of him by Ridley is extant.

CHARLES BROWN, M.D., was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1755 (D.M.I. de Morbillis). He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th September, 1761, and practised at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to the infirmary in which town he was for many years physician.

RICHARD TYSON, M.D., was of Oriel college, Oxford, A.B. 13th October, 1750; A.M. 5th July, 1753; M.B. 30th April, 1756; and M.D. 15th January, 1760. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1760; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1761; was Censor in 1763, 1768, 1773, 1776; Registrar from 1774 to 1780 inclusive; and Elect, 25th March, 1782. On the 9th August, 1784, he fell down in a fit, and as two of his servants were carrying him up stairs to put him to bed he expired in their arms.

\* Rose's Biographical Dictionary.



Dr. Tyson was physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, to which office he was elected 5th February, 1762. His portrait is in the College. To him the College are indebted for the portrait of his great-uncle, Dr. Edward Tyson, which he presented 25th June, 1764.

WILLIAM NORFORD was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th November, 1761. He practised successively at Halesworth in Suffolk, and at Bury St. Edmunds, and died in 1793, aged seventy-five. His portrait, by G. Ralph, was engraved in 1788 by J. Singleton. He was the author of—

An Essay on the Treatment of Cancerous Tumours. 8vo. Lond. 1753.

Concisæ et Practicæ Observationes de Intermittentibus Febribus Curandis. 4to. Bariæ. 1780.

JAMES VAUGHAN, M.D.—This estimable man and sound practical physician (the father of four sons of distinguished eminence in their respective professions, the elder of whom was Sir Henry Hallford, the President of the College of Physicians), was the son of Henry Vaughan, a surgeon at Leominster, where he was born and baptised in 1740. He began the study of medicine at Worcester under Dr. John Wall, and then went to Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in June, 1762 (D.M.I. de Polypo Cordis); and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th September, 1762. Dr. Vaughan then settled at Leicester, where he practised with great success and reputation for nearly forty years. He was physician to the Leicester infirmary, and, as I was informed by one who was his contemporary at Leicester, and knew him well,—the late Dr. Robert Bree,—was a practitioner of no ordinary attainments. Acute perception, accurate observation, and a just appreciation of the practically important circumstances of disease, were his medical characteristics, to which were added a well-founded reliance in the efficacy of medicine, and no or-

dinary skill in its adaptation to the special requirements of the case before him. His doses of medicine are said to have been large, but they were administered with a confidence and success which afforded ample proof of his sagacity and their correctness. Dr. Vaughan married Hester, the second daughter of William Smalley, esq., alderman of Leicester, by Elizabeth, daughter of sir Richard Halford, bart., of Wistow, co. Leicester. He had six sons, viz. :—

1. James, who died 29th May, 1788, in the twenty-third year of his age.

2. Sir Henry Halford, bart., G.C.H. M.D., President of the College of Physicians, to be mentioned in a subsequent page.

3. The Right Honourable Sir John Vaughan, knt., one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, a privy councillor, D.C.L., &c., &c.

4. The Very Reverend Peter Vaughan, D.D., dean of Chester, and warden of Merton college, Oxford.

5. The Right Honourable Sir Charles Richard Vaughan, G.C.H., formerly envoy extraordinary to the United States of America, and a privy councillor.

6. The Reverend Edward Vaughan, vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, and the author of several valuable publications on religious subjects.

To each of these Dr. Vaughan gave a most liberal education. When his sons attained the age at which their education should commence, Dr. Vaughan had already acquired a moderate competency, and he determined for the future to apply the whole of his annual professional receipts to their education, trusting that they would reap the harvest by success in their respective professions. All his sons were educated at Rugby, and five of them received a complete university education—the four elder at Oxford, and the youngest at Cambridge. The gratitude of his sons for this act of self-denial and confidence in their exertions was unbounded; and Sir Henry Halford, in a biographical sketch of his brother, Mr. Justice Vaughan, thus feelingly

expressed himself: "All the sons of the late Dr. Vaughan, of Leicester, acknowledge with deep and sincere gratitude their father's generosity, as well as his prudence in resolving as he did to lay out the annual produce of his profession in affording them the advantage of a liberal education, whereby they might be enabled to make their own fortunes, rather than to accumulate resources not to be made available for any purposes of theirs until his death. He sent four of them therefore to Oxford when they had left Rugby school, and the youngest subsequently to Cambridge—and not one of them asked or received further pecuniary assistance from him after he had finished his education, and commenced his own efforts to provide for himself. The success of these brothers in their several callings, with the distinctions acquired by each of them, has abundantly justified their parent's sagacity and his liberality, and we record the anecdote with pleasure, as furnishing a good and useful example of the result of so much prudence and so generous a self-denial." I may add, that Dr. Vaughan survived not only to be a witness of the success and eminence of Sir Henry Halford, but to receive from him for several years an annuity of 300*l.* in augmentation of his own pecuniary resources. Dr. Vaughan died at Leicester on the 19th August, 1813, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was buried at Wistow, where a tablet, erected by Sir Henry Halford, commemorates him thus :

Sacred to the memory of  
 JAMES VAUGHAN, M.D. and of Hester his wife,  
 who are interred beneath this Tablet.  
 James Vaughan was descended from a respectable family in  
 Herefordshire,  
 and practised physie in Leicester about forty years,  
 with that facility and success which a quick perception, a sound  
 judgment,  
 and a perfect knowledge of the resources of his art were calculated  
 to command.  
 He died Aug. the 19th, 1813, in the 75th year of his age.  
 HESTER VAUGHAN was the second daughter of William Smalley, esq.  
 of Leicester,

by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Halford, bart.  
of this place,

and was one of the gentlest and most amiable of women.  
She died April the 2nd, 1791, in the 51st year of her age.

By this connection with the house of Wistow, and by the  
kind distinction  
of Sir Charles Halford, bart. the last male heir of the Halfords,  
Henry, eldest surviving son of James and Hester Vaughan,  
succeeded to  
the possessions of that ancient and loyal family.

A portrait of Dr. Vaughan is in the great hall of  
the mansion at Wistow. The doctor was the author  
of—

Cases and Observations on the Hydrophobia, with an account of  
the Cæsarian Section, &c. 8vo. Leicester. 1778.

SIR EDWARD BARRY, BART., M.D., was admitted a  
scholar of Trinity college, Dublin, in 1716, proceeded  
A.B. in 1717, and on the 25th April, 1718, being then  
twenty-two years of age, was entered on the physic  
line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine  
in 1719 (D.M.I. de Nutritione). He proceeded M.B.  
at Trinity college, Dublin, in the spring of 1740; M.D.  
8th July, 1740. He practised for some time in Dublin.  
He was admitted a fellow of the King and Queen's  
College of Physicians 26th July, 1740, was Censor of  
that body in 1740, 1741, 1750, 1751, President 1749,  
and Treasurer 1750. On the 18th May, 1761, he re-  
quested permission to resign his fellowship, when he  
was placed on the list of honorary fellows. He was  
incorporated at Oxford on his Dublin degree 30th June,  
1761, and the same day received from the university a  
licence to practise. He was admitted a Candidate of the  
College of Physicians of London 30th September, 1761;  
a Fellow, 30th September, 1762, and was Censor in 1763.  
He was created a baronet about the year 1775, and  
died on the 27th March, 1776. Sir Edward Barry was  
a fellow of the Royal Society, physician-general to the  
forces in Ireland, and professor of physic in the uni-  
versity of Dublin. His eldest son, Sir Nathaniel



Barry, bart., M.D., was a distinguished physician in Dublin. A fine portrait of him by Sir Joshua Reynolds is in the King and Queen's College of Physicians. Sir Edward Barry was the author of—

A Treatise on the three different Digestions and Discharges of the Human Body, and the Diseases of their principal organs. 8vo. Lond. 1759.

Observations, Historical, Critical, and Medical, on the Wines of the Ancients, and the Analogy between them and the Modern Wines. 4to. Lond. 1775.

SIR JOHN ELLIOT, BART., M.D., was of obscure parentage, and was born at Peebles, in Scotland. After a tolerable education, he became the assistant to an apothecary in London, and then went to sea as surgeon of a privateer. Being fortunate in obtaining prize-money, he determined on practising in London as a physician. He obtained a degree of doctor of medicine from the university of St. Andrew's 6th November, 1759; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1762. Assisted by the patronage of Sir William Duncan, M.D., he soon got into good business, and is said to have acquired a professional income of 5,000*l.* a year. He was knighted in 1776, an honour which is supposed to have been due to the influence of lord Sackville and Madam Schwellenberg. He was intimate with persons of rank as well as with many of the first literary characters of the metropolis, and was countenanced by the heir-apparent to the crown, who appointed him one of his physicians in ordinary. He was subsequently created a baronet.\* He died 7th November, 1786, and was the author of—

Philosophical Observations on the Senses of Vision and Hearing. 8vo. Lond. 1780.

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\* It is of Sir John Elliot that the following anecdote is recorded: "When lord G. Germain requested George III. to confer the title of baronet on Elliot who had never been a favourite of the king, his Majesty manifested much unwillingness, saying at length, 'But if I do he shall not be my physician.' 'No, sire,' replied his lordship, 'he shall be your Majesty's baronet and my physician.' This excited the royal smile, and the title was conferred."

Essays on Physiological Subjects. 8vo. Lond. 1780.

Address to the Public on a subject of the utmost importance to Health. 8vo. Lond. 1780.

A complete Collection of the Medical and Philosophical Works of John Fothergill, M.D., with an Account of his Life and Occasional Notes. 8vo. Lond. 1781.

The Medical Pocket Book. 18mo. Lond. 1781.

An Account of the Principal Mineral Waters of Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. Lond. 1781.

Elements of the Branches of Natural Philosophy connected with Medicine. 8vo. Lond. 1782.

WILKINSON BLANSHARD, M.D., was the son of Wilkinson Blanshard, of York, attorney-at-law, and was baptized at St. Mary's, Castlegate, in that city, 1st February, 1733-4. He was admitted a pensioner of Queen's college, Cambridge, 4th July, 1751, and as a member of that house proceeded M.B. 1756; M.D. 30th July, 1761. Admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1761; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1762; he was Censor in 1765, and Harveian orator in 1766. He was elected physician to St. George's hospital 27th May, 1766, and retained that office until his death, which occurred on the 5th January, 1770.

THOMAS DAWSON, M.D., was the son of Eli Dawson, who was the youngest son of the Rev. Joseph Dawson, of Thornton, co. York, ejected under the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He was educated as a dissenting minister, and for some time performed the duties of that office at a meeting-house in the Gravel Pit at Hackney. Devoting himself, however, to the study of physic, he graduated doctor of medicine at Glasgow 8th June, 1753 (D.M.I. de Aquis Mineralibus Medicatis); and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1762. In his new capacity of physician, he was called to attend Miss Corbett, of Hackney. He found the lady one day sitting alone, piously and pensively musing upon the Bible, when by some strange accident his eyes were directed to the

passage where Nathan says to David, "Thou art the man." The doctor profited by the kind hint, and after a proper time allowed for drawing up articles of capitulation, the lady surrendered, and they were married 29th May, 1758.\* Dr. Dawson was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 1st February, 1759, but resigned his office there 3rd February, 1761. He was elected physician to the London hospital 3rd October, 1764, and resigned that appointment 5th September, 1770. Dr. Dawson, who died 29th April, 1782, was the author of—

Cases in the Acute Rheumatism and the Gout. 8vo. Lond. 1774.

An Account of a safe and efficient Remedy for Sore Eyes and Eye-lids. 8vo. Lond. 1782.

HUGH SMITH, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Edinburgh, of 22nd April, 1755 (D.M.I de Sanguinis Missionem); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1762. He was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 5th August, 1756, and resigned that office 9th August, 1764. To him belongs the credit of having first delivered clinical lectures in that hospital. The permission to do so was sought from the governors on the 28th June, 1757, and was conceded on the 4th of August following. At the time of Dr. Smith's death, which occurred at Stratford, Essex, 26th December, 1790, he was alderman of Tower ward. He was buried in the church of West Ham, in the north aisle of which a monument was erected to his memory. He published—

Essays Physiological and Practical, on the Nature and Circulation of the Blood, and on the Effects and Use of Blood-letting. 12mo. Lond. 1761.

Formulæ Medicamentorum in varias Medendi Intentiones concinnatæ. 12mo. Lond. 1763.

Medicamentorum Formulæ, or a Compendium of the Modern Practice of Physic. 12mo. Lond. 1768.

JOHN BRICKENDEN, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of

\* Nichol's Literary Anecdotes, vol. ix, p. 694.



Edinburgh, of 16th May, 1759 (D.M.I. de Radice Scillæ), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1762. He practised for a short time at Leicester, but in 1765 removed to London, and in that year was elected physician to the Westminster hospital, an appointment which he continued to hold until his death in 1774 or 1775.

RICHARD WARREN, M.D. was born on the 13th December, 1731, and was the third son of the Rev. Dr. Richard Warren, archdeacon of Suffolk, and rector of Cavendish in that county, a divine of great eminence and an accomplished scholar, one of the antagonists of bishop Hoadley in the controversy respecting the eucharist, and the editor of the Greek commentary of Hierocles upon the Golden Verses of Pythagoras. The younger Warren was educated at the grammar school of Bury St. Edmund's, whence, in the year 1748, immediately after his father's death, he removed to Jesus college, Cambridge. Warren was one of those rare characters which distinguish themselves equally during the period of education and in the more trying scenes of mature life. At this moment his means of support were scanty, and the prejudices which then prevailed among certain members of the university were not calculated to encourage or smooth the progress of the son of an able Tory. Young Warren, however, overcame every difficulty of his position, and his name was fourth on the list of wranglers in the year of his degree 1752. He was elected to a fellowship of his college—he obtained the prize to middle bachelors for Latin prose composition, and the following year that for senior bachelors. On obtaining his fellowship at Jesus college the church naturally offered itself as his profession, but his inclination was for the law. Whilst in this state of doubt, the son of Dr. Peter Shaw, an eminent London physician, was entered at Jesus college, and placed under his tuition. The acquaintance thus formed determined his lot in life, for the talents of the tutor were



not lost on Dr. Shaw, who soon took a warm interest in his pursuits, strongly recommended him to pursue the study of medicine, and predicted that should he do so he would rank with the first physicians of his country. Finally, in proof of his esteem and affection, Dr. Shaw gave him the hand of his daughter Elizabeth in 1759. He proceeded A.M. 1755; M.D. 3rd July, 1762; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1762; and, having produced the warrant by which he was made physician in ordinary to the king, a Fellow, 3rd March, 1763. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1764, and the Harveian oration in 1768; was Censor in 1764, 1776, 1782; and was named an Elect 9th August, 1784. On the 5th August, 1756, having at that time a licence *ad practicandum* from the university of Cambridge, he was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital, and on the 21st January, 1760, physician to St. George's hospital; the former appointment he resigned in November, 1758, the latter in May, 1766.

Dr. Warren's progress as a physician was unusually rapid. Not only had he the influence and recommendation of his father-in-law Dr. Shaw to advance his interests, but those also of Sir Edward Wilmot. Shortly after he commenced practice, Sir Edward, then physician to the court and much employed among the nobility, was in attendance on the princess Amelia, daughter of George the Second. Sir Edward, then advanced in years and looking to retirement, proposed Dr. Warren as an assistant, to attend to the more minute and arduous duties required by the princess, who was subject to sudden seizures that created alarm. At the commencement of his professional career, Dr. Warren, during three summers, went to Tunbridge Wells, and on two of these occasions her royal highness visited that watering place under his care. On the retirement of Sir Edward Wilmot, Dr. Warren continued physician to the princess, and one of the rewards bestowed upon him was the appointment of physician to George III,

which was procured for him by her royal highness' influence on the resignation of his father-in-law, Dr. Shaw. "Dr. Warren's eminence is not to be ascribed, however, to mere patronage, nor to singularity of doctrine, nor to the arts of a showy address, nor to any capricious revolution of Fortune's wheel; it was the just and natural attainment of great talents. These talents, indeed, cannot be subjected to the scrutiny of literary criticism, because he was too eagerly engrossed by pressing occupations to find leisure sufficient to commit many of his observations to paper; but the accuracy of his prognosis, and his fine sagacity, survive in the recollection of a few. His ready memory presented to him on every emergency the extensive stores of his knowledge; and that solidity of judgment which regulated their application to the case before him would have equally enabled him to outstrip competition in any department of science and art. He was one among the first of his professional brethren who departed from the formalities which had long rendered medicine a favourite theme of ridicule with the wits who happened to enjoy health. He was one of the few great characters of his time whose popularity was not the fruit of party favour. Without any sacrifice of independence he gained the suffrages of men of every class, as well as the more difficult applause of his own fraternity. He enjoyed the friendship of many distinguished men, and among others of lord North; his conversation, indeed, was peculiarly fitted to conciliate every variety of age and of temperament. The cheerfulness of his own nature, and the power which he possessed of infusing it into others, enabled him to exercise over his patients an authority very beneficial to themselves; and in this respect, as in some others, he has left an instructive example to future professors of medicine, who perhaps do not always sufficiently seek to inspire the objects of their care with a train of animating thoughts. Warren arrived early at the highest practice in this great metropolis, and maintained his supremacy to the last with unfading facul-

ties. The amount of revenue sometimes enters into the computation of a medical character, and such anecdotes perhaps form a link in the domestic history of the profession. He is said to have realised 9,000*l.* a year from the time of the regency, and to have bequeathed to his family above 150,000*l.*”<sup>\*</sup> If posterity should ask what works Dr. Warren left behind him worthy of the great reputation he enjoyed during his lifetime, it must be answered that such was his constant occupation in practice among all classes of people, from the highest to the lowest, that he had no leisure for writing, with the exception of a very few papers published in the *College Transactions*. But the unanimous respect in which he was held by all his medical brethren, which no man ever obtains without deserving it, fully justifies the popular estimate of his character. To a sound judgment and deep observation of men and things he added various literary and scientific attainments, which were most advantageously displayed by a talent for conversation that was at once elegant, easy, and natural. Of all men in the world, he had the greatest flexibility of temper, instantaneously accommodating himself to the tone of feeling of the young, the old, the gay, and the sorrowful. But he was himself of a very cheerful disposition, and his manner being peculiarly pleasing to others, he possessed over the minds of his patients the most absolute control; and it was said with truth, that no one ever had recourse to his advice as a physician, who did not remain desirous of gaining his friendship and enjoying his society as a companion. In interrogating the patient he was apt and adroit; in the resources of his art, quick and inexhaustible; and when the malady was beyond the reach of his skill, the minds of the sick were consoled by his conversation, and their cares, anxieties, and fears soothed by his presence. And it may be mentioned among the minor qualities which distinguished Dr. Warren, that no one more readily

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. Bissett Hawkins’ *Memoir of Dr. Warren*, in *Lives of British Physicians*, p. 232.



gained the confidence, or satisfied the scruples of the subordinate attendants upon the sick by the dexterous employment of the various arguments of encouragement, reproof, and friendly advice.\* The height Dr. Warren had rapidly attained in his profession he maintained with unabated spirit till his death, which took place at his house in Dover-street on the 22nd June, 1797†; his disease was erysipelas of the head, which destroyed him in his sixty-sixth year, at the very time when the most sanguine hopes were entertained of his recovery by sir George Baker and Dr. Pitcairn. His widow, two daughters, and eight sons survived him. He was buried

\* The Gold Headed Cane. 2nd Edn. 8vo. Lond. 1728, p. 205, *et seq.*

† “*Ecquis erat unquam scientiâ morborum locupletatus magis, vel magis curatione exercitatus; ecquis erat unquam qui suavi illâ sermonis et morum humanitate, quæ in ipso remediorum loco haberi potest, ecquis erat unquam qui Warrenum superabat? Erat illi ingenii vis maxuma, perceptio et comprehensio celerrima, judicium acre, memoria perceptorum tenacissima. Meministis, Socii, quàm subtiliter et uno quasi intuitu res omnes ægrotantium perspiceret penitus et intelligeret! in interrogando quàm aptus esset et opportunus, quàm promptus in expediendo! Omnia etenim artis subsidia statim illi in mentem veniebant, et nihil ei novum, nihil inauditum videbatur. In eâ autem facultate quâ consolamur afflictos et deducimus perterritos a timore, quâ languidos incitamus, et erigimus depressos, omnium Medicorum facile princeps fuit: et si qui medicamentis non cessissent dolores, permulcebat eos, et conspiebat hortationibus et alloquio.*”

. . . . . stetit urna paulum  
Sicca, dum grato Danai puellas  
Cairmine mulcet.

“Verum ea est quodammodo artis nostræ conditio, ut Medicus, quamvis sit eruditus, quamvis sit acer et acutus in cogitando, quamvis sit ad præcipiendum expeditus, si fuerit idem in moribus ac voluntatibus civium suorum hospes, parum ei proderit oleum operamque inter calamos et scrinia consumpsisse. Warrenus autem in omni vitæ et studiorum decursu, si quis unquam alius, Pallade dextrâ usus est, atque omnium quibuscum rem agebat mentes sensusque gustavit; et quid sentirent, quid vellent, quid opinarentur, quid expectarent arripuit, percepit, novit. Tantam denique morum comitatem et facilitatem habuit, ut nemo eo semel usus esset medico, quin socium voluerit et amicum.”—Oratio Harveiana, Anno MDCCC. habita, auctore Henrico Halford, p. 12.



at Kensington church, where a tablet to his memory is thus inscribed :—

RICHARDO WARREN,  
apud Cavendish in agro Suffolciensi nato,  
Collegii Jesu Cantab. quondam socio,  
Regis Georgii Tertii medico,  
Viro ingenio prudentiâque acuto,  
Optimarum artium disciplinis erudito,  
Comitatis et beneficentiæ laude bonis omnibus commendatissimo ;  
qui medicinam feliciterque Londini facitavit.  
Decessit x Kalend. Jul.  
Anno Christi MDCCXCVII.  
Ætat. suæ LXVII.  
Elizabetha uxor et liberi decem superstites  
H.M. faciendum curaverunt.

Two papers from Dr. Warren's pen are to be seen in the "Medical Transactions." His portrait, by Gainsborough, is in the College. It has been engraved by I. Jones. It was presented by his son, Pelham Warren, M.D., on the opening of the College in Pall Mall East in June, 1825.

ROBERT GLYNN CLOBERY, M.D. "This great, distinguished, virtuous, and consummate scholar and physician," of one of his eulogists ;\* the "dilectus Iapis—

"The loved Iapis on the banks of Cam ;"

of another,† was born on the 5th August, 1719, at Kelland, near Bodmin, co. Cornwall, of an ancient and very respectable family, and was educated at Eton, upon the foundation. He was admitted a scholar of King's college, Cambridge in 1737 ; subsequently became a fellow of that society ; and proceeded A.B. 1741 ; A.M. 1745, and M.D. 1758. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 5th April, 1762, and a Fellow 28th March, 1763. Dr. Glynn commenced practice at Richmond, but soon returned to Cambridge, where he continued to reside and per-

\* Pursuits of Literature, vol. iv, p. 444.

† Jesse's Memoirs of Celebrated Etonians, vol. ii, p. 86.

form the active duties of his profession until his death in 1800. He changed his name from Glynn to Cloberry, in pursuance of the will of a relative who left him some property, but he was usually addressed and known by his paternal name. His life was one uniform course of integrity and benevolence. Though his practice for a long series of years was very extensive, and his establishment confined within the walls of a college, on a plan of most temperate and strict economy, his effects scarcely exceeded 10,000*l.*, including the bequest of his relative. In what manner he applied the principal part of his professional emoluments was known to those who were supported or assisted by his beneficence. His faculties were clear and vigorous within a very short time of his decease. During his illness, sensible of his gradual decay, he expressed nothing but resignation and kindness, and expired without a struggle or a groan on the 8th of February, 1800, in the eighty-first year of his age. Agreeably to Dr. Glynn's repeated directions, he was interred in the vault of King's college chapel in a private manner, between ten and eleven o'clock at night. On this occasion, in compliance with his wishes, the members of the college only attended. But public feeling demanded that some more eminent mark of respect should be paid to his memory. The vice-chancellor, Dr. Mansel, of Trinity college, subsequently bishop of Bristol, communicated, therefore, to the gentlemen of the university his intention to accompany the friends of Dr. Glynn, in mourning, from Trinity college to St. Mary's church, on the following Sunday. The procession consisted of the heads of houses, the noblemen, and a numerous body of masters of arts. The sermon on this occasion was preached by the Rev. John Henry Michell, fellow of King's college. Dr. Glynn bequeathed the bulk of his property to King's college, the larger portion towards the improvement of the college (on buildings then in progress); and a sum to be annually divided between such two scholars of the college as in the course of the

year have been most distinguished for learning and regularity of conduct. To mark their sense of such munificence, the fellows of King's college erected an elegant tablet on the south side of their chapel, with the following inscription :—

M. S.  
 ROBERTI GLYNN CLOBERY, M.D.  
 et veteri in agro Cornubiensi prosapiâ oriundi,  
 hujus Collegii LXIII. annos Socii,  
 Morum antiquorum et literarum bonarum  
 Cultoris, Patroni, Vindicis;  
 qui Collegio  
 amplissimam pecuniæ summam  
 ad studia juventutis promovenda,  
 ad naves ædes astruendas  
 legavit.  
 Obiit VIII. Id. Feb. MDCCC. æt. LXXXI.  
 Hanc tabulam  
 in pietatis et desiderii testimonium  
 P. C.  
 ex publico decreto  
 Collegium.

The materials for composing the story of Dr. Glynn's life are confined to little more than brief records of his goodness, his integrity, his benevolence, and the sagacity and humanity displayed by him in the exercise of his professional calling. Of long and distinguished celebrity in the university of Cambridge, eminent on account of his abilities, but still more eminent on account of his virtues, this venerable philanthropist continued to enjoy to the end of his days the heartfelt reverence and affection, not only of the middle-aged and advanced in years, but also of the young. For many years his tea table was frequented by young men of the highest rank and character, who subsequently attained to the highest offices in church and state. The suggestions of his experience were so tempered by the urbanity of his manners, that his society had a very visible influence upon the direction of their studies and conduct.\* Dr. Glynn's eccentricities were long re-

\* Nichol's Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century, vol. viii, p. 215.

membered at Cambridge. He is said to have been eminently successful as a practitioner, and was implicitly trusted in and for a wide circuit around Cambridge. In his practice he relied much on counter irritation and a "vesicatorium amplum et acre" (the phraseology is his own), was a part of the prescription from which few of his patients suffering under acute disease escaped at one or other period of its course. He seldom employed either opium or mercury, and was convinced that syphilis might be cured without the last-named medicament. Being taken seriously ill, when at some distance from home, he sent for a neighbouring physician, to whom he said, "I am going to be very ill, and commit myself to your care, but on no account give me any of that vile drug, opium, or any preparation of it." On his recovery he said he hoped his friend had complied with his request, but begged he would inform him whether he had given him any opium or not. "If I had not," said his friend, "you would not have been here to ask the question."\*

There is a fine and scarce portrait of Dr. Glynn engraved by J. G. and G. S. Facius, after a drawing by the Rev. Thomas Kerrick, to whom, as his friend and executor, he bequeathed a handsome legacy.

SIR CLIFTON WINTRINGHAM, BART., M.D., was born at York in 1710, and was the son of Clifton Wintringham, an eminent physician of that city, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Nettleton, of East Heaton, co. York. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. in 1734, and then entered the medical service of the army. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 13th January, 1742-3, proceeded doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1749; and was appointed physician to the duke of Cumberland, and physician-general to the army. In 1762 he was gazetted physician in

\* Jesse's Memoirs, *ut supra*.



ordinary to George the Third. He was knighted the same year ; and on the 25th of June, 1763, in sequel to being physician in ordinary to the king, was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He served the office of Censor in 1770 ; and was created a baronet in 1774. In 1773 he published in two volumes a handsome edition of Mead's "*Monita et Præcepta Medica permultis annotationibus et observationibus illustrata*," a really valuable practical work, embodying the ripe experience of two of our soundest practical physicians. His object, and to it he had devoted much time and attention, was to illustrate, confirm, and render more precise and useful Mead's latest and most matured work. Sir Clifton Wintringham died, after a lingering illness, at his house in the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, on the 10th January, 1794, at the advanced age of eighty-three. A monument to his memory was erected in Westminster abbey, with the following inscription :—

Memoriae sacrum  
 CLIFTONI WINTRINGHAM, Baronetti, M.D.  
 Qui domi, militiæque,  
 tam in re medicâ insignis,  
 quam ob vitæ innocentiam morumque suavitatem  
 percharus, flebilis omnibus.  
 Obiit 10 Jan. A.D. 1794, æt. suæ 83.  
 Monumentum hoc,  
 amoris quo vivum coluerat maritum,  
 desiderii quo mortuum prosecuta est,  
 indicium ut esset diuturnum extrui curavit  
 Anna Wintringham.

Sir Clifton Wintringham was a foreign fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine of Paris. "He was a man of liberal education, of extensive classical attainments, and of great skill and judgment in his profession. In domestic life he was affable and endearing ; in conversation polite, lively, and entertaining ; and in his friendship steady and affectionate." Haller \* says of him "*Vir acuti ingenii, iatro-mathematicus et experimentis feliciter usus atque ratiocinio*." He published—

\* Biblioth. Anat. ii, 324.

An Experimental Inquiry concerning some parts of the Animal Structure. 8vo. Lond. 1740.

An Inquiry into the Exility of the Vessels of the Human Body. 8vo. Lond. 1743.

The Works of the late Clifton Wintringham, physician at York; now first collated and published entire, with large Additions from the Original Documents. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1752.

De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii. 8vo. Lond. 1782.

SIR JOHN PRINGLE, BART., M.D., was the youngest son of Sir John Pringle, of Stichel house, Roxburghshire, by his wife, a sister of Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Stobs, and was born the 10th April, 1707. He received his rudimentary education at home under a private tutor, and was next sent to the university of St. Andrew's, where he continued his studies under the direction of his uncle, Dr. Francis Pringle, the professor of Greek in that university, and a physician practising there. He then studied for a year in Edinburgh; at the termination of which, being intended for commerce, he proceeded to Amsterdam. During a casual visit to Leyden he heard a lecture by Boerhaave, which made so strong an impression on his mind that he determined to devote himself to physic. He fixed himself at Leyden, and on the 30th September, 1728, was entered on the physic line there; attended the lectures of Boerhaave, and of the other distinguished persons who then occupied the medical chairs in that celebrated university, and proceeded doctor of medicine 20th July, 1730 (D.M.I. de Marcore Senili. 4to.). At Leyden, he contracted an intimate friendship with van Sweiten, the commentator on Boerhaave, afterwards so celebrated both as professor and practitioner at Vienna. Having completed his medical education by a visit to Paris, Pringle returned to Edinburgh, and commenced the practice of his profession. On the 28th March, 1734, he was appointed by the patrons of the university joint professor of moral philosophy, with the right of succession on the death of his senior, Mr. Scott. In 1742, Dr Pringle became physician to the earl of Stair, then in command of the British army in Flanders. Thither

he proceeded, and on the 24th August, 1742, was appointed to the charge of the military hospital. Dr. Pringle remained in Flanders during the campaign of 1744, and by his conduct attracted the favourable notice of the duke of Cumberland who, on the 11th March, 1744, gave him a commission, by which he was appointed physician-general to his Majesty's forces in the Low Countries and other parts beyond the seas ; and another creating him physician to the royal hospitals in the same countries. He then resigned his professorship of moral philosophy, the duties of which had been performed by deputy during his absence. He next accompanied the army to Scotland, and remained there until August, 1746 ; but during the two following years was again with the troops abroad, and did not finally return to England until after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. He then took up his abode in London, and commenced private practice. In 1749 he was appointed physician in ordinary to the duke of Cumberland ; in 1761, through his royal highness's influence, was made physician to the queen's household ; and in 1763, physician in ordinary to the queen. Yet higher honours were in store. He was created a baronet in 1766, and was gazetted physician in ordinary to the king in 1774. He was also physician to the princess dowager of Wales. Sir John Pringle was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1758 ; and a Fellow, *speciali gratiâ*, 25th June, 1763. He was appointed Censor in 1770, but declined to act, and paid the fine enjoined by the bye-laws under such circumstances. Few members of our profession have obtained a wider reputation than did Sir John Pringle.\* He was a fellow of the Col-

\* " Neque equidem inter hos Pringleium prætermittendum arbitror ; qui eum universam rerum cognitionem animo complexus est, tum medicinam amore singulari coluit et prosecutus est. Ingenii fuit perspicacis, virilis, quod omnis scientiæ fundamenta ad experientiam revocabat ; præterea pietate insigni, morumque integritate et maximâ benevolentia, omnibus bonis carus factus est. Itaque doctissimorum hominum familiaritatis domus ejus semper florebat ; multæque ab eo scriptæ epistolæ externos etiam in societatem



lege of Physicians of Edinburgh, to which he was admitted 4th February, 1735, and one of the foreign fellows of the Royal Society of Medicine of Paris; a member of the Royal Society of Gottingen, and of the Academy of Sciences at Haarlem, and Madrid. Of the Royal Society of London, the scene of his highest honours, he was admitted a fellow in 1745. He was chosen one of the council of that Society in 1753, and was elevated to the office of president in 1772. "The period of his election was a fortunate epoch of natural knowledge: a taste for experimental investigation was diffusing itself through every part of the civilised world, and the genius of Pringle found a happy occupation in cherishing this spirit. An universality of knowledge, and a singular liberality of spirit, united to very considerable experience, both of active and studious life, seem to have peculiarly fitted him for his difficult post. Sir Godfrey Copley had originally bequeathed five guineas to be given at each anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, by the determination of the president and council, to the author of the best experimental observations made during the preceding year. This pecuniary offering was at length converted, with greater propriety, into a gold medal; and Pringle ably carved a new road to personal distinction and utility, by the excellent discourses which he took occasion to deliver

studiorum trahebant. Quos vero edidit libros quis non legit? Quis, qui legit, non admiratur? In quibus morborum historias succintè, absolutè tamen, exposuit; inque causas eorum, non tanquam plerique nescio quid somniantes, sed ubi veri aliquid subluceret, ipsæque res rationes suggererent, ut decet prudentem, inquisivit. In ea vero parte, quæ ad curationem attinet, omnes, meo quidem, judicio, superiores vicit. Dysenteriam, febremque castrensem, geminam militum perniciem, persequi et tollere imprimis conatus est: et validissimus nobis autor fuit, ut aër purus, et mundities, et laxius habitare, quanti sint, intelligeremus. Unde etiam maximum illud malorum gravissimumque, Pestem, his saltem regionibus, Deo juvante, extinctam esse speramus. Neque vero de corporis, tantummodo affectibus quàm plurimis accuratè diligenterque scripsit; verum etiam prudentiæ militaris documenta tradidit nunquam obliviscenda," &c., &c.—Oratio Harveiana, Anno MDCCCIX. habita, auctore Gul. Heberden fil. p. 18.



on the presentation of this annual tribute. Six of these have been edited by Dr. Kippis, and display an intimate acquaintance with the history of philosophy, a noble zeal for its advancement, and a style unaffected, elegant, and perspicuous. The subject of the fourth discourse was particularly suited to his disposition and pursuits; it accompanied the award of the medal to Captain Cook, and discussed the means employed by that sagacious commander towards preserving the health of seamen. The intimate friendship which subsisted between them renders it probable that Pringle had communicated some valuable suggestions on the subject to his intelligent friend; and no pupil in the schools of Hygiene has ever existed more capable of reducing its rules to practice, since, with a crew of one hundred and eighteen men, Cook performed a voyage of three years and eighteen days, throughout all the climates between 52 N. and 71 S., and only lost one companion of his wanderings. The use of sweet wort, a rigid attention to cleanliness, and the careful preservation of his company from wet and other injuries of weather, formed the chief part of his dietetic code. His example has not been lost upon our navy, which now maintains in the confinement of a ship a degree of health equal to, if not often exceeding, the average observed at home."

The pressure of advancing years, increased by an injury from a fall, induced Sir John Pringle, in 1778, to resign the presidency of the Royal Society, although earnestly solicited to retain it. In 1780 he paid a visit to Edinburgh and purchased a house, to which he retired the following year. Neither his health nor his spirits were so much improved by the change as he had anticipated; the climate proved too sharp for his enfeebled frame, and his contemporaries had disappeared. He therefore returned to London, but before leaving Edinburgh he presented to the College of Physicians of that city ten folio volumes of MS. medical and physical observations. He did not long survive his return, and died the 18th January, 1782, in the seventy-fifth

year of his age. He was buried in the church of St. James, Westminster, and a monument by Nollekens was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey. His portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is in the possession of the Royal Society. Sir John Pringle contributed several papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," and was the author of—

Observations on the Nature and Cure of Hospital or Jayl Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1750.

Observations on the Diseases of the Army. 8vo. Lond. 1752.

Six Discourses at the Royal Society, on Occasion of the Assignment of the Copley Medal. Edited, with Life, by A. Kippis. 8vo. Lond. 1783.

SWITHEN ADEE, M.D., was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; A.B. 14th June, 1721; A.M. 22nd February, 1724; M.D. 4th July, 1733. He practised for several years at Guildford and at Oxford, but in 1762 removed to London; and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1762; and a Fellow 30th September, 1763. He was Censor in 1764 and 1770; he delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1767, and the Harveian oration in 1769. In 1770 Dr. Adee retired from business and returned to Oxford, and spent the remainder of his life amongst his old college friends, with whom he lived respected and esteemed. He died at Oxford the 12th August, 1786, aged eighty-one. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and obtained no small amount of reputation for a very happy explanation of the Greek inscription on the Corbridge altar of Astarte.\* We owe to Dr. Adee's pen: "Meadus: Poema, grati animi testimonium:" editum A.D. MDCCLV;—a pleasing encomium on Mead.

WILLIAM GRANT, M.D.—A native of Scotland, and a doctor of medicine of Marischal college, Aberdeen, of 22nd September, 1755; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1763. He practised for several years with considerable and well-

\* Archæologia, vol. ii, p. 98.

deserved reputation in the city, and was physician to the Misericordia hospital, an institution for the cure of the venereal disease, situated in Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields. Dr. Grant died at Edinburgh 30th December, 1786. He was the author of—

An Inquiry into the Nature, Rise, and Progress of the Fevers most common in London. 8vo. Lond. 1771.

Observations on the Nature and Cures of Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1772.

An Essay on the Pestilential Fever of Sydenham, commonly called the Jail, Hospital, Ship, and Camp Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1775.

A Short Account of the Epidemic Cough and Fever, in a Letter to Dr. de la Cour. 8vo. Lond. 1776.

Account of a Fever and Sorethroat in London in September, 1776. 8vo. Lond. 1777.

Observations on the Atrabilious Temperament and Gout. 8vo. Lond. 1779.

Observations on the Influenza of 1775 and 1782—the Febris Catarrhalis Epidemica of Hippocrates. 8vo. Lond. 1782.

JAMES FORD, M.D., of Marischal college, Aberdeen, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1763. Dr. Ford enjoyed for several years a very lucrative obstetric practice at the west-end of London. He was physician extraordinary to queen Charlotte, physician extraordinary to the Westminster Lying-in hospital, and consulting man-midwife to the Westminster General dispensary. Having accumulated a handsome fortune, he retired from practice and withdrew to Wales. He died at Langattock, near Crickhowell, December 18th, 1795, aged seventy-seven.

ANTHONY RELHAN, M.D., was educated at Trinity college, Dublin. He was entered a scholar there in 1734; proceeded A.B. in the spring of 1735, and on the 15th October, 1740, being then twenty-five years old, entered himself on the physic line at Leyden. Returning to Dublin, he graduated doctor of medicine there, 12th July, 1743; and in October, 1747, was admitted a fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, of which learned body he was pre-



sident in 1755. He held the office of physician to Mercers' hospital, and would seem to have occupied a distinguished position among the physicians of the Irish capital. Having however about the year 1758 prescribed James's powder, the members of the college over which he had so recently presided, resented this encouragement given to a quack medicine and refused to join with Dr. Relhan in consultation. He then opened a correspondence with Dr. James, and by his advice was induced to leave Dublin for England. The death of Dr. Russell in December, 1759, leaving an opening for a physician at Brighton, Dr. Relhan proceeded to fill it, and by his exertions and abilities maintained and augmented the reputation which Brighton was then attaining for invalids. In 1762 or 1763 he removed to London, and having, according to our Annals, been incorporated at Cambridge on his doctor's degree, he was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1763 ; and a Fellow 25th June, 1764 ; was Censor in 1765 and 1771 ; Gulstonian lecturer in 1765 ; and Harveian orator in 1770. Dr. Relhan died in October, 1776, and was interred in the burial ground in Paddington-street, Marylebone. Dr. Relhan was twice married. By his first wife he had a son, Richard, who graduated A.B. at Cambridge in 1776, as a member of Trinity college, and entered into holy orders ; and a daughter. His second wife was the widow of Sir William Hart, a banker, in London. This lady had built herself a house in East-street, Brighton, for her summer residence, and there Dr. Relhan and she annually passed some months of the bathing season until his death. The doctor's widow continued her occasional residence there until 1786, when she disposed of the property. Dr. Relhan published—

*A Short History of Brighthelmston, its Air and its Waters.* 8vo. Lond. 1761.

*Refutation of the Reflections against Inoculation.* 4to. Lond. 1764.

THOMAS BROOKE, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of



Trinity college, Dublin, of 10th June, 1753 ; incorporated, it is said in our Annals, at Oxford ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1763 ; and a Fellow 25th June, 1764. He was Censor in 1766, 1767, 1772. Dr. Brooke was elected physician to the Westminster hospital in 1757, but retired from that office in 1764. He was also physician to St. Luke's hospital, and died in August, 1781.

JOHN HADLEY, M.D., was born in London and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He took the two degrees in arts—A.B. 1753 ; A.M. 1756 ; and in the last-named year was appointed professor of chemistry in the university. Proceeding doctor of medicine at Cambridge 5th July, 1763, he was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1763 ; and a Fellow 1st October, 1764. Dr. Hadley was physician to St. Thomas's hospital and to the Charterhouse : to the former he was elected in 1762 ; to the latter in 1763. He was prematurely arrested in his career, and died on the 5th November, 1764, aged thirty-three. His portrait was painted by B. Wilson in 1759, and engraved by E. Fisher. His only publication was—

Plan of a Course of Chemical Lectures. 8vo. Cambridge. 1758.

MAXWELL GARTHSHORE, M.D., was born in 1732 at Kirkcudbright, of which place his father was the minister. At the age of fourteen he was placed with a surgeon at Edinburgh, and during his apprenticeship attended the medical lectures at the university. He then entered the medical service of the army, and served in lord Charles Hay's regiment as mate to Mr. Huck, afterwards well-known as Dr. Huck Saunders, but soon quitted it ; and in 1756 settled at Uppingham, succeeding to a lucrative business just relinquished by Dr. John Fordyce, where he made the acquaintance and obtained the warm friendship of Dr. (subsequently Sir George) Baker, then practising at Stamford, by whom he was at

a subsequent period encouraged to settle in London. Preparatory thereto, he returned to Edinburgh; took his degree of doctor of medicine there 8th May, 1764 (*D.M.I. de Papaveris Usu tam noxio quàm salutari in Parturientibus ac Puerperis. 8vo.*), and was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians of that city. Proceeding to London, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1764. He practised chiefly as an accoucheur, and attained to considerable eminence in that department. "He was extremely patient as long as patience was a virtue, and in cases of difficulty or of extreme danger he decided with quickness and great judgment, and he had always a mind sufficiently firm to enable his hands to execute that which his head had dictated." He was a fellow of the Royal and of the Antiquarian Societies, and physician to the British Lying-in hospital. Dying on the 1st March, 1812, aged eighty, he was buried in Bunhill-fields. Dr. Garthshore was thought strikingly like the first earl of Chatham in person, and was sometimes mistaken for him. This likeness on one occasion produced a considerable sensation in the house of Commons—lord Chatham was pointed to as in the gallery, and all present believed him to be there. The person really in the gallery was Dr. Garthshore.\* Dr. Garthshore's portrait, by Slater, was engraved by Collyer. He was the author of—

On Extra Uterine Cases and Rupture of the Tubes and Uterus. 8vo. Lond. 1787.

On a Case of Numerous Births. 4to. Lond. 1787.

THOMAS DICKSON, M.D., was born at Dumfries, and took his degree of doctor of medicine at Leyden 8th April, 1746 (*D.M.I. de Sanguinis Missione*). He was elected physician to the London hospital 1st May, 1759; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th February, 1765. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 17th May, 1770. Dr. Dickson was a man of considerable attainments, a good Greek scho-

\* Gent. Mag., vol. lxxxii, p. 391.

lar, and well read in his profession. "He was," says a contemporary account, "a man of singular humanity and generosity; he had a warm heart and an open hand; he was a man of strict probity, and died a Christian believer." His death, which occurred at his house in Broad-street buildings, 1st June, 1784, was caused by pulmonary consumption. He was buried by his own directions in the church of St. Mary, Whitechapel, where there was a monument with the following inscription:—

In memory of  
THOMAS DICKSON, M.D., F.R.S.,  
born at Dumfries, educated at Edinburgh and Leyden,  
25 years physician to the London Hospital.  
A man of singular probity, loyalty, and humanity;  
kind to his relations, beloved by all who knew him;  
learned and skilful in his profession,  
unfe'ed by the poor,  
he lived to do good,  
and died a Christian believer,  
June 1, 1784, aged 58 years.

Dr. Dickson communicated several papers to the "Medical Observations and Inquiries," and was the author of—

A Treatise on Blood-letting. 8vo. Lond. 1763.

JOHN MORGAN, M.D., was born in Philadelphia in 1736, and educated at the college in that city, from which institution he received the degree of A.B. in 1757, that being the first occasion on which degrees of any kind were conferred there. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Redman, of Philadelphia, and having made some progress in it, joined the provincial troops in the capacity of surgeon. In 1760 he visited Europe to complete his professional education. After attending the lectures of Dr. William Hunter and Mr. Hewson in London, he proceeded to Edinburgh, carrying with him, among other letters of introduction, one from Benjamin Franklin, commending him in no ordinary terms to the advice and countenance of Dr. Cullen, whose good opinion and friendship he soon suc-



ceeded in securing to himself. He passed two years in Edinburgh, and graduated doctor of medicine there 18th July, 1763. In his inaugural essay on this occasion, "*Tentamen Medicum de Puris Confectione*," he maintained that pus is a secretion from the vessels, and in this view anticipated John Hunter.\* Dr. Morgan next visited France and Italy. He had, while in England, become a proficient in the art of injecting organs with wax, and preparing them by subsequent corrosion. While in Paris and attending the anatomical lectures of M. Sue, he prepared a kidney by this process and acquired by it, and some similar specimens he had brought with him from England, such a reputation as led to his election as a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Surgery of Paris. In the course of his tour into and from Italy, he visited Morgagni at Padua and Voltaire at Geneva. Returning to London, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th February, 1765. About the same time he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society and a fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and soon afterwards returned to America. During his residence in Europe he had concerted with Dr. Shippen the plan of a medical school in his native city, which he proceeded to carry out on his arrival at Philadelphia, and was nominated to the chair of the theory and practice of physic. In 1769 he witnessed the first fruits of his labours in this direction, for in that year five gentlemen received at Philadelphia the first academic honours in medicine that were conferred in America. Dr. Morgan was the first physician in America who declined the practice of pharmacy, and restricted himself to prescribing medi-

\* Dr. James Curry, physician to Guy's hospital and lecturer on medicine there, after careful examination awards the credit of priority in this view, to Dr. Morgan, and says: "I could not avoid giving that merit to Dr. Morgan, who discussed the question with great ingenuity in his Inaugural Dissertation on taking his degree at Edinburgh in 1763; whilst I could find no proof that Mr. Hunter had taught or even adopted such an opinion until a considerably later period." London Medical and Physical Journal, 1817.



cine for the sick. He was active in establishing the American Philosophical Society in 1769, and he undertook a journey to Jamaica in 1773 to solicit benefactions for the advancement of general literature in the college of Philadelphia. In October, 1775, he was appointed director-general and physician-in-chief to the general hospital of the American army, when he repaired to Cambridge. The dissensions between the surgeons of the hospital and of the regiments rendered Dr. Morgan's position a very difficult one, and calumnious statements against him having gained credence, he was removed from his office in 1777 without being allowed an opportunity of vindicating himself. After his removal, however, he presented himself before a Committee of Congress appointed at his request, and was honourably acquitted. Dr. Morgan, who had for some years retired very much from active life, chagrined, it is said, at his treatment by congress in removing him from the post of director-general upon charges from which he had been exonerated, died 15th October, 1789, aged fifty-three. His successor in the professor's chair was Dr. Rush. Dr. Morgan was the author of—

A Discourse on the Institution of Medical Schools in America, with a Preface, containing, among other things, the Author's Apology for attempting to introduce the regular mode of practising physic at Philadelphia. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1765.

Four Dissertations on the Reciprocal Advantages of a perpetual Union between Great Britain and her American Colonies. 1766.

A Recommendation of Inoculation. 8vo. 1766.

A Vindication of his Public Character in the Station of Director-General. 8vo. 1777.\*

SAMUEL CHAPMAN, M.D., was a native of Oxford, and a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen of 20th February, 1763. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1765.

\* History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania from its foundation in 1765, by Joseph Carson, M.D. 8vo. Phil., 1869. Life, Lectures and Writings of William Cullen, M.D., by John Thomson, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. Edinb. 1859; Vol. 1, pp. 140, 633. Allen's American Biographical and Historical Dictionary. 8vo. Boston, 1832, p. 593.

JOHN LAWSON.—A native of Middlesex, but not a graduate in arts or medicine ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1765.

RICHARD PULTENEY, M.D., was the son of Samuel Pulteney, by his wife Mary Tomlinson, and was born at Loughborough, co. Leicester, on the 17th February, 1730. He was educated in an ordinary elementary school in that county ; after which he served a seven years' apprenticeship to an apothecary, and then commenced practice at Leicester. His progress there was slow, and wholly inadequate to his deserts ; but he devoted the abundant leisure he possessed to self-improvement, and especially to the study of his favourite sciences, botany and natural history. At a very early period he became a contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine," and some years later to the "Philosophical Transactions." His papers to the Royal Society introduced him to the notice of Sir William Watson, M.D., and through him to the earl of Macclesfield, then president of the society, and several other eminent literary characters. Through their recommendation he was induced to leave Leicester, and take the necessary steps to qualify himself as a physician. With this object he proceeded to Edinburgh, and there, by a special act of favour, was admitted to examination without residence or attendance upon lectures, and proceeded doctor of medicine in 1764 (D.M.I. de Cinchonâ Officinali). Dr. Pulteney then came to London, and was appointed domestic physician to the earl of Bath. The death of that nobleman within a year gave a different direction to his views ; and, a good opening for a physician presenting itself at Blandford, Dr. Pulteney determined on removing thither. Preliminary to this he presented himself before the College of Physicians, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 18th April, 1765. He soon got into extensive practice at Blandford, and accumulated a handsome fortune. He died, generally esteemed and respected, 13th October, 1801, aged seventy-one ; and was buried at the village of

Langton, about a mile from Blandford. A tablet with the following inscription was placed in Blandford church :—

This tablet  
is erected in memory of  
RICHARD PULTENEY, M.D., F.R.S.,  
who, after 36 years' residence in this town,  
died on the 13th October, 1801, aged 71.  
That modesty for which he was  
remarkable through life, forbade any  
vain eulogium on his tomb; but he will  
long be remembered with gratitude and  
affection, both as a physician and as a  
friend; and with the truest reverence  
and sorrow by Elizabeth, his afflicted  
widow, daughter of John and  
Elizabeth Gatton, of Shapwick, Dorset.

Dr. Pulteney's portrait by J. Beach was engraved by T. Roberts. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a fellow of the Linnæan Society, and an honorary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. Besides his contributions to the "Philosophical Transactions," the "Gentleman's Magazine," and the "Transactions of the Linnæan Society," he was the author of—

A General View of the Writings of Linnæus. 4to. Lond.

Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, from its origin to the introduction of the Linnæan System. 8vo. 2 vols. Lond. 1790.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd May, 1765.

SIDNEY EVELIN was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 23rd May, 1765.

JOSIAH COLE, M.D.—A native of London, and a doctor of medicine of Glasgow of 17th December, 1742; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1765.

MATTHEW MATY, M.D., was the son of a Dutch Lu-

theran clergyman; and was born, in 1718, at Montfort, near Utrecht. Originally intended for the Church, in whose communion he was born, he was induced, in consequence of some heterodox opinions entertained by his father, to turn his attention to physic. He studied at Leyden, and on the 31st March, 1732, when fourteen years of age, was entered on the philosophy line there. He graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden 11th February, 1740 (D.M.I. de Consuetudinis Efficaciâ in Corpus Humanum); immediately after which he quitted Holland and settled in England. In 1750 he commenced the publication in French of the "Journal Britannique," printed at the Hague, and giving an account of the productions of the English press. "This humble, though useful labour," to use the words of the historian Gibbon, "which had once been dignified by the genius of Bayle and the learning of Le Clerc, was not disgraced by the taste, the knowledge, and the judgment of Maty. His style is pure and eloquent, and in his virtues, or even in his defects, he may be reckoned as one of the last disciples of the school of Fontanelle." The Journal, which was continued for five years, was held in high estimation in England, and served to introduce him to some of the most eminent literary men in this his adopted country. It was to their active and uninterrupted friendship, no less than to his own merits, that he owed the important situations which he subsequently filled. On the establishment of the British Museum, in 1753, he was appointed one of the under-librarians; and on the death of the principal librarian, Dr. Knight, was nominated to that office. Dr. Maty was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1752; and a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1765. He was elected foreign secretary of the Royal Society the 4th March, 1762; and secretary, 30th November, 1765, an office he continued to hold for eleven years. He died in the latter part of 1776. A portrait of Dr. Maty was by his own order engraved after his death by Bartolozzi, to be given to his friends. Of these one hundred



copies only were struck off, and the plate then destroyed. The doctor at the time of his death had nearly finished the "Memoirs of the Earl of Chesterfield," which were completed by his son-in-law, Mr. Justamond, and prefixed to the earl's "Miscellaneous Works," published in 1777, in two volumes quarto. He was the author also of—

*Essai sur l'Usage.* Ultr. 1741.

*Ode sur la Rebellion en Ecosse.* 8vo. Amst. 1746.

*Essai sur le Caractère du Grand Médecin, ou Eloge Critique de Boerhaave.* 8vo. Col. 1747.

*Authentic Memoirs of the Life of Richard Mead, M.D.* 12mo. Lond. 1755.

*Translation of a Discourse on Inoculation by M. de la Condamine.* 8vo. Lond. 1765.

*New Observations on Inoculation, by Dr. Garth, Professor of Medicine in the University of Paris. From the French.* 8vo. Lond. 1768.

DAVID ORME, M.D.—A native of Scotland, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 29th June, 1749 (D.M.I. de Anginâ Inflammatoriâ); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1765. He held the office of man-midwife extraordinary to the City of London Lying-in hospital, and died at Lamienby, in the parish of Bexley, Kent, on the 4th April, 1812, in his eighty-fifth year.

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M.D., was the second son of Sir Richard Manningham, an obstetric physician, who has been already mentioned in this volume. He was a doctor of medicine of the university of St. Andrew's, of 24th May, 1765; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June following. He resided for some years in Jermyn-street, but in 1780 removed to Bath, where he died 3rd February, 1794.

JOHN HILL, M.D.—A native of Somersetshire, and a doctor of medicine, but of what university is not recorded; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1765. He died at Canonbury the 9th February, 1789.

HUGH ALEXANDER KENNEDY, M.D.—An Irishman, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 11th June, 1754 (D.M.I. de Rhabarbaro); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1765. He was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 1st February, 1759, and held that office for more than twenty-three years. He was also physician to the army; and at the time of his death, which occurred on the 28th April, 1795, was physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales, and director-general of British hospitals on the continent.

CHRISTOPHER NUGENT, M.D.—An Irishman, and a doctor of medicine, but of what university is not stated, had practised for several years with success at Bath, but then settled in London and on the 25th June, 1765, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was one of the Johnsonian clique, and one of the original nine members of the Literary club formed by Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds, which met at the Turk's Head in Gerard-street every Monday evening. "Dr. Nugent," writes Sir John Hawkins, "was a physician of the Romish communion, and rising into practice with persons of that persuasion. He was an ingenious, sensible, and learned man of easy conversation and elegant manners. Johnson had a high opinion of him and always spoke of him in terms of respect." \* He was a fellow of the Royal Society and died in Suffolk-street, Strand, 12th October, 1775. His daughter, Jane Mary, became the wife of Edmund Burke. We have from his pen—

An Essay on Hydrophobia. 8vo. Lond. 1753.

LUKE WAYMAN, M.D.—A native of Huntingdonshire, was bred an apothecary, in which capacity he practised for several years at Royston. He was created a doctor of medicine of Marischal college, Aberdeen, 17th December, 1760; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1765.

\* Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. 2nd edition, p. 415.

JAMES FRANCIS DE LA FONTAINE, M.D.—A Swiss, and a doctor of medicine, but of what university is not stated; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1765.

JOHN NAPIER, M.D.—A native of Scotland, was entered on the physic line at Leyden 29th September, 1734, being then twenty years of age, and graduated doctor of medicine at Rheims 10th October, 1735. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1765.

ROBERT JAMES, M.D., was born, in 1703, at Kinvaston, in Staffordshire. His father was a major in the army; his mother a sister of Sir Robert Clarke. He had his preliminary education at the grammar school of Lichfield, where he was contemporary with the great lexicographer Johnson. He went thence to St. John's college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 5th July, 1726. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th January, 1727–8, and the 8th May of the same year was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, by royal mandate. He practised successively at Sheffield, Lichfield, and Birmingham, but eventually removed to London; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College 25th June, 1765. Dr. James was the inventor of the celebrated "fever powders," which bear his name. He was a person of very considerable attainments, and was highly esteemed by Dr. Johnson, who is reported to have said of him, that "no man brought more mind to his profession;" but he tarnished the fair fame he might otherwise have obtained, by patenting his powders, and falsifying their specification. Dr. James died 23rd March, 1776, aged seventy-three. He was a voluminous writer, and published the following works:—

A Medical Dictionary, with a History of Drugs. 3 vols. Fol. Lond. 1743.

A Treatise on the Gout and Rheumatism. 8vo. Lond. 1745.

A Translation of Rammazini de Morbis Artificum, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1746.

The Presages of Life and Death in Diseases, translated from the Latin of Prosper Alpinus. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1746.

A Dissertation on Fevers and Inflammatory Distempers. 8vo. Lond. 1748.

This ran to eight editions, to the last of which, a posthumous publication, was appended—

A Vindication of the Fever Powder, and a short Treatise on the Disorders of Children. 8vo. Lond. 1778.

Pharmacopœia Universalis; or, a New Universal English Dispensatory. 8vo. Lond. 1752.

The Practice of Physick. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1760.

A Treatise on Canine Madness. 8vo. Lond. 1760.

BENJAMIN ALEXANDER, M.D., was an Irishman. On the 28th November, 1761, being then twenty-five years of age, he was inscribed on the physic line at Leyden, preparatory to taking his degree of doctor of medicine, which he did 1st December, 1761 (D.M.I. de Motu Musculorum). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1765. He was elected physician to the London hospital 5th June, 1765; and died 27th April, 1768, about the thirty-third year of his age. Dr. Alexander is still remembered by his translation into English of Morgagni's great work "*De Sedibus et Causis Morborum*," which issued from the London press, in three volumes quarto, the year after his death. "Dr. Alexander," says Mr. Wadd, "was a short, corpulent man, and so great a devotee of the Brunonian system, that he drank thirteen pints of porter the day of his death. He was not in much business, and was chiefly supported by two bachelors of the name of Cook, opulent silk mercers at Aldgate, by whose interest he was introduced into the London hospital. He used to say he undertook the translation of Morgagni's work in consequence of a taunt from Sir George Baker, but the guinea per sheet from the bookseller was a more probable cause. He was a clever man, but vain of his talents."



JOHN MATHER, M.D., was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 18th September, 1765.

WILLIAM BAYLIES, M.D., was born in Worcestershire, and bred an apothecary, in which capacity he practised for some years in the country. By a marriage with the daughter of Mr. Thomas Cookes, a wealthy and influential attorney at Evesham, he acquired an independency, and thereupon determined to practise as a physician. He obtained a degree of doctor of medicine from the university of Aberdeen 18th December, 1748, and on the 7th August, 1759, was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. He settled at Bath, and shortly afterwards published a small treatise, entitled "Reflections on the Use and Abuse of Bath Waters," which involved him in an acrimonious dispute with Dr. Lucas and Dr. Oliver, the two leading physicians in that city. He next printed "A Narrative of Facts, demonstrating the Existence and Cause of a Physical Confederacy, made known in the printed letters of Dr. Lucas and Dr. Oliver;" and, in consequence of this publication, was excluded from all consultations at Bath. In 1761 Dr. Baylies was a candidate for the representation of Evesham in Parliament; and in November of that year presented a petition against the return of one of the members, alleging that he himself had received a majority of votes, and ought to have been returned. The petition was ordered to be heard the 15th of December; but before the day arrived it was allowed to be withdrawn. Having lost all chance of success at Bath, he removed to London; and on the 8th November, 1764, was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1765; and about that time "took a magnificent house in Great George-street, Westminster, where he kept an excellent table and fine carriages, gave splendid entertainments and wines, and was remarkable for an enormous tie-wig. He lived there about six months, put off notes, and then was obliged

to abscond, on account of some disgraceful money transactions." He retreated to Germany, and practised first at Dresden, and then at Berlin, where he succeeded in gaining the confidence and patronage of Frederick the Great. The doctor died at Berlin, apparently a rich man, the 2nd March, 1787, aged sixty-three. A portrait of him, by H. Schmid, engraved by D. Berger, was published at Berlin. Dr. Baylies, in addition to the two pamphlets above mentioned, was the author of—

Remarks on Perry's Analysis of the Stratford Mineral Water. 8vo. Stratford-upon-Avon. 1745.

A History of the General Hospital or Infirmary at Bath. 8vo. Lond. 1758.

Facts and Observations relative to Inoculation at Berlin. 8vo. Edinb. 1781.

JOHN FORD, M.D.—A native of London, and a doctor of medicine of the university of St. Andrew's; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1765. He practised as an accoucheur, and was for many years physician to the Charity for Delivering Poor Married Women at their own Houses. Dr. Ford died at his house in Highbury-place 27th May, 1806, aged seventy. "About twenty years before his death he retired from practice; and having married a rich widow, had since resided in Highbury-place. He was a man of learning and much respected, a Methodist, and for many years had been in the habit of occasionally preaching at the principal chapels of that sect."\*

JOSEPH ALLEN, M.D., was born in Ireland, and bred a surgeon, in which capacity he accompanied lord Anson in his celebrated voyage round the globe. On his return to England he was chosen master of Dulwich college. He obtained the degree of doctor of medicine from the university of St. Andrew's 23rd April, 1754; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1765. Dr. Allen retained his mastership of Dulwich college for thirty years, and then

\* Gentleman's Magazine.

vacated it by marriage. He died, after a few days' illness, on the 10th January, 1796, being then in his eighty-third year, and, as was believed, the last survivor of those who accompanied Lord Anson. "His conduct in public and private life was most exemplary; he was charitable, just and liberal, full of information, friendship, and benevolence; and by his will, dated 12th November, 1793, bequeathed 500*l.* to the Asylum; 500*l.* to the Lying-in hospital, and 200*l.* to the vicar and churchwardens of Camberwell, the interest on which was to be laid out in coals and distributed annually among the poor housekeepers of Dulwich for ever." Dr. Allen's portrait, by G. Romney, was engraved by C. Townley.

JAMES WALKER, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's, and a fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London 23rd December, 1765. He practised in Jamaica, and his name continues on our list until 1804.

FRANCIS DE VALINGEN, M.D., was born at Berne in Switzerland, and received his general and medical education at Leyden. Though educated in physic, it was not originally his intention to pursue it as a profession, his connections having led him to look for advancement in a department of public life. Towards the end of the reign of George the Second, he kissed hands on receiving some diplomatic appointment to the court of Madrid; but on the retreat of his patron from power almost immediately afterwards, he declined the honour, and then devoted himself to physic. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's 9th July, 1763; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1765. He resided in Fore-street, Cripplegate; but about 1772 purchased some ground near White Conduit-fields where he erected a house, extensive in conveniences

but fanciful in construction, being built on a plan laid down by himself. At this suburban house, Hermes-hill, Pentonville, he thenceforward resided, but he continued his practice in Fore-street. He died, after a short illness, 1st March, 1805, aged eighty, at Hermes-hill, and was buried in Cripplegate church. Dr. de Valingen was a person of refined taste and an ardent lover of music and painting—in the former art he was a good performer, and he left behind him in manuscript some remarks on the theory of musical composition.\* He was the author of "A Treatise on Diet." 8vo. Lond. 1768; and was the first to suggest the employment of the chloride of arsenic in practice. A large quantity of this compound he prepared with his own hands, and presented it to the Apothecaries' Company, under the name of "solvent mineral," a solution of which was thenceforward kept on sale at the Hall, and was extensively prescribed by some of the leading physicians in the city. It was supposed to be safer and more efficacious than Fowler's solution, and on these grounds was admitted into the last London Pharmacopœia, under the name of *Liquor Arsenici Chloridi*. Dr. de Valingen's portrait, by Abbot, was engraved by J. Collyer in 1794.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, M.D., was born in London, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 19th July, 1756 (D.M.I. de Rheumatismo). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1765; and died at his house in Union-court, Old Broad-street, from the effects of a violent cold, 7th August, 1790, aged fifty-nine. He is represented as a good practitioner, a passionate lover of music and poetry, an accomplished classical scholar, and an enthusiastic admirer of Virgil and Homer.

JOHN BRISBANE, M.D.—A Scotchman, and a doctor

\* Wadd's *Nugæ Chirurgicæ*, p. 263.



of medicine of Edinburgh of 1750 (*D.M.I. de iis quæ Medico ad artem bene exercendam adesse debent*), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 24th March, 1766. He was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 4th May, 1758. In February, 1772, he obtained leave of absence from the hospital for three months—this in April was extended to a further period of six months, and in November to the 1st June, 1773. Failing then to return, the office of physician was declared vacant. Dr. Brisbane's name disappears from the College list in 1776. He was the author of—

Select Cases in the Practice of Medicine. 8vo. Lond. 1762.

Anatomy of Painting; or, a Short and Easy Introduction to Anatomy, &c., &c. To which are added, the Anatomy of Celsus, with notes, and the Physiology of Cicero. Folio. Lond. 1769.

JOHN GREEN, M.D., was born in Middlesex, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 10th October, 1744; A.M. 8th July, 1745; M.B. 28th April, 1748; and M.D. 4th February, 1752. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1765; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1766. Dr. Green delivered the Harveian oration in 1771. He resided at Greenwich, and was Censor in 1777, but did not live through his year of office. He died 1st January, 1778.

JOHN LEAKE, M.D., was born the 8th June, 1729, at Ainstable, in Cumberland, of which place his father, the Rev. William Leake, was then curate. He was a doctor of medicine of Rheims of the 9th August, 1763, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1766. He devoted himself to midwifery, delivered lectures on that subject, and was the first physician appointed to the Westminster Lying-in hospital, of which institution he is regarded as the founder. He died at his house in Parliament-street, 8th August, 1792, and was buried on the 16th in the north cloister of Westminster Abbey. Dr. Leake's

portrait was painted by D. Gardiner, and engraved by Bartolozzi. His published works are—

A Syllabus of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery. 4to. Lond. 1767.

Practical Observations on Childbed Fever; also on the Nature and Treatment of Uterine Hemorrhage, Convulsions, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1772.

A Lecture introductory to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery. 4to. Lond. 1773.

Practical Observations on the Acute Diseases incident to Women. 8vo. Lond. 1774.

The Description and Use of a New Forceps. 4to. Lond. 1773.

Vindication of his Forceps against the remarks of T. Denman, M.D. 4to. Lond. 1774.

Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery. 8vo. Lond. 1777.

Medical Instructions towards the Prevention and Cure of Chronic or Slow Diseases peculiar to Women. 8vo. Lond. 1777.

A Dissertation on the Properties and Efficacy of the Lisbon Diet Drink in the Venereal, Scurvy, Gout, &c. 8vo. Lond.

A Practical Essay on Diseases of the Viscera, particularly of the Stomach and Bowels, the Liver, Spleen, and Urinary Bladder. 8vo. Lond. 1792.

ROBERT BROMFIELD, M.D.—A native of Hampton, and a doctor of medicine of Marischal college, Aberdeen of 25th May, 1766; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1766. Dr. Bromfield was physician to the British Lying-in hospital. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 22nd April, 1779; and he died 24th March, 1786.

ROWLAND JACKSON, M.D., was born in Ireland, and graduated doctor of medicine at Rheims 16th August, 1746. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1766; and then went to Calcutta, where he probably died in 1787 or 1788. He was the author of—

De Verâ Phlebotomiæ Theoriâ Sanguinis Circulationis Legibus innixâ Tentamen. 8vo. Lond. 1747.

A Physical Dissertation on Drowning, in which submersion is shewn to be a long time consistent with the continuance of life. 8vo. Lond. 1747.

A New Theory of the Oblate Spheroidical Figure of the Earth. 8vo. Lond. 1748.

DANIEL BRIDGES was bred as an apothecary; but, ambitious of a higher position, he presented himself before the Elects of the College of Physicians, and on the 4th October, 1766, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate. He practised at Hull, and was the first appointed physician (1782) to the infirmary in that town. "With his more regular practice as a physician he combined that of an accoucheur, much against the wishes of the surgeons and contemporary apothecaries, so that he was obliged to connect himself with a dispensing druggist, then quite a new character; and thus, though well respected by a particular set of acquaintances, he never attained any eminence in the opinion of the faculty, or of the higher ranks in the town or country. He was a man of genius and a scholar, though rough in his manner. He it was who first discovered a method of converting spermaceti into a composition well adapted for burning as wax; and the Hull spermaceti candles, which he manufactured, were burned in almost every drawing-room in the kingdom. Had he had common prudence, and kept the invention secret, he might have died rich from this manufacture alone; but, being fond of company and shooting, he entrusted his secret to his workman, who soon found occasion to leave him and set up for himself, and thus to draw away most industriously the advantages of the invention. His family came to poverty, whilst his servant left a fortune behind him."\* He died about the year 1792.

PETER SWINTON, M.D., was born in Cheshire, and obtained his degree of doctor of medicine from Marischal college, Aberdeen, 3rd October, 1764. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd Decem-

\* MS. Sketches of some of his Contemporaries, by John Alderson, M.D. of Hull. Penes Jac. Alderson, M.D.

ber, 1766 ; and dying in 1785, aged fifty-seven, was buried at St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill.

WILLIAM FALCONER, M.D., was born at Chester, in February, 1744, and was the son of William Falconer, esq., recorder of that city, by his wife Elizabeth, a daughter of R. Wilbraham, esq., of Townsend, near Nantwich. He received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1766 (D.M.I. de Nephritide Verâ). He then proceeded to Leyden, and attended the lectures of Gaubius and Albinus. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th March, 1767 ; and, settling in practice at Chester, was the same year elected physician to the Chester infirmary, and on the 18th March, 1773, was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. After a successful career in Chester, Dr. Falconer removed to Bath. His scientific reputation had preceded him, and at once introduced him into good practice. He was appointed physician to the Bath general hospital the 12th May, 1784, an office which he retained until the 10th February, 1819. He died at his house in the Circus, Bath, 31st August, 1824, aged eighty, and was buried at Weston, where he is thus commemorated :—

Beneath are deposited the remains of  
WM. FALCONER, M.D., F.R.S., son of Wm. Falconer,  
Recorder of Chester, and Elizth. Wilbraham, dau.  
of Randle Wilbraham, of Nantwich, Cheshire.

Born Feb. 23 (N.S.), 1744, died Aug. 31, 1824.

HENRIETTA, his wife, dau. of Thomas Edmunds of Wosboro' Hall,  
York.

Born March 22, 1739 ; died Sept. 10, 1803.

Dr. Falconer was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a man of varied attainments, general as well as professional. He occupied a prominent position among his contemporaries ; and his writings, which were very numerous, are still deservedly esteemed. They are—

An Essay on Bath Waters. 8vo. Lond. 1772.



Observations on Dr. Cadogan's Dissertation on the Gout and all Chronic Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1772.

An Essay on the Bath Waters : on their External Use. In Two Parts. I. On Warm Bathing in General. II. On the External Use of the Bath Waters. 8vo. 1774.

Observations and Experiments on the Poison of Copper. 12mo. Lond. 1774.

An Essay on the Water used in Diet at Bath. 12mo. Lond. 1776.

Experiments and Observations. In Three Parts. 8vo. Lond. 1776.

Observations on some of the Articles of Diet and Regimen usually recommended to Valetudinarians. 12mo. Lond. 1778.

Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Situation, Country, Population, Food, and Way of Life. 4to. Lond. 1781.

Account of the Epidemic Catarrhal Fever called the Influenza. 8vo. Lond. 1782.

On the Influence of the Passions upon the Disorders of the Body. 8vo. Lond. 1788.

Essay on the Preservation of the Health of Persons Employed in Agriculture, and on the Cure of Diseases incident to that Way of Life. 8vo. Bath. 1789.

A Brief Account of the newly-discovered Water at Middle Hill, near Box, in Wiltshire. 8vo. 1789.

Practical Dissertation on the Medicinal Effects of the Bath Waters. 8vo. Bath. 1790.

An Account of the Efficacy of the Aqua Mephitica Alkalina in Calculous Disorders and other Complaints of the Urinary Passages. 8vo. Lond. 1792.

Miscellaneous Tracts and Collections relating to Natural History, selected from the Principal Writers of Antiquity on that subject. 4to. Camb. 1793.

An Account of the Use, Application, and Success of the Bath Waters in Rheumatic Cases. 8vo. Lond. 1795.

Observations respecting the Pulse. 12mo. Lond. 1796.

An Essay on the Plague ; also, a Sketch of a Plan of Internal Police. 8vo. Lond. 1801.

An Examination of Dr. Heberden's Observations on the Increase and Decrease of Different Diseases, and particularly the Plague. 8vo. Bath. 1802.

An Account of the Epidemic Catarrhal Fever, commonly called the Influenza, as it appeared at Bath in the Winter and Spring of 1803. 8vo. Bath. 1803.

A Remonstrance addressed to the Rev. Richard Warner on the subject of his Fast Sermon. 8vo. Bath. 1804.

A Dissertation on the Ischias ; or, the Disease of the Hip-joint, commonly called a Hip Case. 8vo. Lond. 1805.

Arrian's Voyage round the Euxine Sea, with a Geographical Description ; and three Discourses. 4to. Oxford. 1805.

Observations on the Words which the Centurion uttered at the Crucifixion of our Lord. 8vo. Oxford. 1805.

Dissertation on St. Paul's Voyage from Cæsarea to Puteoli; on the Wind Euroclydon; and on the Apostle's Shipwreck on the Island of Melite. 8vo. Oxford. 1817.

Dr. Falconer's portrait, by Daniel, was engraved by J. Fittler.

ALEXANDER HAY, M.D.—A native of Edinburgh, and a doctor of medicine of Leyden, of 14th December, 1765 (*D.M.I. de Affectionibus Hystericis et Hypochondriacis*); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 13th April, 1767. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 25th June, 1778.

ROBERT THOMLINSON, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He proceeded M.B. 1740; M.D. 1766; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1766; and a Fellow 30th September, 1767. He was Censor in 1769, 1773, 1779, 1784; Treasurer from 1780 to 1787 inclusive; and was named an Elect 30th September, 1784. Dr. Thomlinson was physician to Guy's hospital, to which he was elected 10th August, 1764. He died of gout in the stomach 5th June, 1788.

JOHN LEWIS PETIT, M.D., was descended from a respectable French family that fled to this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was the son of John Petit, esq., of Little Aston, in the parish of Shenstone, Staffordshire, by his wife Sarah, daughter of John Hayes, of Wolverhampton, esq.; and was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 1756, A.M. 1759, M.D. 1766. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1766; and a Fellow 30th September, 1767. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1768; and was Censor 1768, 1774, 1777. Dr. Petit was elected physician to St. George's hospital 2nd February, 1770;

but resigned that office in 1774, having, on the 17th March in that year, been elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital. He died in the prime of life, on the 27th May, 1780.

JOHN CAVERHILL.—A Scotchman ; admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1767. He died at Old Melrose, Roxburghshire, 1st September, 1781. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of

A Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Gout. 8vo. Lond. 1769.

Experiments on the Causes of Heat in Living Animals. 8vo. Lond. 1770.

A Dissertation on Nervous Ganglions and Nervous Plexus. 8vo. Lond. 1772.

Explanation of the Seventy Weeks of Daniel, and of the several Sections of the Seventy Weeks. To which is added, An Exposition of the Chronology of the Jewish Judges. With Tables illustrating both Subjects. 8vo. Lond. 1777.

EDWARD SPRY, M.D., was born at Plymouth. Destined by his father for the church, he received an excellent classical education, and was matriculated at Oxford. His own predilection being for physic rather than theology, he soon left the university, and returning to Plymouth, was apprenticed for five years to Mr. George Woollcombe, an eminent practitioner in that town. On the completion of his articles, Mr. Spry proceeded to London, where he attended lectures and the medical and surgical practice of the two borough hospitals. He then travelled on the continent for a somewhat lengthened period ; and having visited the most celebrated universities and medical schools of Scotland, Ireland, France, Holland, and Italy, he returned to Devonshire and commenced practice as a surgeon at Plymouth. In 1756 Mr. Spry's name was brought prominently before the scientific world. At the fire of the Eddystone lighthouse, on the 4th December, 1754, a man ninety-four years of age was seriously injured by the fall of a quantity of molten lead upon him, a portion of which, to use the old man's reiterated assertion,



“ran down his throat into his body.” With much difficulty the aged sufferer was brought on shore, when Mr. Spry was sent for. His treatment of the case was eminently judicious, and the man survived the accident for twelve days. On examination after death, a lump of lead,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth, and weighing 7 oz. 5 drs. 18 grs. was extracted from the stomach. Mr. Spry immediately drew up an account of the case, and on the 19th December, 1755, forwarded it to the Royal Society. The circumstances were so extraordinary as to raise some doubts of the writer’s veracity; the reading of the paper was, therefore, postponed, confirmatory evidence was demanded, and Sir William (then Mr.) Watson, an influential fellow of the society, wrote to Dr. Huxham requesting him to inquire into the case. Unfortunately Mr. Spry had been alone at the *post-mortem* examination of the body, and no eye-witness of the actual removal of the lead from the stomach could be produced. Mr. Spry, therefore, instituted a series of experiments upon the lower animals, which proved so conclusive that he drew up a report of them in a letter addressed directly to the president of the society—the earl of Macclesfield. Dr. Huxham, too, who would seem in the first instance to have been incredulous, expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and in his reply to Sir William Watson testified to his own belief in Mr. Spry’s veracity. The original report of the case, Mr. Spry’s letter to the president, and Dr. Huxham’s communication, were read to the society on the 5th February, 1756, and published in the “Philosophical Transactions,” vol. xlix, p. 477.

On the 4th January, 1759, Mr. Spry was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen. He continued, however, in general practice until 1762, when he retired from that laborious branch of the profession. Intending to practise thenceforward as a physician, he devoted himself for a time to further study, and with this view proceeded to the continent, where he once more visited the principal medical schools of



Europe. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th November, 1767; and then, passing over to Holland, proceeded master of arts and doctor of medicine at Leyden 20th January, 1768 (D.M.I. de Variolis ac Morbillis iisque Inoculandis, 4to.). Dr. Spry commenced his career as a physician at Totnes, where he practised for three or four years with considerable success. Desirous, however, of a wider field for his exertions, he determined on removing to his native town. Prior thereto, he passed a session at Edinburgh; and on the 3rd May, 1774, was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians there. Returning to Devonshire, he proceeded direct to Plymouth, where he arrived but a few months before Dr. Remmett, with whom he shared for some years the practice and professional emoluments of the town and neighbourhood. Dr. Spry was a good linguist. He wrote Latin with great facility and elegance; his knowledge of Greek was considerable, and he read Hebrew and Arabic. To these he added an acquaintance with French and German. In his exercise at Leyden for his doctor's degree, are numerous quotations in all these languages. Those in Hebrew and Arabic occur, indeed, with a frequency that savours somewhat of ostentatious display. I have not recovered the precise date of Dr. Spry's death. It must have occurred before October, 1796, for his name has disappeared from the College list then published.

JOHN KEAY, of Newmarket, in the county of Flint, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 15th December, 1767.

JOHN TAPRELL, of the county of Derby, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 19th February, 1768.

NICHOLSON DOUBLEDAY, M.D., was the seventh son of Humphrey Doubleday, of Butterby and Old Elvet,

co. Durham (who died in 1727, aged sixty-two), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Nicholson, of Durham, merchant. He was a doctor of medicine of the university of Rheims, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th March, 1768. He practised first at Hexham, and then at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and died 12th April, 1802.

JOHN TURTON, M.D., was born in Staffordshire, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 16th June, 1756 ; A.M. 31st May, 1759. He was elected Radcliffe travelling fellow in May, 1761, and in September of that year was entered on the physic line at Leyden. As a member of University college he proceeded M.B. 11th December, 1762, and M.D. 27th February, 1767. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 24th September, 1767 ; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1768 ; was Censor in 1769, 1775, 1782, 1788 ; and was named an Elect 25th June, 1788. Dr. Turton's progress as a physician was unusually rapid, and he accumulated a very ample fortune. In 1771 he was appointed physician to the queen's household ; in 1782, physician in ordinary to the queen, and physician extraordinary to the king ; and in 1797, physician in ordinary to the king, and to the prince of Wales. Dr. Turton was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Royal Society of Medicine of Paris. He resigned his place of Elect 26th December, 1800, and died the 14th of April, 1806, aged seventy, leaving to his widow a life interest in the whole of his fortune, a few legacies only excepted, namely, nine thousand a year in landed estates, most of which were in Yorkshire, and sixty thousand pounds in the funds. Having no family, Dr. Turton adopted as his heir his kinsman, Mr. Edmund Peters, who assumed the name of Turton on succeeding to the property. Dr. Turton purchased Brasted-place, co. Kent, of lord Frederick Campbell, and made it his country house. He pulled down the old mansion, "venerable

enough for its antiquity," said Philipott, and built the original portion of the present imposing mansion. To his new house Dr. Turton transferred some interesting mementoes of royal favour. The clock which now tells the time to the inhabitants of Brasted was a present from George III, and had once a more exalted position and the more public duty of striking the hours, as the time oracle of all London from the turret at the Horse Guards. And on the wall of the billiard-room is still preserved the document which the emperor of China had forwarded to the king illustrating the different arts and manufactures of the Celestial empire. This was a present from queen Caroline to her physician.\*

Dr. Turton is commemorated in Brasted church by a massive white marble monument—a sarcophagus on which are placed a bible and prayer-book, and a snake coiled round a staff. The monument bears the following inscription:—

Mary the wife of John Turton, M.D.,  
caused this monument to be erected  
to the memory of her beloved husband.  
Eminently skilled in the medical art,  
He saved or lengthened the lives of others.  
His own alas! this marble tells us no art could save.  
With full hope in Christ, of life to come immortal,  
He died April 14th, 1806, aged 70.

His widow survived until 28th January, 1810, and is also commemorated in Brasted church.

WILLIAM COOPER, M.D., was born in Worcestershire. On the 24th November, 1766, being then twenty-five years of age, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine 3rd February, 1767 (D.M.I. de Abortionibus). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 20th March, 1769. Dr. Cooper was chiefly engaged in the practice of midwifery, and was one of the physicians to

\* History of Brasted, its manor, parish and church, by J. Cave Brown, A.M. 8vo. Westerham. 1874.

the charity for delivering poor married women at their own houses. He died in May, 1779.

PETER HOOKE, A.M., was of Catherine hall, Cambridge, and proceeded A.B. 1753 ; A.M. 1756. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd May, 1769. He settled at Norwich, was appointed physician to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital on its establishment in 1772, and dying at his house in that city in September 1804, was buried the 3rd October at St. Stephen's church.

JOHN BOSTOCK, M.D., was educated at Edinburgh, under Dr. Cullen, whose esteem and affection he soon succeeded in obtaining. His assiduity in the study of practical medicine in the wards of the Royal infirmary attracted the marked notice of Dr. Cullen, and called forth from him the following handsome encomium on the occasion of Dr. Bostock's graduation :—"Quantum in studio practico operam posuit, norunt condiscipuli ejus omnes qui viderunt quot et quantos labores in Nosocomio exantlaverit, dum collegæ amicissimo et mihi assiduus comes et adjutor egregius, ipse praxin medicam penitus ediscere voluit, nec ex dictatis nostris, sed noctu diuque ad lectos ægrotantium assidens a natura ipsa quid faciat aut ferat noscere voluit." He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh in 1769 (D.M.I. de Arthritide), and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London 13th March, 1770. Dr. Bostock settled at Liverpool in that year, and was at once appointed physician to the Royal infirmary there. Dr. Cullen predicted that his talents would secure for him a brilliant future, but the hopes of his friends were doomed to be disappointed. "He had scarcely settled in Liverpool, married advantageously, and become possessed of a son,\* than he sank beneath an incurable disease, himself predicting the fatal termi-

\* The future John Bostock, M.D., V.P.R.S., the physiologist.



nation, calmly resigning the sweetest blandishments of life, and in his last moments emulating the exit of a Socrates or a Seneca.”\* Dr. Bostock died 10th March, 1774, at the age of thirty.

JAMES MADDOCKS, M.D., was born in Herefordshire, and studied his profession at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine in 1762 (D.M.I. de Lavatione Frigidâ). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th April, 1770; was elected physician to the London hospital 19th September, 1770; and died in October, 1786. His portrait, painted by Caldwell, was engraved by Trotter.

GEORGE HICKS, M.D.—A native of Kent, educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 13th June, 1768 (D.M.I. de Enteritide); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th April, 1770. He held the appointment of physician to the Westminster hospital from 1775 to his death, which occurred at Rochester in December, 1792.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM, M.D., was born in the small island of Little Vandyke, near Tortola, in December, 1744, and when only six years of age was sent to England for his education. Fortuitous circumstances threw him on landing in the way of Mr. Fothergill, a well-known preacher among the Society of Friends, and brother to the celebrated London physician. By his advice young Lettsom was sent to a school near Warrington, where Mr. Fothergill resided, then kept by Mr. Thompson, where he remained for several years. Selecting medicine as his profession, he was placed by Mr. Fothergill, who, in consequence of the death of Lettsom's father, had become his guardian, with Mr. Sutcliff, of Settle, in Yorkshire. On the termination of his apprenticeship Lettsom came to London, where he

\* Thomson's Life, Lectures, and Writings of William Cullen, M.D., vol. i, p. 645, *et seq.*

remained two years attending medical lectures and the practice of St. Thomas's hospital. He then returned to Vandyke to take possession of a property which devolved upon him by the death of his father and elder brother, the latter of whom, having contrived to run through an ample fortune in a few years, left but little of the estate, except a number of slaves, to be inherited by his successor. Lettsom's first act on landing was to emancipate the whole of his slaves, a noble piece of conduct, which, while it did honour to his heart, left him worse than penniless, and with nothing to depend upon but his profession. He settled at Tortola, commenced practice, and became so extensively employed, that in a short space of time he accumulated sufficient means to return to England, and by further study qualify himself for the office of physician. He visited Edinburgh, and attended the lectures of Dr. Cullen, of whose views on the causes, nature, and treatment of fever, he very freely availed himself in his earliest publication, "Reflections on the General Treatment and Cure of Fevers," and, as he made no reference to the source from which he derived them, in a way to create an unfavourable idea of his candour. From Edinburgh he went to Paris and Leyden, and at the last-named university proceeded doctor of medicine 29th June, 1769. He then settled in London, with the undeviating friendship and good wishes of his guardian, Mr. Fothergill, and, through his efforts, with the warm patronage of Dr. Fothergill, then in very full business in the city. Dr. Lettsom was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1770, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries the same year, and a fellow of the Royal Society in 1773.

The recommendation of Dr. Fothergill, who about this time withdrew from the city to Harpur-street, Red Lion-square, soon introduced Dr. Lettsom into practice; his interests were warmly cared for by the Society of Friends, his co-religionists; and his marriage shortly after, with a lady of good means, placed him in a posi-

tion to command success. For many years he enjoyed the largest medical business in the city. Of his real merits as a practitioner we know but little, but of his character as a philanthropist it is impossible to speak too highly. The name of Lettsom was to be found associated with every project for the public good; he was on terms of friendship with most of the distinguished characters of his day; and from all parts of the kingdom, from the colonies, and America, he received the most flattering proofs of the estimation he had excited. His life has been written by Mr. Pettigrew, and to it I may refer for ample details of his career. The doctor died at his house in Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, on the 1st November, 1815, and was buried in the Friends' burial-ground, Little Coleman-street, Bunhill-row.

Dr. Lettsom was a fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and of the Royal Society of that city; fellow of the Linnæan Society, and of the Medical Society of London; physician extraordinary to the City of London Lying-in hospital, and to the General dispensary, Aldersgate-street; honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical societies of Manchester and Philadelphia; of the Agricultural society of Bath, and of the Academy of Sciences of Montpellier. His portrait was painted and engraved by W. Skelton.

Dr. Lettsom's writings are very numerous, but I can find space only to enumerate those which have a direct bearing on his profession.

Reflections on the General Treatment and Cure of Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1772.

The Natural History of the Tea Tree, with Observations on the Medical Qualities of Tea, and the Effects of Tea-drinking. 4to. Lond. 1772.

This was a translation, with much new matter, of his inaugural essay at Leyden, "*De Viribus Theæ.*"

Observations on the Plan proposed for Establishing a Dispensary and Medical Society, with *Formulæ Medicamentorum, Pauperibus præcipuè accommodatæ.* 8vo. Lond. 1772.

Medical Memoirs of the General Dispensary in London. 8vo. Lond. 1774.

Improvement of Medicine in London on the basis of Public Good. 8vo. Lond. 1775.

Observations preparatory to the use of Dr. Mayersbach's Medicines. 8vo. Lond. 1776.

History of the Origin of Medicine. 4to. Lond. 1778.

A Letter upon General Inoculation. 4to. Lond. 1779.

Observations on Human Dissections. 8vo. Lond. 1788.

The Life and Works of John Fothergill, M.D. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1784.

GILBERT THOMPSON, M.D., was born in Lancashire, and for many years kept a well-frequented school in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, on retiring from which he went to Edinburgh, applied himself to the study of medicine, and proceeded M.D. 8th June, 1753 (D.M.I. de Exercitatione). He then came to London, but meeting with little encouragement as a practitioner, he for a time attended a boarding-school at Tottenham, in the capacity of writing master, and subsequently became a dispensing assistant to Mr. Bevan, the druggist. About the year 1765 his uncle, Gilbert Thompson, of Penketh, died and left him four thousand pounds. He then commenced practice as a physician in the city, and eventually attained to a fair proportion of business. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1770; and died at his house in Salter's-court, Cannon-street, 1st January, 1803, aged seventy-four. Dr. Thompson was a Quaker, and is represented as a man of great integrity, of mild and unassuming manners, and possessed of considerable learning and professional skill. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Fothergill, and the author of a biographical memoir of that physician. Dr. Thompson published shortly before his death, "Select Translations from Homer and Horace, with Original Poems." 8vo. Lond. 1802.

WILLIAM GROSVENOR, of Bewdley, Worcestershire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 8th August, 1770.

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The Annals are wanting from 7th July, 1771, to 25th June, 1781; but for this interval—the book of subscriptions, the treasurer's books, and the annual lists of the College supply the necessary information.

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ISAAC HENRIQUE SEQUIRA, M.D., was born at Lisbon, of an Esculapian family—his grandfather, father, and two uncles having been all physicians. He was instructed in general literature and philosophy by the Fathers of the Oratory, a body of learned men then highly popular in Portugal. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he was sent to the university of Bordeaux in France, where he remained for two years. He then removed to Leyden; and having completed the three years' residence which the statutes of that university required, he proceeded doctor of medicine 31st August, 1758 (D.M.I. de Polypo Cordis). Eventually he settled in London; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th March, 1771; and was introduced into practice by his uncle, Dr. De la Cour, who soon after withdrew to Bath. Dr. Sequira attained to great reputation among his countrymen resident in England. He held the honorary appointment of physician extraordinary to the prince regent of Portugal; and was physician to the Portuguese embassy at the court of St. James. He lived to old age; and at the time of his death, which occurred in Mark-lane in November, 1816, aged seventy-eight, was the oldest Licentiate of the College.

SIR RICHARD JEBB, M.D., was born at Stratford, Essex, and baptized there 30th October, 1729. He was the son of Samuel Jebb, M.D., of that place, a Licentiate of the College, who has been mentioned in a former page. He was matriculated at Oxford as of St. Mary's hall 8th April, 1747, but did not take a degree there. He is said, but, I believe incorrectly, to have graduated at Leyden. He was a doctor of medicine of Marischal college, Aberdeen, of 23rd September, 1751, and was

admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 24th March, 1755. He was chosen physician to the Westminster hospital in 1754; and on the 11th December, 1760, was appointed to do duty as physician to St. George's hospital, in place of Dr. Donald Monro, then ordered abroad on his majesty's service; and at the vacancy which occurred shortly afterwards in the medical staff of the hospital by the resignation of Dr. Batt, he was (7th May, 1762) definitively elected one of the physicians, when he resigned his office at the Westminster hospital. His private engagements increasing, he was obliged to resign the appointment in 1768. Sir Richard Jebb was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, *speciali gratiâ*, 30th September, 1771. He was Censor in 1772, 1776, 1781; and delivered the Harveian oration in 1774. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, physician extraordinary to George the Third, and physician in ordinary to the prince of Wales. When Enfield chase was disforested, Sir Richard Jebb purchased about two hundred acres, which he converted into a park, and built thereon a convenient residence, to which he gave the name of Trent-place, in commemoration of his successful treatment of the duke of Gloucester, when seriously ill at Trent some years previously. At the death of Sir Richard, the property was purchased by the earl of Cholmondeley. Sir Richard died unmarried at his house in Great George-street, Westminster, 4th July, 1787, and was buried in the west cloister of Westminster abbey. A monument to his memory in Westminster abbey bears the following inscription:—

RICHARDI JEBB, equitis aurati,  
Societ. Reg. Socii,  
serenissimo Regi Georgio III,  
necnon Georgio Walliæ principi,  
medici primarii,  
in memoriam posuit R. J.  
Obiit 4to die Julii, A.D. 1787, ætatis 58.

Sir Richard Jebb's eccentricities are matters of tradi-

tion in our profession, and many extraordinary anecdotes are related of him. His character was probably misunderstood. Dr. Lettsom, who knew him well, writes thus: "I loved that man with all his eccentricity. He had the bluntness, but not the rudeness, of Radcliffe. He had the medical perception, but not the perseverance and temporizing politeness, of Warren. In every respect, but fortune, superior to Turton; or to Baker, but in classical learning; and yet he was the unhappy slave of unhappy passions. His own sister is, and has long been, in a madhouse; the same fate attends his cousin, and a little adversity would have placed poor Sir Richard there also. There was an impetuosity in his manner, a wildness in his look, and sometimes a strange confusion in his head, which often made me tremble for his sensorium. He had a noble, generous heart, and a pleasing frankness among his friends; communicative of experience among the faculty, and earnest for the recovery of his patients, which he sometimes manifested by the most impetuous solicitude. Those who did not well know him, he alarmed; those who did, saw the unguarded and rude ebullition of earnestness for success." A good portrait of Sir Richard Jebb, by Zoffani, is in the College. It was presented in 1827 by the Rev. Robert Fitzwilliam Hallifax, of Batchcott, near Ludlow.

DONALD MONRO, M.D., was the son of Alexander Monro, M.D., the first of that name, professor of anatomy and surgery in the university of Edinburgh. Dr. Donald Monro was educated at Edinburgh, under the eye of his father, and there took his degree of doctor of medicine 8th June, 1753 (D.M.I. de Hydrope). Soon after this he was appointed physician to the army. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1756; and on the 3rd November, 1758, was elected physician to St. George's hospital. His military duties, however, soon called him abroad; and on the 11th December, 1760, Dr. Richard Jebb was appointed

to perform his duties during his absence. On Dr. Monro's return to London he published "An Account of the Diseases of the British Military Hospitals in Germany, from January, 1761, to March, 1863." 8vo. Lond. 1764. Dr. Monro was a man of varied attainments, of considerable skill in his profession, and was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 1st May, 1766. Dr. Monro was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, *speciali gratiâ*, 30th September, 1771; was Censor in 1772, 1781, 1785, 1789; and was named an Elect 10th July, 1788. He delivered the Croonian lectures in 1774 and 1775; and the Harveian oration in 1775. These he published in 1776, in one volume 8vo. with the title, "*Prælectiones Medicæ ex Croonii instituto Annis 1774 et 1775; et Oratio Anniversaria ex Harveii instituto, die Oct. 18, 1775, habita in Theatro Coll. Reg. Med. Lond.*" He resigned his office at St. George's hospital in 1786. He had long been in ill-health, and he withdrew himself altogether from professional business and in great measure from society. He died in Argyle-street 9th June, 1792, aged seventy-five.\* In addition to the works already mentioned, Dr. Monro was the author of

An Essay on Dropsy, and its different Species. 8vo. Lond. 1756.

A Treatise on Mineral Waters. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1770.

Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers, and of conducting Military Hospitals, and on the Diseases incident to Soldiers. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1780.

A Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Materia Medica. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1788.

He contributed various articles to the "Essays, Physical and Literary," and was the author of the biographical memoir of his father, Dr. Alexander Monro,

\* "In illa cui incubuit medicinæ parte gnarus fuit et expertus: valetudine infirmâ diu conflictato, nescio sane an ea lugenda esset mors quæ illi fuit ærumnarum requies."—Oratio Harveiana auct. Gulielmo Cadogan, Anno 1792, p. 20.



prefixed to the quarto edition of that distinguished physician's collected works, published in 1781.

ISAAC SCHOMBERG, M.D., is now remembered only for his lengthened contest with the College of Physicians. He was the eldest son of Meyer Low Schomberg, M.D., a Licentiate of the College, and received his early education at Merchant Taylors' school, but his medical studies were pursued at Leyden, where he took his degree of doctor of medicine. Returning to England, he commenced practice in London under the auspices of his father, and in February, 1745-6, was summoned by the Censors' board to present himself for examination as a Licentiate. This he declined to do; and in place of appearing, sent a letter of excuse, which (to quote the words of the Annals) was judged improbable and indecent. There can be little doubt that he was incited to this course by his father, who at that period was under the heavy displeasure of the College, having recently been convicted by the Censors of some very disreputable conduct to a professional brother, for which he had been fined and censured. My space will not allow me to give a full account of all the circumstances which ensued: suffice it to say, that in the early part of 1747, Dr. Isaac Schomberg was entered at Trinity college, Cambridge; and on the 3rd April in that year he appeared before the Censors to notify the fact, and at the same time request that he might be permitted to practise until he should have taken his degree at Cambridge. This, under the circumstances, was, not unnaturally, refused; and the College, to whom the matter had been referred by the Comitia Minora of 25th June, 1747, ordered that he should be formally interdicted practice "till he shall have given proper satisfaction to the President and Censors." On the 21st July, 1749, Dr. Schomberg was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge by royal mandate, and shortly afterwards applying for leave to be examined, it was resolved by the College "that the Censors be desired not to examine

him until such time as his prohibition from practice be taken off, upon making proper satisfaction to the President and Censors." On the 1st December, 1749, he came before the Censors' board and proffered an explanation of his former conduct, with an apology, which, although deemed sufficient by some of the board, was not so regarded by all. He again attended on the 2nd February, 1749-50, and on this occasion demanded his examination for admission into the order of Candidates as a right derived from his Cambridge degree. The examinations were allowed—the Censors, however, reserving their opinion as to the right—and he was found fully competent for practice. At the Comitia Majora next ensuing, the College negatived his admission as a Candidate by a very large majority. The interdict on his practice still continued. He made repeated applications for admission as a Candidate, but was as frequently refused; he was told, however, that if he required a licence to practise, he was at liberty to apply to the College for that purpose. This he declined to do; whereupon he preferred his appeal to the Visitors appointed under the charter of Charles II, which they at first entertained, but afterwards dismissed, on the ground that they had in reality no jurisdiction. The doctor, thus foiled in his endeavours to enforce admission as a right, then expressed himself ready to solicit it as a favour, on the terms which the College had previously offered; but they, having incurred the expense of a protracted litigation, now refused to concede it. On the 23rd December, 1765, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College. It was not until after the lapse of many years that the feeling engendered by these occurrences was removed. In the meantime, the elder Schomberg had died; many of the fellows who had been most concerned had also departed; and Dr. Isaac Schomberg's conduct had, it would seem, been correct and conciliatory; and with the view, doubtless, of marking their approval, the College eventually determined to admit him to the much-coveted Fellowship. He was

admitted a Fellow 30th September, 1771; was Censor in 1773 and 1778; and died at his house, in Conduit-street, on the 4th May, 1780. His portrait, by Hudson, was engraved by Sherlock.

JAMES GREIVE, M.D., was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 31st April, 1752 (*D.M.I. de Calculo Vesicæ*). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1762. Dr. Greive was physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and to the Charterhouse; to the former he was elected in 1764, to the latter in 1765. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 2nd March, 1769, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians, *speciali gratiâ*, 30th September, 1771, but did not long survive; and died at his official residence in Charterhouse-square, 9th July, 1773. Dr. Lettsom, who knew Dr. Greive well, and as a pupil attended his practice at St. Thomas's hospital, describes him as an amiable man and unassuming scholar. He is still remembered as the translator of "*Celsus, with Notes critical and explanatory.*" 8vo. Lond. 1756.

JONATHAN BINNS, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Edinburgh, of 12th September, 1772 (*D.M.I. de Exercitatione*); was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 21st October, 1772. He practised at Liverpool, but after a time withdrew from the exercise of his profession, and superintended a school belonging to the society of Friends (of which body he was himself a member) in Yorkshire. He subsequently removed to Lancaster, where he resumed practice as a physician, and died in the early part of 1812.\*

EDWARD WALLIS, M.D., was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 14th July, 1773. He practised at York, where he was held in high estimation. He filled the office of sheriff of York in 1758,

\* Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal, vol. i, p. 151.

was elected an alderman of that city 29th August, 1770, and was lord mayor of York in 1771. He died in that city 13th October, 1782, aged seventy-three. He was the author of "Remarks on Henry's Magnesia." 8vo. 1777.

EDWARD WHITAKER GRAY, M.D., a well-known philosopher and naturalist, was born in 1748. He was librarian of the College of Physicians; and while yet holding that office was admitted an Extra-Licentiate, namely, on the 6th August, 1773. He was subsequently appointed keeper of the departments of natural history and antiquities of the British Museum. Dr. Gray was a fellow of the Royal Society, and was appointed secretary to that learned body on St. Andrew's day, 1797. He died in 1807, aged fifty-nine. His portrait, by Callcott, is at the Royal Society.

NATHANIEL HULME, M.D., was born in Yorkshire in 1732, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1765 (D.M.I. de Scorbuto). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1774, and in the same month was appointed physician to the Charterhouse. He was also physician to the London Lying-in hospital. Dr. Hulme was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 10th July, 1794. He fell from the top of his staircase to the basement, and surviving the accident a few days only, died on the 28th March, 1807, aged seventy-five. Conceiving that the church is adapted for the living and the churchyard for the dead, he was interred at his own request in the pensioners' burial-ground of the Charterhouse, where a gravestone presents the following inscription:—

Here lie the remains of  
NATHANIEL HULME, M.D.,  
who was born on the 17th June, 1732,  
and died on the 28th March, 1807.  
He was elected physician to the Charterhouse  
on the 17th of March, 1774,



and continued so to the time of his death.

He practised medicine during a long course of years with advantage to his patients, and with honour to himself.

Dr. Hulme's portrait, by Medley, was engraved by Branwhite. He was the author of—

*Libellus de Naturâ, Causâ, Curationeque Scorbuti*: with a Proposal for preventing the Scurvy in the British Navy. 8vo. Lond. 1768.

*A Treatise on the Puerperal Fever*. 8vo. Lond. 1772.

*Oratio de Re Medicâ Cognoscendâ et Promovendâ, habita apud Societatem Medicam Londinensem die xviii. Jan. 1777*. Cui accessit *Via tuta et jucunda Calculum solvendi in Vesicâ Urinariâ inhærentem, ab Historiâ Calculosi Hominis confirmata*. 8vo. Lond. 1777.

*A Safe and Efficacious Remedy, proposed for the Relief of the Stone and Gravel, the Scurvy, Gout, &c., and for the Destruction of Worms in the Human Body*. 4to. Lond. 1778.

RICHARD WILLIAM STACK, M.D., was born at Cork, and educated at Leyden, where he proceeded doctor of medicine 12th July, 1764 (*D.M.I. de Ventriculi Imbecillitate. Accedunt Observationes practicæ de usu Balnei Tepidi in Variolis*). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1774, and practised for some years in London; but then removed to Bath, where he died 24th October, 1787. He published a small treatise, entitled "*Medical Cases, with Remarks*." 8vo. Bath. 1784.

JAMES WELSH, M.D.—A native of Dumfries, was entered on the physic line at Leyden 10th October, 1748, aged twenty-five, and graduated doctor of medicine there the same year (*D.M.I. de Generatione*). He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 4th March, 1773, and a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1774.

HENRY REVELL REYNOLDS, M.D., was a posthumous child, and was born in Nottinghamshire on the 26th September, 1745, a few weeks only after the death of his father. Committed to the charge of his maternal great uncle and godfather, Mr. Henry Revell, of Gains-

borough, he was sent by him at an early age to the grammar school of Beverley, then in high repute, under the government of Mr. Ward. At eighteen years of age, Mr. Reynolds was entered as a commoner of Lincoln college, Oxford; but before he could take a degree he had the misfortune to lose his godfather and benefactor, who left him a small estate in Lincolnshire, sufficient to meet the expenses of his education. With the view of shortening his curriculum he moved to Trinity college, Cambridge, and kept one term, when he repaired to Edinburgh, where he spent two winter sessions, and on the 5th December, 1767, was admitted a member of the Medical Society of that city. Returning to Cambridge, he proceeded bachelor of medicine in 1768, immediately after which he came to London, and entered himself as a physician's pupil at the Middlesex hospital. In 1769 he settled at Guildford and married; but was soon induced, by the advice of Dr. Huck Saunders, to remove to London. This he did in the summer of 1772. The following year he proceeded doctor of medicine at Cambridge, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1773; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1774. Dr. Reynolds was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 13th July, 1773, and held that office for four years, resigning it in 1777, when he had been elected to succeed his friend, Dr. Huck Saunders, as physician to St. Thomas's hospital. Dr. Reynolds was Censor in 1774, 1778, 1782, 1784, 1787, 1792; Registrar, 1781, 1782, 1783; and Elect in December, 1791. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures of 1775 and the Harveian oration for 1776, but declined to print it.

Dr. Reynolds's progress as a physician was rapid. In 1783 his engagements had become so numerous that he was compelled to resign his office at St. Thomas's hospital. In 1788 he was called into attendance on George the Third, and so highly were his services regarded, that in every subsequent illness of that monarch his assistance was required. He received the appointment

of physician extraordinary to the king in 1797, and that of physician in ordinary in the year 1806. Dr. Reynolds's death was in great measure owing to his attendance on his sovereign. When called into attendance at Windsor, in the early part of 1811, he was suffering from rheumatism, which was aggravated by the bodily exertion and mental anxiety inseparable from his position. The first day on which he seriously felt the fatigues of body and mind, was after an examination before the House of Lords. The etiquette of the Upper House not allowing a witness to sit down, Dr. Reynolds, who, in consequence of having attended his Majesty in all his previous similar illnesses, was examined at greater length than any of his medical brethren, was kept standing for two hours. The whole of the next day he was compelled to keep his bed, but on the following he returned to Windsor. From this time his appetite began to fail, and his strength and flesh visibly to diminish. In the month of March these symptoms had so much increased that his friends besought him to retire from his attendance on the king—to spare his body and mind, and devote himself entirely to the re-establishment of his own health. Despite these solicitations he determined to remain at his post, and did so till the 4th of May, when he returned to London extremely ill. After a confinement to his room of nearly three weeks he was prevailed upon by Dr. John Latham and Dr. Ainslie to go to Brighton. He remained there about two months, and at times during this period seemed to rally, but the improvement was not sustained. At the end of July he returned to his house in Bedford-square, never again to leave it alive. He died the 22nd October, 1811, aged sixty-six, and was buried in the cemetery behind St. James's church, in the Hampstead-road.

Dr. Reynolds's private character was worthy of all praise, and probably few members of our profession have been more extensively, none certainly more sincerely lamented. His intellectual attainments and pro-

professional qualifications were, too, of the highest order. "In the investigation of diseases he was acute yet cautious; in the application of remedies, fertile in resource, yet not rash in experiment; decided though gentle; gaining entire ascendancy over the minds of his patients by the rare fascination of his manners, and the confidence with which he inspired them in his skill, and in his zeal to relieve them. Among his peculiar excellencies may be mentioned, perhaps, an unequalled felicity of combination in his prescriptions: there was something introduced for every symptom or even inconvenience, yet the whole harmonized and had immediate reference to the principal complaint." Dr. Reynolds's portrait, by Abbot, was engraved by V. Green in 1798.

HENRY KROHN, M.D., was born at Hamburgh, and received his medical education at Utrecht, where he proceeded doctor of medicine 20th October, 1762 (*D.M.I. de Usu Opii in Puerperis*). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1774, and was physician-accoucheur to the Middlesex hospital, an office which he held for nearly thirty years, resigning it the 6th February, 1798, about which time he left London and retired to St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire. He died in May, 1816, aged eighty, and was buried on the 18th of that month in the churchyard of Eynesbury. He published "*Fœtus extra Uterum Historia*." Fol. Lond. 1791.

JAMES CHESTON, of Abingdon, Berks, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 14th December, 1774.

RICHARD WRIGHT, M.D., was born in Derbyshire and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1762, A.M. 1765, M.D. 1773; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1774, and a Fellow 10th April, 1775. He was Censor in 1775, 1779, 1783.



Dr. Wright was a fellow of the Royal Society, and physician to St. George's hospital from 6th January, 1769 to 1785. He died at Knightsbridge of a "deep decline," 14th October, 1786. His select and curious library, "the strength of which lay chiefly in publications relating to the drama and romances," was sold by T. and J. Egerton, 23rd April, 1787.

MICHAEL TEIGHE, M.D., an Irishman, and a doctor of medicine of Rheims, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th April, 1775. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 17th March, 1774, and died 30th August, 1784.

JOHN KOOYSTRA, M.D.—A native of Holland, and a doctor of medicine of Groningen, of 1770 (D.M.I. de Dysenteria), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th April, 1775. He died at his residence in Union-court, Broad-street, City, 19th January, 1781, aged thirty-three years.

JOHN PARSONS, M.D., was born in Yorkshire in 1742, and educated at Westminster school, of which he was admitted a king's scholar in 1756. Elected thence in 1759 to Christ church, Oxford, he proceeded A.B. 27th April, 1763, and A.M. 6th June, 1766. Selecting medicine as his profession, he pursued the study of it, not only at Oxford, but also in London and Edinburgh. In the last-named city he evinced a particular predilection for natural history and botany, and obtained the prize medal given by Dr. Hope for the best hortus siccus. His reputation and influence at Oxford must have been considerable, for in 1766, before he had taken a degree in medicine, he was nominated to the then newly-established office of Lee's reader in anatomy at Christ church. He proceeded M.B. 12th April, 1769; M.D. 22nd June, 1772. Dr. Parsons was elected reader of anatomy in the university in 1769, physician to the Radcliffe infirmary 6th May, 1772, and clinical professor,

on lord Lichfield's foundation, 1780. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1774, a Fellow 30th September, 1775, and he delivered the Harveian oration in 1784. Dying of fever the 9th April, 1785, aged forty-three, he was buried in Oxford cathedral.\*

SIR LUCAS PEPYS, BART., M.D., was a younger son of William Pepys, esq., of London, banker, and of Ridley hall, Cheshire, by Hannah, daughter of Richard Russell, M.D., of Brighton, and widow of Alexander Weller, esq. He was born in London, 26th May, 1742, and educated at Eton, whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, and as a member of that house graduated A.B. 9th May, 1764, when, applying himself to medicine, he proceeded to Edinburgh, and on the 22nd February, 1765, was admitted a member of the Medical Society of that city. Returning to Oxford, he graduated A.M. 13th May, 1767, M.B. 30th April, 1770, and M.D. 14th June, 1774. Shortly after taking his second degree in arts, he obtained a licence ad practicandum from the university, and settling in London, was on the 10th February, 1769, elected physician to the Middlesex hospital. He was, as we have seen, a grandson ex parte

\* "In numero autem horum piaculum esset non commorasse unum (cujus quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus), qui professorium munus quod artem anatomicam, chymicam et clinicam, summâ dignitate implevit, *Parson*; cui nimia forsan in visendis et curandis ægrotantibus assiduitas officiosaque sedulitas adduxit febrem, nullâ omnino arte medendi superabilem. Omnibus quidem ille flebilis occidit, quibus inter prima ducuntur cura, animi cogitatio vigilantia cum summâ virtute conjuncta. Occidit etiam, nos probe moniturus ne, inter præsentis horæ gaudia, Lethæo quasi rore madentes quàm breves humanæ spes quam caduci honores obliviscamur. Meministis omnes qua dulcedine, quali eloquio capti eum superioris anni oratorem his è rostris disserentem audivistis. Meminerunt Oxonienses et in æternum meminerint quali diligentîâ saluti invigilaret publicæ. In Tyronum animis infixæ manent præcepta quibus paucis! paucissimis! abhinc mensibus corporis humani compagem dilucidè explicavit, quam scienter, veterum thesauris è propiis scriniis nova quamplurima adjecerit." Oratio ex Harvæi instituto auctore Jac. Hervey, 1785.

maternâ of Dr. Russell, of Brighton, the author of a well-known work on the use of sea water in glandular diseases; and on commencing practice, was in the habit of residing during the summer months at Brighton. This he did for many years, and on the death of Dr. Relhan, in 1776, had the whole of the medical business there without any competitor. Dr. Pepys was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1774, a Fellow 30th September, 1775; he was Censor in 1777, 1782, 1786, 1796; Treasurer from 1788 to 1798 inclusive; Elect 21st March, 1797; and President from 1804 to 1810. He was appointed physician extraordinary to the king in 1777; was created a baronet 22nd January, 1784; and was called into attendance on George the Third in his severe illness of 1788 and 1789. As an acknowledgment of his services on this occasion, Sir Lucas Pepys was appointed in 1792 physician in ordinary to the king, and on the death of Sir Clifton Wintringham, in 1794, physician-general to the army. This appointment gave him much patronage and authority. An army medical board was appointed in 1794, consisting of the physician-general to the army, the surgeon-general, and the inspector-general, the president of which was the physician-general, Sir Lucas Pepys. In this capacity he had the appointment of all the physicians in the army, as had the surgeon-general of all the surgeons. Sir Lucas made his appointments, we are told by Sir James M'Grigor, from the ranks of civil life, without regard to previous service in the army, and proceeding on the principle that the army physician should possess the most extensive acquirements and the most complete education, he made it a rule that all candidates for appointment should be fellows or licentiates of the College of Physicians of London, of which body he was himself, during many of the years he was at the head of the army board, the President. This army medical board, with Sir Lucas Pepys at its head, directed the whole medical affairs of the army for above fifteen years,

when it was found expedient by Government to supersede it and establish a new board, consisting of medical officers of long service in the army, of practical experience, and who had served abroad and in various climates. This change was necessitated by the overwhelming sickness and mortality of the troops at Walcheren, to investigate and report on which to Government, the physician-general, Sir Lucas Pepys, was ordered to proceed thither. But he in an evil hour declined, assigning as his reason that he was not acquainted with the diseases of soldiers in camp or in quarters. Unfortunately neither of the other two members of the Board volunteered their services. The army medical board on retiring, as they had to do shortly after this episode, received from Government handsome remuneration for their past services, each of its members being assigned a liberal pension for life.

Sir Lucas Pepys took an active part in establishing the National Vaccine institution, which was formed during his presidency, and its direction vested, mainly through his influence, in the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons. The *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* of 1809 appeared during Sir Lucas Pepys' presidency, and the preface to it is from his pen.

Sir Lucas Pepys was a person of great firmness and determination, somewhat dictatorial in his bearing, and formed to command. He lived singularly free from suffering or disease, survived to a ripe old age, and died at his house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, 17th June, 1830, aged eighty-eight. He was twice married—first, on the 30th October, 1772, to the right honorable Jane Elizabeth, countess of Rothes, a peeress of Scotland in her own right, by whom he had two sons and one daughter; and secondly, on the 29th June, 1813, to Deborah, daughter of Anthony Askew, M.D., who survived him. His portrait by Edridge was engraved by J. Godby.

JOHN BURGESS, M.D., was born in London in 1745,



and was educated at Westminster. He was entered at Christ church, Oxford; and, as a member of that house, proceeded A.B. 27th October, 1764; A.M. 25th June, 1767; M.B. 30th April, 1770; M.D. 14th June, 1774. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1774; and a Fellow 30th September, 1775; was Censor in 1776, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1794, 1797; and was named an Elect, 26th June, 1797, in place of Dr. Richard Warren, deceased. Dr. Burges was elected physician to St. George's hospital, 8th April, 1774, and resigned that office 23rd February, 1787, when he was succeeded by Dr. Matthew Baillie. He died at his house in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, 2nd April, 1807.

"Dr. Burges was a man of strict principle, acknowledged erudition, and classical attainments, and devoted to his profession; but, as his health did not allow him to enter into general practice, he lived very quietly with his two maiden sisters upon his patrimonial property. He had made the study, and his collection, of the *materia medica*, his occupation and amusement, and his zealous perseverance in this pursuit was continued as long as his health permitted. Taking advantage of opportunities fortunately afforded by the assistance of a near relative, Sir James Bland Burges, for some time under-secretary of state in the Foreign Office, his collection thus became remarkable for its extent and authenticity; and he frequently gave gratuitous lectures upon particular subjects, sometimes public, more frequently private, and always had pleasure in imparting information to others."\* The nature and extent of Dr. Burges' collection had become so well known that various applications were made to him respecting its disposal. Particular feelings which he had upon the subject of its possession and care induced him to leave it by will to Mr. E. A. Brande, a former pupil of his, and a son of one of his oldest friends, by

\* See a MS. Memoir of Dr. Burges, by E. A. Brande, esq., in the College Library.

whom it was presented in 1809 to the College of Physicians, upon the sole condition that they would engage to take all necessary steps for its preservation, and for its being made of use to the public. This trust the College have faithfully fulfilled. By the purchase of Dr. Combe's collection, and by subsequent donations, among which must be mentioned one of *Cinchona* barks, by Mr. Howard of Stratford, the original cabinet of Dr. Burges has been considerably extended, and rendered one of the most complete, as it is, probably, the most curious now existing in the United Kingdom.

JOHN RAWLINSON, M.D., was born in London and on the 19th February, 1760, was admitted a pensioner of Queen's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1767, M.D. 1774. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1774; a Fellow, 30th September, 1775; and was Censor in 1778. Dr. Rawlinson was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1773, and resigned his office there in 1780. He left London in 1783, and retired to Coombe in Hampshire.

ROBERT ROBERTSON, M.D., a native of Scotland, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1765 (D.M.I. de Scorbuto), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1775.

ANDREW DOUGLAS, M.D., was born in Teviotdale, and received his medical education at Edinburgh. In 1756 he was appointed a surgeon in the navy, and served for some years with reputation in that capacity. He settled afterwards as a surgeon at Deal, but left it and returned to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine in 1775 (D.M.I. de Variolæ Insitione). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1776; and then, settling in London, devoted himself to the practice of midwifery, and was for several years physician to the Charity for Delivering

Poor Married Women at their own Houses. Having acquired a considerable fortune by marriage, Dr. Douglas relinquished practice, and in 1792 visited the continent. There he was detained, and it was not until 1796 that he obtained permission from the Directory to return home. In 1800 he removed to Ednam-house, Kelso, which he had recently purchased, and was on his way thence to London when he was taken seriously ill at Buxton, and died there 10th June, 1806, aged seventy. He was the author of—

Observations on an Extraordinary Case of Ruptured Uterus. 8vo. Lond. 1785.

Observations on the Rupture of the Gravid Uterus: with the Sequel of Mrs. Manning's Case. 8vo. Lond. 1789.

SAMUEL DANIEL, M.D., was the son of Mr. John Daniel, a surgeon in extensive practice at Beaminster, co. Dorset. He received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1776 (D.M.I. de Ictero); and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th March, 1777. He practised at Crewkerne, co. Somerset.

JOHN JEBB, M.D., was the eldest son of Dr. John Jebb, dean of Cashel, and was born in London 16th February, 1736. He received his preliminary education in Ireland, whence he was transferred to Cambridge, and entered at Peterhouse, of which society he subsequently became a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1757, A.M. 1760, received orders in the Church of England, and obtained some Church preferment. He had early adopted the plan of giving theological lectures at Cambridge, which were attended by numerous pupils, until his peculiar opinions became generally known, when (in 1770) a prohibition was published in the university. How soon he had begun to deviate from the opinions he held at the time of his ordination is uncertain, but in a letter dated 21st October, 1775,

he says, "I have for seven years past in my lectures steadily maintained the proper unity of God, and that He alone should be the object of worship." He adds, that he warned his hearers that this was not the received opinion, but that his own was settled, and exhorted them to inquire diligently. He had vacated his fellowship at Peterhouse by his marriage, on the 29th December, 1764, to Miss Torkington, and in 1775 he came to the resolution of resigning his ecclesiastical preferments, viz., the rectory of Homersfield, and the vicarage of Flitton, in Suffolk. By the advice of his friends he then applied himself to the study of medicine. For this new object he studied indefatigably, and was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's in the early part of 1777. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1777, when he settled in Craven-street, Strand, and commenced practice as a physician. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 25th February, 1779.

Dr. Jebb was highly esteemed among the violent partisans of unbounded liberty, religious and political, and was undoubtedly a person of learning and talents, though they were both so much absorbed in controversy as to leave little among his writings of general or permanent use. Amidst the cares of his new profession he did not withdraw his attention from theological study, nor from what he considered as the cause of true liberty. He was still, as he had been for many years, zealous for the abolition of subscription, a warm friend to the cause of America against England, an incessant advocate for annual parliaments and universal suffrage, a writer in newspapers, and a speaker at public meetings. So many eager pursuits seem to have exhausted his constitution, and he died, apparently of a decline, in March, 1786. His portrait, by Hoppner, was engraved by J. Young. Dr. Jebb's learning was varied and extensive. He was master of many languages, among which were Hebrew and Arabic, and during his last illness he studied Saxon



and the Anglo-Saxon laws and antiquities. He had twice been a candidate for the professorship of Arabic at Cambridge. He had, too, some knowledge of the law, which he once thought of making his profession, even after he had applied himself to medicine. He was a good mathematician, and was concerned with two friends in publishing at Cambridge a small quarto volume entitled "*Excerpta quædam e Newtonii Principiis Philosophiæ Naturalis, cum Notis Variorum*," which was received as a standard book of instruction at the university. Dr. Jebb's only medical publication was "*Select Cases of the Disorders commonly called Paralysis of the Lower Extremities*. 8vo. Lond. 1782." This, with his other writings, were collected into three volumes 8vo. by Dr. Disney, and published in 1787.\*

RICHARD BUDD, M.D., was descended from a family long settled in Hampshire; but was born, in 1746, at Newbury, in Berkshire, where his father was a man of influence as a banker. He was educated at Jesus college,† Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1770, M.D. 1775. He commenced practice at Newbury, but in 1780 removed to London. Admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1776, and a Fellow, 30th September, 1777; he was Censor in 1780, 1783, 1786, 1789, 1791, 1798; Gulstonian lecturer and Harveian orator in 1781; Treasurer from 18th March, 1799, to 4th April, 1814; and Elect, 22nd December, 1797, an office which he resigned 14th July, 1818. Dr. Budd was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital 23rd June, 1780, and retired from that office in 1801. He was also physician to Christ's hospital, and in this capacity was the means of introducing potatoes as a part of the diet of the inmates of that school. Dr. Budd had rendered himself

\* Nichols' Literary Anecdotes, vol. i, p. 571.

† At Jesus college, Cambridge, is a scholarship, founded in 1630, by his great great grandfather, Richard Budd, esq., king's auditor for the counties of Hants, Wilts, and Dorset.

independent by marriage with the only child of a wealthy city merchant of the name of Stubler, and he was not solicitous of much laborious professional exertion. He died at Battersea-rise on the 2nd September, 1821, aged seventy-five, was buried at Speen, near Newbury, co. Berks, and is commemorated on the same gravestone with his sister who had preceded him to the grave. Dr. Budd's portrait was painted by Dance, and engraved by W. Daniels.

SAMUEL MUSGRAVE, M.D.—This accomplished scholar was born at Washfield, in the county of Devon, on the 29th September, 1732; and was educated at the grammar school of Barnstaple during the mastership of Mr. Wright. He was entered a scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, 27th February, 1749; and proceeded A.B. 27th February, 1753; A.M. 5th March, 1756. Soon afterwards he was elected one of the Radcliffe travelling fellows, and, in pursuance of the conditions of that appointment, spent several years upon the continent. He divided his time between Holland and France. In 1760 he sent to the press "Some Remarks on Dr. Boerhaave's Theory of the Attrition of the Blood in the Lungs," 8vo. Lond.; and in 1762 published at Leyden "Exercitationes duæ in Euripidem," 8vo. In 1763 he took the degree of M.D. at Leyden, and printed as his academical exercise a learned essay in defence of empirical medicine ("Dissertatio Inauguralis de Medicinâ Empiricâ"). He then revisited Paris, and was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. The term of his Radcliffe fellowship having expired, Dr. Musgrave returned to England, and settled at Exeter; and on the 24th July, 1766, was elected physician to the Devon and Exeter hospital. His success in Exeter not proving commensurate with his expectations, he resigned his office at the hospital, and in the latter part of 1768 removed to Plymouth.

In the following year (12th August, 1769), Dr. Mus-

grave astonished the county, and indeed the whole kingdom, by the publication of "An Address to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Devon." This Address, ostensibly called forth by the circumstance that the sheriff of the county had then summoned a meeting to consider the propriety of petitioning both Houses of Parliament for the redress of grievances, was altogether of so extraordinary a nature, and proved so damaging to the doctor's character, that some account of its contents becomes necessary in elucidation of Dr. Musgrave's subsequent career, and of the lamentable circumstances under which he died. In the Address Dr. Musgrave tells us that, during his residence at Paris in 1764, he had received trustworthy information that an overture had, in that year, been made to certain influential members of Parliament, in the name of the chevalier d'Eon, importing that he, the chevalier, was ready to impeach three persons, two of whom were peers of the realm and privy councillors, of selling the then recent peace to the French Government. On Dr. Musgrave's return to England in 1765, he obtained an interview with lord Halifax, then Secretary of State, and communicated the information he had received, at the same time urging his lordship to send for the chevalier, question him, and examine his papers. Lord Halifax, who the doctor admits was polite though evasive, at first objected to any public step that might excite alarm, and naturally asked for confirmatory or documentary evidence in support of so grave a charge. Dr. Musgrave thereupon submitted *copies* of four letters to and from lord Hertford, purporting to bear upon the subject. These were apparently unsatisfactory as evidence; and lord Halifax, considering the charge groundless, peremptorily refused to take any steps whatever in the affair. Nothing daunted, Dr. Musgrave then applied to the Speaker of the House of Commons, but with no better result. Here for a time the matter rested as regards the doctor, who, however, tells us he had been informed by Mr. Fitzherbert, that, subsequently to his

interview with lord Halifax, an overture had been made to the chevalier d'Eon, the object of which was to get the papers out of his hands for a stipulated sum of money.

It is difficult to assign a reason for Dr. Musgrave's untimely publication. Although he had not succeeded as a physician in Exeter, where the ground was already occupied by Dr. Andrew and Dr. Glass, his prospects at Plymouth were most encouraging, and nothing was wanting but patience and abstinence from public and party strife, to place him at the head of the profession in that town and neighbourhood. All Dr. Musgrave's hopes of professional success were however blighted by the publication of the Address. In it he claims credit for pure patriotism, and a desire to visit with befitting punishment those who, high in the councils of this country, had proved traitors to its interests. He admits he was himself unable to support the charge of corruption against those he accused; and his immediate complaint to the freeholders of Devon was of a different nature, and against a different person—the refusal of lord Halifax to proceed on his information, he regarded as a wilful obstruction of national justice, for which he wished to see his lordship undergo a suitable punishment. The Address led to a host of pamphlets. It was at once answered by the chevalier d'Eon, who repudiated all knowledge of Dr. Musgrave, and emphatically denied everything that had been advanced concerning himself; the statements in the Address were also minutely examined, and discredited in an anonymous pamphlet; and finally, after a full hearing in the House of Commons, the doctor's assertions were voted in the highest degree frivolous and unworthy of credit.

Devonshire no longer offered Dr. Musgrave a chance of success, and after a time he determined on trying his fortune in London. Preparatory thereto, and as a necessary preliminary to his admission to the Fellowship of the College of Physicians, he, on the 8th of December, 1775, took his degree of doctor of medicine at



Oxford. He fixed himself in Hart-street, Bloomsbury; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians on 30th September, 1776; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1777. He was Gulstonian Lecturer and Censor in 1779. Dr. Musgrave's life in town was a constant struggle with difficulties. Though active and energetic, a good practitioner, and a most accomplished scholar, he did not succeed as a physician. His sole resource thenceforward was his pen, which, indeed, was rarely idle. In 1776 he published a pamphlet, entitled, "Speculations and Conjectures on the Qualities of the Nerves;" in 1777 his relative Dr. William Musgrave's treatise, "De Arthritide Primigeniâ et Regulari;" in 1779 his Gulstonian lectures before the College of Physicians, embracing dyspnœa, pleurisy, peripneumony and pulmonary consumption; and lastly, a thin pamphlet, "On the Nature and Cure of the Worm Fever." These, Dr. Musgrave's medical works, are now well nigh forgotten. They were evidently written as a last and desperate effort to obtain notice and practice. They did not effect their object; the doctor's circumstances became more and more embarrassed, and he died at his lodgings, in Hart-street, in great poverty, on the 5th of July, 1780, in the forty-eighth year of his age. In the burial ground of St. George's, Bloomsbury, where he was interred, is a stone with the following short inscription:—

Here lies the body of SAMUEL MUSGRAVE, M.D., who departed this life July 5, 1780, in his 48th year.

In 1781 a posthumous work was published, by subscription, for the benefit of the doctor's family. It comprised, "Two Dissertations. 1. On the Grecian Mythology. 2. An Examination of Sir Isaac Newton's Objections to the Chronology of the Olympiads." 8vo. Lond.

As a Greek scholar Dr. Musgrave had few superiors. He was passionately fond of Euripides, with whose works his name will descend to the latest posterity.

He had, as we have seen, already published at Leyden two valuable dissertations on this author, and his MS. notes and collections were known to be so valuable, that the university of Oxford purchased them for 200*l*. They are incorporated in the excellent edition, in four volumes 4to. which issued from the Oxford press in 1778. This edition, besides the Greek text and Latin version, contains the author's life, by Moscopulus, Thomas Magister, and Aulus Gellius ; a chronology of events relative to the Grecian stage, various readings and annotations, the fragments of the lost tragedies, with the Greek scholia of seven tragedies, and an index to the notes.

JOHN LEE, M.D.—A native of Kerry, and a doctor of medicine of Rheims, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 13th April, 1778. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 7th February, 1782. Dr. Lee practised at Bath, where he died at an advanced age on the 6th July, 1822. He published "A Narrative of a singular Gouty Case, with Observations." 8vo. Lond. 1782.

SIR FRANCIS MILMAN, BART., M.D., was the son of a clergyman, and was born in Devonshire in 1746. He was sent to Exeter college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 9th May, 1764 ; A.M. 14th January, 1767 ; M.B. 7th July, 1770 ; and M.D. 23rd November, 1776. In May, 1771, he was elected one of the Radcliffe travelling fellows ; and whilst abroad, in compliance with the conditions of his fellowship, was called into attendance on the duke of Gloucester at Rome. Dr. Milman was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1777 ; and a Fellow 30th September, 1778. He would seem about this period to have had some idea of quitting the medical profession and entering the church, for in September, 1779, he resigned his office of physician to the Middlesex hospital, to which he had been elected

in 1777; and on the 10th November, 1778, took the degree of bachelor of divinity at Oxford. The intention, however, if seriously entertained, was speedily given up, and by the patronage of the duke of Gloucester he was soon introduced into good practice. In 1785 he was appointed physician extraordinary to the king's household; and in 1796 joint physician to the household. He was created a baronet in 1800, and about the same time physician extraordinary to the king, shortly afterwards physician in ordinary to the queen, and in 1806 physician in ordinary to the king. Sir Francis Milman was Censor in 1779, 1784, 1788, 1794, 1799; Croonian lecturer in 1781; and Harveian orator in 1782. He was named an Elect 30th July, 1798, in place of his fellow countryman, Sir George Baker, resigned; and was elected President in 1811, an office which he filled for two years, resigning it on the 6th October, 1813. Sir Francis Milman died at his seat, Pinner grove, Middlesex, 24th June, 1821, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the old church at Chelsea. He was the author of

*Animadversiones de Natura Hydropis ejusque Curatione.* 8vo. Lond. 1799.

*On the Source of the Scurvy and Putrid Fever.* 8vo. Lond. 1782.

JAMES SIMS, M.D., was the son of a dissenting minister, born in the county of Down in 1741, and after a good preliminary education was sent to Leyden, where he proceeded doctor of medicine in 1764 (D.M.I. de Temperie Fœmineâ et Morbis inde Oriundis). Returning to Ireland, he settled at Tyrone, where he practised for nine or ten years with distinguished reputation, and then removed to London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1778. In 1810, after a successful career in town, whereby he had accumulated an easy competency, Dr. Sims removed to Bath, where he died in 1820, in the eightieth year of his age. Dr. Sims was physician

to the General dispensary, and one of the founders of the London Medical Society, of which he was for many years president. "He was," says Mr. Wadd, "a good-humoured, pleasant man, full of anecdote, an ample reservoir of good things, and for figures and facts a perfect chronicle of other times. He had a most retentive memory, but when that failed in any particular he referred to a book of knowledge in the shape of a pocket-book, from which he quoted with oracular authority." Dr. Sims' portrait was painted by Medley, and engraved by Branwhite. He was the author of—

Observations on Epidemic Diseases, with Remarks on Nervous and Malignant Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1773.

A Discourse on the best method of prosecuting Medical Inquiries. 8vo. Lond. 1774.

The Principles and Practice of Midwifery, by G. Foster, M.D., completed by James Sims, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1781.

SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS, M.D., was born at Sandwich, co. Kent, 17th March, 1750, and educated at a seminary in France, where he obtained not only a competent knowledge of the classics, but a minute and critical knowledge of the French language, which he wrote and spoke with the same ease and correctness as his own. His medical studies were commenced at Edinburgh, where he continued three years. He then passed over to Holland, and at Leyden proceeded doctor of medicine in 1776 (D.M.I. de Rubeolâ). Dr. Simmons then visited Groningen, where he made the acquaintance of the celebrated Camper, and proceeded thence to Aix-la-Chapelle, visiting different parts of Germany, and stopping for a time at each of the principal universities in that country. At Berne he became known to Haller, who afterwards ranked him among his friends and correspondents. On his way from Berne to Geneva he paid his respects to Voltaire, at Ferney, and after spending a few weeks at Montpelier proceeded homewards through Bordeaux to Paris. His intention was to have practised in his native county, Kent, and with this view he came before the College of



Physicians, and on the 1st July, 1777, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate. Within a few months, however, he determined on settling in London, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College 30th September, 1778. Dr. Simmons was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1779, and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1791, as he had before been of the different academies of Nantes, Montpelier, and Madrid. He was an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians of Lorraine, a foreign fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine of Paris, an honorary member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh, and of the Philosophical Society of Manchester. In 1780 he was appointed physician to the Westminster dispensary, and in 1781 physician to St. Luke's hospital. From this time to the period of his death he devoted himself almost exclusively to the treatment of insanity, in which department he attained a high reputation, and from it accumulated an ample fortune. In 1803 Dr. Simmons was called into attendance on the king, and in May, 1804, was appointed one of his Majesty's physicians extraordinary. He resigned his office at St. Luke's hospital in February, 1811; when the governors, as a mark of their esteem and respect, appointed him consulting physician, an office created expressly for him and allowed to lapse on his decease. Dr. Simmons died at his house in Poland-street, 23rd April, 1813, aged sixty-three, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Clement's, Sandwich, Kent. His tomb bears the following inscription :—

Within this tomb lieth  
SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS, M.D.,  
Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty,  
Fellow of the Royal Society,  
and Physician to the hospital of St. Luke's, in London.  
He was a native of this town and port,  
and after a life zealously devoted to his profession,  
and the pursuits of science,  
died on the 23rd day of April, 1813, aged sixty-three years.  
His widow and son have caused this monument  
to be erected in grateful affection for his memory.  
Here are also deposited the remains of

SUSANNA, wife of Samuel Foart Simmons, M.D.,  
who died on the 20th of June, 1820.

He left one son, Richard Simmons, M.D., a Fellow of the College.

Dr. Simmons was a voluminous writer. He was for many years the sole editor of the "London Medical Journal," and of the "Medical Facts and Observations." He was also the originator and compiler of the "Medical Register"—the prototype of the Medical Directories of the present day. Papers from his pen are to be found in the "Philosophical Transactions," the "Medical Commentaries," and in other periodical publications. Of his separate works, the following is, I believe, a complete list:—

Elements of Anatomy and the Animal Economy. Translated from the French of M. Person, with Notes. 8vo. Lond. 1775.

Observations on the Cure of the Gonorrhœa. 8vo. Lond. 1780.

An Account of the Tenia, and the Method of treating it, as practised at Morat, in Switzerland. 8vo. Lond. 1778.

Practical Observations on the Treatment of Consumption. 8vo. Lond. 1780.

An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. William Hunter. 8vo. Lond. 1783.

SIR ISAAC PENNINGTON, M.D., was born in Lancashire, and received his early education at the grammar school of Sedbergh. He was entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1763, and was elected a fellow of that house in 1768. He proceeded A.B. 1767; A.M. 1770; M.D. 1777; was appointed professor of chemistry in the university of Cambridge in 1773; and regius professor of medicine in 1793, when he resigned the chair of chemistry. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 13th April, 1778; a Fellow 29th March, 1779; and was Harveian orator in 1783. He was elected physician to Addenbrooke hospital in 1785, and continued in that office until his death. He received the honour of knighthood in 1796. Sir Isaac Pennington's professional attainments were considerable, and his amiable disposition and social qualities

endeared him to a numerous circle of friends. He was never married; and at the time of his death, which occurred 3rd February, 1817, in the seventy-second year of his age, he was the senior fellow of St. John's college. The bulk of his fortune, which was considerable, he gave to St. John's college, to augment the master-ship and establish exhibitions of poor scholars. To mark their gratitude and their estimation of his virtues, the master and fellows of St. John's caused a tablet, with the following inscription, to be placed on the north wall of the ante-chapel of their college :

H. S. E.

ISAACUS PENNINGTON,

Eques Auratus, M.D.

Coll. Medicorum Regal. apud Londinum

Socius,

in Acad. Cantab. primo Chemiæ

deinde Regis Mandato Medicinæ

Professor,

hujus Collegii plus XLVIII. annos

Socius.

In curandis morbo laborantibus  
diligens, benevolens, prudens, felix,

erga omnes comis et humanus,

suorum amantissimus :

Collegium quod virtutibus vivus

ornabat,

Moriens suis omnibus fere bonis auxit.

Decessit annorum LXXII.

III Non. Feb. MDCCCXVII.

Magister et Socii

L. L. M. ponendum curaverunt.

SEGUIN HENRY JACKSON, M.D., was born in London, and was the son of Ralph Jackson, a medical practitioner. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine in 1778 (D.M.I. de Physiologia et Pathologia Dentium). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th March, 1779; and died at his house in Hanover-street, Hanover-square, 14th October, 1816, aged sixty-four. We have from his pen—

A Treatise on Medical Sympathy, and on the Balance and Con-

nection of the Extreme Vessels of the Human Body. 8vo. Lond. 1787.

Dermato-Pathologia, or Practical Observations on the Pathology and proximate Cause of Diseases of the true Skin and its emanations, the Rete Mucosum and Cuticle. 8vo. Lond. 1792.

Cautions to Women respecting the State of Pregnancy. 12mo. Lond. 1798.

Observations on the Epidemic Disease which lately prevailed at Gibraltar, intended to illustrate the Nature of Contagious Fevers in general. 8vo. Lond. 1806.

JOHN SIMS, M.D., was born in Canterbury. After a good private education at a school at Burford in Oxfordshire, and afterwards under his father, a good classical scholar, at home, he was sent to Edinburgh. He passed the session of 1773-74 at Leyden, and then returned to Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 12th September, 1774 (D.M.I. de Usu Aquæ Frigidæ Interno). He settled in London; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1779; and was appointed physician to the Surrey dispensary, and to the Charity for Delivering Married Women at their own Houses. Dr. Sims died at Dorking 26th February, 1831, aged eighty-two. He was an accomplished botanist, and for many years edited the "Botanical Magazine." He was the author of—

A Letter on the Pregnancy of the pretended Prophetess Joanna Southcott.

ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, M.D., was born at Sedbergh, and obtained his medical education at Edinburgh, Leyden, and Paris. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh in October, 1763 (D.M.I. de Febre Intermittente); and soon after, at the recommendation of his namesake, though no relation, Dr. John Fothergill, settled at Northampton. There he met with more difficulties and had greater opposition to encounter than either he or his patron had been led to expect. Ultimately, however, they were overcome, and his position in that town and neighbourhood seems to have come up to his desires. He continued at Northampton many



years, and in 1774 was appointed physician to the hospital in that town. Dr. Fothergill was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 12th November, 1778; a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1779; and in 1781, on the death of Dr. John Fothergill, he removed to London and settled in Harpur-street, the residence of his deceased friend. But his success in town not proving equal to his expectations, he removed to Bath in the latter part of 1784, where he soon acquired an extensive business, and realised a good fortune. In 1803 Dr. Fothergill relinquished practice, and set out on a visit to the western hemisphere. He remained in America several years, but returned to this country in 1812, and died at St. George's-place, Surrey, 11th May, 1813, aged seventy-eight. He left considerable wealth, most of which was bequeathed to charitable institutions. He was a frequent contributor to the Transactions of the Medical Society of London, and the following separate publications were from his pen:—

Hints for Restoring Animation, and for Preserving Mankind against Noxious Vapours. 8vo. Lond. 1783.

A New Inquiry into the Suspension of Vital Action in cases of Drowning and Suffocation. 8vo. Lond. 1795.

A New Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Qualities of the Cheltenham Waters. 8vo. Bath. 1788.

Cautions to the Heads of Families on the Poison of Lead and Copper. 8vo. Bath. 1790.

An Essay on the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors. 8vo. Bath. 1797.

An Essay on the Nature of the Disease occasioned by the Bite of a Mad Dog. 8vo. Lond. 1798.

An Essay on the Preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners, in Answer to the Prize Questions proposed by the Royal Humane Society. 8vo. Lond. 1799.

JAMES FORD, JUNR., M.D., was the son of James Ford, M.D., physician extraordinary to the queen, and a Licentiate of the College already mentioned. He received his preliminary education at Westminster, and was then sent to Edinburgh, where he took his degree of doctor of medicine in 1777 (D.M.I. de Fermenta-

tion). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1779 ; and was elected physician to St. George's hospital 23rd June, 1786, but resigned that office in the latter part of 1793. He died at Exmouth, co. Devon, after a short illness, 18th March, 1799, aged forty-five.

STEPHEN PELLET, M.D., was born in London. His education was commenced at Lausanne ; afterwards he went to Geneva, and for two years was a pupil of De Saussure. He returned to England, and was matriculated at Hertford college, Oxford, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 14th May, 1773. He then removed to Edinburgh, where, after a four years' course of study, he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1779 (D.M.I. de Palustrium Locorum Insalubritate a Miasmate Oriundâ). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 20th March, 1780 ; and practised first at Reading, but afterwards removed to St. Alban's, where, besides his usual practice as a physician, he had a house for the reception of lunatics of the upper class. He was for more than a quarter of a century an acting magistrate for the liberty of St. Alban's. Dr. Pellet eventually retired from practice, and removed to London. He died at Westbourn-green, November 28, 1824, aged seventy-eight.

CHARLES ELSDEN BAGGE, M.D., was born in Norfolk, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, of which he was a fellow. He proceeded M.B. 1774 ; M.D. 1779 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1779 ; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1780. He practised for a short period in London, but then settled at Lynn Regis, where he remained some years, but eventually removed to East Dereham ; and, as I conceive, died there in 1798 or 1799.

THOMAS BOWDLER, M.D., was born at Ashley, near Bath, 4th January, 1754, and received his medical edu-

cation at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1776 (D.M.I. de Febrium Intermittentium Naturâ et Indole). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th April, 1781; a fellow of the Royal Society in 1781; and a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1784. In 1788 he published an interesting volume of "Letters written in Holland in 1787;" and in 1818 a well-known and useful work, "The Family Shakespeare." Dr. Bowdler closed a long and useful life at Rhyddings, near Swansea, on the 24th February, 1825.

THOMAS CLERK, M.D., a native of Edinburgh, and a doctor of medicine of the university of that city of 12th September, 1776 (D.M.I. de Hydrocephalo); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 15th May, 1781.

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Here, namely from 25th June, 1781, we have again the Annals for our guidance.

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WILLIAM KEIR, M.D., was born in Perthshire, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 12th September, 1778 (D.M.I. de Attractione Chemicâ). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1781. Dr. Keir was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1780; and died of fever 6th June, 1783, aged thirty.

WILLIAM PAYNE, M.D., was born at Worcester, New England, and had resided and studied for two years at Harvard college, in that country. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen 1st November, 1775; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1781, and held the appointment of physician to the army.

SIR GILBERT BLANE, BART., M.D., was the son of

Gilbert Blane, esq., of Blanefield, co. Ayr, and was born 29th August, 1747. He was intended for the church, and received a good preliminary education; but, his original views having undergone a change, he devoted himself to medicine, and spent five years in its study at Edinburgh. He took his degree of doctor of medicine at Glasgow, 28th August, 1778. Whilst at Edinburgh, Dr. Blane had obtained the notice and friendship of Dr. Robertson, Dr. Blair, and Dr. Cullen, by the last of whom he was introduced to Dr. William Hunter, then at the zenith of his reputation in London. To the kindness of lord Holderness and the warm recommendation of Dr. Hunter, Dr. Blane was indebted for an introduction to lord Rodney, with whom he sailed in the capacity of private physician, but without any public appointment. He was soon however, appointed by lord Rodney physician to the fleet, and performed the duties of that office with so much ability and satisfaction to all concerned, that, although the mode of his appointment precluded him from enjoying half-pay, yet, in consequence of the unanimous application to the Admiralty of all the principal officers who had been on the station, he was rewarded by a pension from the Crown, which pension at a later period was doubled by the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty. Returning to England, Dr. Blane settled in London; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 3rd December, 1781; and in 1783, through the warm recommendation of lord Rodney and the friendly assistance of his countrymen Sir Walter Farquhar, M.D., and Dr. Saunders, was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital. In 1785, on the application of the duke of Clarence, Dr. Blane was appointed physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales, and in the following year physician to his royal highness's household. He was at a later period selected by the Prince to proceed to Spa, to attend the duke of Cumberland, then dangerously ill at that watering place. So highly to the satisfaction of the



Prince was this mission executed, that he had next, as a mark of royal favour, the higher appointment of physician in ordinary. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 13th January, 1785.

The Government during a series of years had recourse to Sir Gilbert Blane on many important occasions. When the Admiralty was under lord Spencer, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the sick and wounded. His arrangements for the provisioning of fleets on foreign stations were of a very superior description, particularly in supplying them with abundance of lemon-juice, and making it a regular ingredient of diet; in consequence of which scurvy was soon banished from the fleet. He was consulted on the subject of quarantine, on the arrangement of the hulks, and of some of the prisons on shore, and also with respect to the transportation of convicts—on all of which his advice was conspicuously beneficial. The most remarkable occasion, however, on which his opinion was sought, was during the alarming mortality which took place among the troops at Walcheren. The report which he then made was concurred in by the medical officers of the army, and led to the abandonment of the island. As an acknowledgment of these important services, he was created a baronet by the Prince Regent 26th December, 1812. On the accession of George IV, Sir Gilbert Blane was appointed one of the physicians in ordinary to the king, and he was continued in the same office on the accession of William IV. Sir Gilbert Blane's health began to fail in 1821. He was attacked with prurigo senilis in its most inveterate form, which nothing but opium in large doses would alleviate. This palliative he continued to use in gradually increasing doses to his death. In January, 1834, he was seized with diarrhœa, followed by anasarca and ulceration of the legs, which proved fatal on the 27th June, 1834, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a member of the French Institute. He read

the Croonian lecture on Muscular Action to the Royal Society in 1788, contributed many important papers to the Transactions of various societies, scientific and medical, and was the author of—

Observations on the Diseases incident to Seamen. 8vo. Lond. 1785.

The Croonian Lecture on Muscular Motion. 4to. Lond. 1790.

Address on the Practice of Vaccination. 8vo. Lond. 1811.

Elements of Medical Logick; or, Philosophical Principles of the Practice of Physic. 8vo. Lond. 1819.

Select Dissertations on Medical Science. 8vo. Lond. 1822.

Statement of the Progressive Improvement in the Health of the Royal Navy at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. 8vo. Lond. 1830.

Warning to the Public on the Cholera of India. 8vo. Lond. 1832.

An unfinished portrait of Sir Gilbert Blane, by Sir Martin Archer Shee, presented by his family, is in the College.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, M.D., was born in Lancashire of humble parents, about the year 1740. Early in life he became connected with the Wesleys, and under their auspices preached at Bristol and elsewhere. He soon however left them, and started as a linen draper at Bristol; but failed in business, when he came to London and joined the society of Friends. By some leading members of that body he was established in a school at Wandsworth, where many of their children were educated. Some time after this Mr. Barclay, wishing his son to travel on the continent, proposed to Whitehead to become his companion, offering him an annuity of one hundred pounds for life, and paying all the expenses of the tour. He accepted the offer, and in course of travel they reached Leyden, where Whitehead, then thirty-nine years of age, was on the 16th September, 1779, inscribed on the physick line. He graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden 4th February, 1780 (*D.M.I. de Causa Reciprocarum Contractionum Cordis et Arteriarum*). He was admitted a Licentiate

of the College of Physicians 25th March, 1782. Dr. Whitehead on the death of Dr. Kooystra in 1781 became physician to the London dispensary, and in 1784 the Friends made a vigorous effort to secure his election as physician to the London hospital. On the 28th July in that year he was returned as elected, but almost immediately afterwards the election was declared not valid, and Dr. John Cooke was appointed to the vacant office. Soon after this Dr. Whitehead seceded from the society of Friends, and united himself again to the Wesleys. Thenceforward he preached often in their connection, and was highly esteemed therein, both as physician and preacher, so much so indeed, that he attended Wesley in his last illness as his physician, and preached his funeral sermon. Dr. Whitehead died in London 7th March, 1804, aged sixty-four. He was the author of—

A Report of a New, Easy, and Successful Method of treating the Childbed or Puerperal Fever, made use of by M. Doulcet. From the French. 8vo. Lond. 1783.

Letter on the difference between the Medical Society of Crane court and Dr. Whitehead. 8vo. Lond. 1784.

The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A.M., sometime fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, collected from his Private Papers and printed Works, and written at the request of his Executors. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1793-96.

WILLIAM LISTER, M.D., was born in Hertfordshire, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 12th September, 1781 (D.M.I. de Fermentatione). He then settled in London, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th March, 1782. Dr. Lister was appointed physician to the Small-pox hospital 16th April, 1789, but resigned that office in February, 1791. On the death of Dr. Crawford, in 1795, he was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital, which appointment he retained until 1817. He died at his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, from disease of the heart, the 3rd February, 1830, aged seventy-three. Dr. Lister was much es-

teemed by his contemporaries. "He possessed an acute and vigorous understanding, which had received the culture of a liberal and extended education. He was a good classical scholar, and until within a short time of his death was in the daily habit of devoting some intervals of leisure to the poets or historians of Greece and Rome. He was a painstaking, judicious, and successful practitioner, had a just conception of what belonged to the character of a physician, and always maintained by example as well as by precept the dignity and value of his profession." His bust is in the entrance hall of the new St. Thomas's hospital.

JAMES HERVEY, M.D., was born in London, and received his preliminary education, first at a school at Northampton, and subsequently at home under a private tutor. He was then sent to Oxford, and entered at Queen's college, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 30th May, 1771; A.M. 9th June, 1774; M.B. 15th January, 1777; M.D. 7th July, 1781. Dr. Hervey was elected physician to Guy's hospital in 1779; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1781; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1782. Possessed of a comfortable independence, Dr. Hervey was little solicitous for business. He regularly attended for some years at Tunbridge Wells during the summer, but more for the sake of his own health and recreation than for professional employment. His practice there was select rather than extensive; but he acquired the reputation of an able physician. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1783; Censor in 1783, 1787, 1789, 1795, 1802, 1809; Registrar from 1784 to 1814; Harveian orator in 1785; Lumleian lecturer from 1789 to 1811; and Elect, 4th May, 1809. Dr. Hervey was the first appointed registrar of the National Vaccine Establishment. He died at the commencement of 1824.

CHRISTOPHER MANN TORRE, A.M.—Of Trinity college, Cambridge, A.B. 1779; A.M. 1782. He was ad-



mitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 15th March, 1783, and then settled at Pontefract, where he practised for many years; and, dying on the 23rd October, 1824, was buried in All Saints church in that town, where there is a tablet thus inscribed:

To Christopher Mann Torre, Esq.,  
son of Nicholas Torre, Esq., and Mary his wife, of Pontefract,  
who departed this life October 23, 1824,  
in the 68th year of his age.

That he possessed the best feelings of the heart,  
was manifested by his piety to God,  
and his unwearied benevolence to those who required his assistance.

That he was beloved and esteemed,  
was evidenced in the grief of his sorrowful relations,  
in the unfeigned regret of many who cherish the remembrance of  
his worth,

and in the heartfelt tribute of him whose gratitude and affection  
dedicates this tablet to the memory of his virtues.

JOHN FOX, M.D.—A doctor of medicine, of what university is not recorded; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th April, 1783. He practised at Falmouth.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, M.D., was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 31st October, 1783. He practised at Canterbury; and, dying there on the 10th May, 1786, aged forty-nine, was buried in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, in that city. In the south aisle is a flagstone thus inscribed:

Here lie the remains of  
Benjamin Chandler, Junr., M.D.,  
a man of great erudition  
and singularly eminent in his profession.  
He died on the 10th of May, 1786,  
deeply lamented by his relatives and friends.

He was the author of—

An Essay on the present Method of Inoculation. 8vo. Lond. 1767.

An Enquiry into the various Theories and Methods of Cure in Apoplexics and Palsies. 8vo. Canterbury. 1785.

ROBERT FREER, M.D.—A native of Perthshire, and a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of 23rd February, 1779; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1783. He died in Scotland, where he had long practised, about the year 1827.

DEVEREUX MYTTON, M.D., was born in Montgomeryshire, and educated at Pembroke college, Oxford. He proceeded A.B. 2nd December, 1773; A.M. 5th July, 1776; M.B. 6th January, 1781; M.D. 13th December, 1781; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1782; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1783. He practised for a few years at Windsor, but at the age of fifty withdrew to his native county and took to farming, in which he was very successful. He died at Varchoel, Montgomeryshire, on the 30th September, 1841, aged eighty-seven, and was buried in the parish church of Garth, in that county. His memorial is as follows:—

Sacred to the Memory of  
Devereux Mytton, Esq., M.D.,  
of Varchoel, in this parish,  
third son of Devereux Mytton, Esq.,  
of Garth, and Anne his wife,  
and grandson of Richard Mytton, Esq.,  
of Pontyscowryd,  
and Dorothy his wife, only child of  
Brochwell Wynn, of Garth.  
He departed this life Sept. 30th, 1841,  
in the 87th year of his age.

JOHN MATTHEWS, M.D., was born in Herefordshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 3rd March, 1778; A.M. 2nd June, 1779; M.B. 31st May, 1781; M.D. 6th July, 1782. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1782; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1783. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1784. Dr. Matthews was elected physician to St. George's hospital 20th April, 1781, but resigned that office in 1783, when he relinquished the practice of his

profession, and withdrew to his native county. He there became alderman and one of the magistrates of Hereford, chairman of the quarter sessions, and colonel of the first regiment of Herefordshire militia. He died at his seat, Belmont, Hereford, after a protracted illness of intense suffering, on the 15th January, 1826, aged seventy.

THOMAS DENMAN, M.D., was born at Bakewell, co. Derby, 27th June, 1733, and was educated at the grammar-school of that town. He was the second son of Mr. John Denman, a respectable apothecary, who died in 1752, when our future physician for some time assisted his elder brother, who succeeded to the business. In his twenty-first year he came to London, and attended two courses of lectures on anatomy, and the practice of St. George's hospital. He then procured the appointment of surgeon's mate in the navy. In 1757 he was made surgeon through the interest of the dowager duchess of Devonshire, and, after a cruise of seventeen months off the coast of Africa, was appointed to the *Edgar*, a new ship of sixty guns, commanded by captain (afterwards admiral) Drake, with whom he continued until the conclusion of peace in 1763, when he left the service. Repairing to London, he renewed his studies, and attended Dr. Smellie's lectures on midwifery. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen 13th July, 1764, and then endeavoured to establish himself as a physician at Winchester. This attempt proving unsuccessful, he returned to London, but his prospects were so little flattering, that he actually made an attempt to resume his situation as surgeon in the navy. Fortunately for his future career he was unable to procure a warrant. Under these circumstances, the surgeoncy to one of the royal yachts, which he obtained through the influence of lord George Cavendish, and the friendly recommendation of his former commander, captain Drake, bringing him a salary of seventy pounds per annum, without materially affecting

his London practice, afforded him an important addition to his small income. About this period he commenced lecturing on midwifery, in conjunction with Dr. Osborne. These lectures, which were continued for fifteen years, gave him a high reputation; and on the 5th October, 1769, he was appointed physician-accoucheur to the Middlesex hospital. Dr. Denman's progress as a practitioner was at first, however, slow. Dr. William Hunter then occupied the first place as accoucheur at the west end of the town, and Dr. Ford was in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative practice. On their removal Dr. Denman made rapid progress; he soon attained to the summit of his department of the profession, and maintained his position with a firmness of which there have been but few examples. In 1783 his private engagements had become so numerous that he was compelled to resign his office at the Middlesex hospital. He was admitted by the College of Physicians a Licentiate in Midwifery 22nd December, 1783.\* In 1791 Dr. Denman purchased a house at Feltham, near Hounslow, and withdrew from the more harassing and laborious part of his practice, but he never quitted it entirely. He limited himself to consultations, and in that capacity was much esteemed and much resorted to. He died at his house in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, 26th November, 1815, aged eighty-two, and was buried at St. James's, Piccadilly, where there is the following simple inscription:—

Thomas Denman, M.D.,  
born June 27, 1733, died Nov<sup>r</sup>. 26, 1815.  
Elizabeth his wife  
born Jan<sup>y</sup>. 23, 1746, died Jan<sup>y</sup>. 19, 1833.

“To a well-cultivated mind and sound judgment, aided by experience and enriched by reading the best authors, Dr. Denman added the more pleasing qualities of mildness, amenity of manners, patience, and unre-

\* “1783, Oct. 6. The College having taken into consideration the Practise of Midwifery resolved that Licences be granted to Praetitioners in Midwifery.” *Annals*, vol. xv, p. 35.



mitting attention to his profession. He was of a cheerful disposition and peculiar simplicity of manners, remarkably temperate and regular in his habits of life, humble and unassuming in his deportment. To the poor he was ever attentive and a kind benefactor ; not only privately relieving them and giving them advice, but also an active promoter of public charities. In the private circles of domestic life and the bosom of his family, he was always amiable and entertaining, and from his reading, experience, and having been much in the highest circles he was full of anecdote. But the best trait in the character of this excellent man was his religious principle ; he not only had a firm belief in religion, but he adorned it by his practice, uniformly showing it by his life.”\* By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Alexander Brodie, he left one son, Thomas, who became lord chief justice of England, and a peer of the realm ; and two daughters, one married to Matthew Baillie, M.D., and the other to Sir Richard Croft, M.D. Dr. Denman’s portrait by L. F. Abbot was engraved by Skelton in 1792. From Dr. Denman’s pen we have—

A Letter on the Construction and Use of Vapour Baths. 8vo. Lond. 1768.

Essays on the Puerperal Fever, and on Puerperal Convulsions. 8vo. Lond. 1768.

Aphorisms on the Application and Use of the Forceps and Vectis in Preternatural Labours, or Labours attended with Hemorrhage or Convulsions. 18mo. Lond. 1783.

An Essay on Uterine Hemorrhages depending on Pregnancy and Parturition. 8vo. Lond. 1786.

An Essay on Preternatural Labours. 8vo. Lond. 1786.

An Essay on Natural Labours. 8vo. Lond. 1786.

A Collection of Engravings tending to illustrate the Generation and Parturition of Animals, and of the Human Species. 4to. Lond. 1787.

An Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery. 8vo. Lond.

Plates of Polypi of the Uterus. 4to. Lond. 1800.

Observations on Rupture of the Uterus, on the Snuffles in Infants, and on Mania Lactea. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

Observations on the Cure of Cancers. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

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\* Gent. Mag. for 1815, vol. lxxxv, part ii, p. 567.

WILLIAM OSBORNE, M.D.—A native of London, and a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's of 10th October, 1777; was admitted by the College of Physicians a Licentiate in Midwifery 22nd December, 1783. He was physician to the General Lying-in hospital in Store-street, and for many years delivered lectures on midwifery in conjunction with Dr. Denman. He died at his residence, Old Park, near Dover, 15th August, 1808, aged seventy-two. His portrait by J. Hardy, was engraved by J. Jones. Dr. Osborne was the author of—

An Essay on Laborious Parturition, in which the Division of the Symphysis Pubis is considered. 8vo. Lond. 1783.

Essays on the Practice of Midwifery. 8vo. Lond. 1792.

ROBERT HALLIFAX, M.D., was born in 1735, and was the son of Robert Hallifax an apothecary at Mansfield, by his wife Hannah, a sister of Samuel Jebb, M.D. Of his education, general or medical, I can recover no particulars. He had been apothecary to the king's household and to the prince of Wales; and having, on the 24th January, 1783, been created doctor of medicine by the archbishop of Canterbury, was, on the 5th April, 1784, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. In the following year he was appointed physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales, and physician to H.R.H.'s household; and in 1787, physician in ordinary to the Prince, an appointment which he retained to the time of his death, which occurred at Bath, 17th September, 1810. His brother was bishop of Gloucester.

MICHAEL UNDERWOOD, M.D., was born in Surrey, and educated as a surgeon-apothecary, in which capacity he practised for several years. Eventually, however, he limited his practice to midwifery and the diseases of women and children, and was admitted by the College of Physicians a Licentiate in Midwifery 5th April, 1784. Shortly after this he obtained a

degree of doctor of medicine from one of the Scotch universities. Dr. Underwood was physician to the British Lying-in hospital, and physician to the princess of Wales, whom he attended at the birth of the princess Charlotte. He died at Knightsbridge March 14, 1820, aged eighty-four, being the last surviving Licentiate in Midwifery of the College. Dr. Underwood was the author of—

A Treatise upon Ulcers of the Legs, Scrophulous Sores, and Mammary Abscesses. 8vo. Lond. 1783.

Surgical Tracts on Ulcers of the Legs. 8vo. Lond. 1788.

A Treatise on the Diseases of Children, with General Directions for the Management of Infants. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1795.

CHARLES COMBE, M.D.—This accomplished scholar and estimable man was the son of a respectable apothecary, and was born in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, 23rd September, 1743. He was educated at Harrow under Dr. Thackeray; and, having risen to the sixth form, left the school when between sixteen and seventeen years of age, with the intention of proceeding forthwith to Queen's college, Oxford. His elder brother, who was then assisting his father in the business, being in a bad state of health, and soon afterwards dying, Dr. Combe remained at home; and, having gone through the usual education at the London hospitals, in 1768 succeeded to his father's business. His taste for antiquities, more especially numismatics, was early manifested, and introduced him to the notice of Dr. William Hunter, whose esteem and friendship he soon succeeded in obtaining. At his death in 1783, Dr. Hunter left him, jointly with Dr. George Fordyce and Dr. David Pitcairn, executor and trustee to his museum. Dr. Combe's attainments as a scholar and antiquary were by this time generally known and appreciated. He had been elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1771; and a fellow of the Royal Society in 1776; and in 1784 the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of doctor of medicine. Dr. Combe then commenced practice as an obstetric physician, and on the

5th of April, 1784, was admitted by the College of Physicians a Licentiate in Midwifery. He was elected physician to the British Lying-in hospital in 1789; and, on resigning that office in 1810, was, at a special general court convened for that purpose, unanimously appointed consulting physician. Dr. Combe died at his house in Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square, 18th March, 1817, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried in Bloomsbury cemetery, Brunswick-square. His portrait was painted by Medley, and engraved by N. Branwhite. Dr. Combe had made a very valuable collection in *Materia Medica*, and this the College purchased shortly after his death. He contributed various papers to the periodical publications of the time, but the works by which he is best known, and on which his reputation now rests, are the following:—

*Index Nummorum omnium Imperatorum Augustorum et Cæsarum, a Julio Cæsare ad Postumum, qui tam in Româ et Coloniis, quam in Græciâ, Egypto, et aliis locis ex Ære magni moduli signabantur.* 4to. Lond. 1773.

*Nummorum veterum Populorum et Urbium qui in Museo Gulielmi Hunter asservantur Descriptio, figuris illustrata.* 4to. Lond. 1782.

In 1793 Dr. Combe brought out, conjointly with Mr. Homer, fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, a splendid edition of Horace in two volumes, quarto, a magnificent specimen of typography, enriched with a judicious selection of notes, and the best index to the works of Horace which had ever appeared. This led to the publication of a pamphlet entitled—

*A Statement of Facts relative to the Behaviour of Dr. Parr to the late Mr. H. Homer and Dr. Combe.* 8vo. Lond. 1793.

*A Catalogue of a Collection of Prints, formed with a view to elucidate and improve the History of Engraving from the earliest period of the Art till the year 1700.* 8vo. Lond. 1803.

JOHN GIDEON CAULET, M.D., was the son of John Caulet, late of Oporto, wine merchant, and Elizabeth (Page) his wife. Born in London and educated at St. Paul's school, he was admitted a pensioner of St. John's



college, Cambridge, 17th May, 1770, aged seventeen, and as a member of that house proceeded M.B. 1777 ; M.D. 1782. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1783 ; a Fellow, 25th June, 1784 ; was Censor in 1784 ; and Gulstonian lecturer in 1785. He was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital 26th August, 1784 ; and died of fever 24th July, 1786, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

ADAIR CRAWFORD, M.D., was born at Antrim, in Ireland, and took his degree of doctor of medicine at Glasgow 24th January, 1780. He then settled in London, was appointed physician to the General dispensary ; and on the resignation of Dr. H. R. Reynolds, was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1784 ; and a fellow of the Royal Society 18th May, 1786. Dr. Crawford was an accomplished chemist, and will long be remembered as the author of an ingenious theory on the origin of animal heat. He held the professorship of chemistry at Woolwich, and died at the marquis of Lansdowne's seat, near Lymington, Hants, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, on the 29th July, 1795. His epitaph was written by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield for a monument which lord Lansdowne had purposed erecting to the memory of his friend. The monument was not completed, in consequence of the death of the marquis, which occurred shortly after he had given orders for its erection. Mr. Wakefield's inscription was as follows :—

To the Memory of  
ADAIR CRAWFORD, M.D. F.R.S.,  
who departed this life on the 29th of  
July, 1795, in the forty-seventh year of his age.  
In the practice of his profession  
intelligent, liberal, and humane ;  
in his manner  
gentle, diffident, and unassuming :  
his unaffected deference to the wants of  
others,

his modest estimation of himself,  
 the infant simplicity of his demeanour,  
     the pure emanation  
 of kind affection, and a blameless heart,  
 rendered him universally beloved!

To these virtues of the man,  
 his contemporaries alone can testify.

As a votary of science,  
 and Author of a treatise on Animal Heat,  
 posterity will repeat his praise.

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The most noble the Marquis of Lansdowne,  
 to whose house the Doctor had retired  
 from London, for a respite from the  
 duties of his profession, and who  
     respected him while living,  
 erected this Monument to his Memory.

Dr. Crawford was the author of—

Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat, and the Inflammation of Combustible Bodies. 8vo. Lond. 1779.

An Experimental Enquiry into the Effects of Tonics and other Medicinal Substances on the cohesion of the Animal Fibre. Edited by Ad. Crawford. 8vo. Lond. 1816.

WILLIAM ROWLEY, M.D., was of Irish extraction, but was born in London on the 18th November, 1743. He was bred a surgeon; and in that capacity was in the king's service from 1760 to 1765; and was present at the siege of Belleisle, and the taking of Havannah. He commenced practice in London as a surgeon and accoucheur, but after a few years, viz., on the 23rd April, 1774, obtained a degree of doctor of medicine from the university of St. Andrew's; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1784. He had some time previous to this entered himself at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, with the view of qualifying himself for admission to the Fellowship of the College of Physicians; and as a member of that house he proceeded A.B. 9th June, 1784; A.M. 24th May, 1787; M.B. 17th July, 1788. Some objections on account of non-residence, or some deviation from the statutes of the university, were opposed to his further progress;

and he was not allowed to complete his doctor's degree. Dr. Rowley was physician to the Marylebone infirmary, and consulting physician to the Queen's Lying-in hospital. He died at his house in Savile-row 17th March, 1806, and was buried with much pomp in St. James's chapel, Hampstead-road.

Dr. Rowley was a determined opponent of vaccination, and obtained an unenviable notoriety by his association with Dr. Moseley in opposing every conceivable obstacle to the reception and progress of that invaluable discovery. His writings, which were numerous, are most of them popular in style, addressed to the public rather than to the profession; and were calculated to promote his own private interests rather than to advance the science and art which it was his province to cultivate and practise. They have long fallen into complete and deserved oblivion. Neither his character nor career were of a kind we delight to dwell on. I hasten, therefore, to the following list of his writings:—

A Treatise on the Causes and Cure of Swelled Legs, on Dropsies, and on the Modes of retarding the Decay of the Constitution in the Decline of Life. 8vo. Lond. 1770.

Essay on Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eyes and the Diseases of the Transparent Cornea. 8vo. Lond. 1771.

Essay on the Cure of Gonorrhœa, or fresh contracted Venereal Disease, without the use of internal medicines. 8vo. Lond. 1771.

Practical Essay on the Disease of the Breasts of Women. 8vo. Lond. 1772.

A Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery. 8vo. Lond. 1773.

A Letter to Dr. William Hunter, occasioned by the Death of the late Lady Holland. 8vo. Lond. 1774.

A Second Letter to Dr. Hunter. 8vo. Lond. 1775.

Medical Advice for the Army and Navy in the present American Expedition. 8vo. Lond. 1776.

Seventy-four Select Cases, with the Manner of Cure, and the proportion of the Remedies. 8vo. Lond. 1778.

An Essay on the Malignant Ulcerated Sore Throat. 8vo. Lond. 1778.

The Gout and Rheumatism cured or alleviated. 8vo. Lond. 1780.

A Treatise on Female, Nervous, Hysterical, Hypochondriacal, Bilious, Convulsive Diseases, Apoplexy, and Palsy. 8vo. Lond. 1789.

A Treatise on Regular, Irregular, Atonic, and Flying Gout. 8vo. Lond. 1792.

Observations on the Causes of the great number of Deaths in Putrid Scarlet Fevers and Ulcerated Sore Throats. 8vo. Lond. 1793.

Schola Medicinæ Universalis Nova, historiam, anatomiam, physiologiam atque pathologiam specialem continens, cum 68 tabulis æneis. 2 tom. 4to. 1793.

The New Universal History and School of Medicine, translated into English from the original Greek and Latin edition. 4to. Lond. 1793.

The Rational and Improved Practice of Physic, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1793.

The most Cogent Reasons why Astringent Injections, Caustic, Bougies, and violent Salivations in Venereal Affections should be banished for ever from practice. 8vo. Lond.

A Treatise on the Hydrocephalus, or Watery Head of Children. 8vo. Lond.

Truth Vindicated; or, the Specific Differences of Mental Diseases ascertained. 8vo. Lond. 1790.

A Treatise on the Plague, Putrid, Malignant, Infectious Fevers of Spain, Gibraltar, Hot Climates, &c. 8vo. Lond.

Cow-pox Inoculation no Security against Small-pox Infection. 8vo. Lond.

JOHN MEYER, M.D., was the son of a banker at Vienna, and was born at Lindau, on the lake of Constance, 27th December, 1749. He entered the university of Strasburg in 1764; and after an extended classical and medical education, proceeded doctor of medicine in 1771 (D.M.I. de Fistula Ani. 4to.). He then studied for three years under Quarin at Vienna; and after visiting Dresden, Leipsic, and Berlin, came to London and attended the medical practice of Guy's hospital. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1784. He practised for some years in London, and died at Brighton, after a lingering illness, on the 30th July, 1825, aged seventy-five.

THOMAS KNOWLES, M.D.—A native of Yorkshire, who was entered on the physic line at Leyden 18th June, 1771, being then thirty-five years of age, and graduated doctor of medicine there in 1772 (D.M.I. de Vita Sedentaria), was admitted a Licentiate of the Col-



lege of Physicians 25th June, 1784. He died at his house in Lombard-street, 16th November, 1786. His widow, a Quaker, was eminent for her skill in needle-work.\*

GEORGE PEARSON, M.D., was born in 1751, at Rotherham in Yorkshire ; and after a good preliminary education was sent to Edinburgh, between which, Leyden and London, he pursued his medical studies. He took the degree of doctor of medicine at Edinburgh in 1774 (*D.M.I. de Putredine Animalibus post Mortem superveniente*). Dr. Pearson settled in the first instance at Doncaster, but subsequently removed to London ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1784 ; and elected physician to St. George's hospital 23rd February, 1787. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 30th June, 1791. For a long series of years he lectured on chemistry, materia medica, and the practice of physic. As a lecturer he was plain, distinct, comprehensive, and impressively energetic, and on many occasions he was argumentative, often witty, and even eloquent when a favourite subject was the object of display. His lectures were always popular, and to the last he commanded a numerous class. As a practitioner he was judicious and safe rather than strikingly acute or original. He was a sound Latin scholar, a disinterested friend, a good-humoured and jocose companion ; he abounded in anecdotes, which in his lectures, equally as in society, he told with excellent effect. He was a passionate admirer of Shakespeare, was in the constant habit of quoting him, and left in manuscript some clever commentaries on the great dramatic bard. He and Kemble knew each other at Doncaster, and their intimacy continued long after. Dr. Pearson continued in practice to the last. He died at his house in Hanover-square, from a fall down stairs, on the 9th November, 1828, aged seventy-seven. He was a frequent con-

\* Public Characters, 1799—1800, p. 545.

tributor to the "Philosophical Transactions," and the author of the following works:—

Observations and Experiments for Investigating the Chemical History of the Tepid Springs of Buxton. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1783.

Directions for Impregnating the Buxton Waters with its own and other Gases, and for composing Artificial Buxton Waters. 8vo. Lond. 1785.

Translation of the Table of Chemical Nomenclature proposed by De Gayton, &c. 4to. Lond. 1795.

An Inquiry concerning the History of the Cow-pock, principally with a view to supersede and extinguish the Small-pox. 8vo. Lond. 1798.

Experiments and Observations on the Constituent Parts of the Potatoe Root. 4to. Lond.

The Substance of a Lecture on the Inoculation of the Cow-pock. 8vo. Lond. 1798.

Arranged Catalogue of the Articles of Food, Seasoning, and Medicine, for the use of Lectures on Therapeutics and Materia Medica. 8vo. Lond. 1801.

An Examination of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Claims of Remuneration for the Vaccine Pock Inoculation. 8vo. Lond. 1802.

Report on the Cow-pock Inoculation during the years 1800, 1801, and 1802. 8vo. Lond. 1803.

A Statement of Evidence from Trials of Variolous and Vaccine Matter in Inoculation, to judge whether or no a person can undergo the Small-pox after being affected with the Cow-pock. 8vo. Lond. 1804.

A Communication to the Board of Agriculture on the use of Green Vitriol or Sulphate of Iron as a Manure. 4to. Lond. 1805.

A Syllabus of Lectures on the Practice of Medicine. 8vo. Lond.

An Address to the Heads of Families, by one of the Physicians to the Vaccine Pock Institution.

A Paper containing the Results of Eleven Years' Practice at the Original Vaccine Pock Institution. 8vo. Lond. 1811.

THOMAS WATSON, M.D.—A native of London, and a doctor of medicine, of what university is not recorded, but probably of Leyden, as his name was entered on the physic line there 14th July, 1782, he being then thirty-six years of age. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th August, 1784. He practised for some years in Chancery-lane, but then removed to Burwash in Sussex, and finally to Tunbridge.

WILLIAM WOODVILLE, M.D., was born at Cocker-mouth, co. Cumberland, and educated at Edinburgh, where he became a favourite pupil of Dr. Cullen, and took the degree of doctor of medicine 12th September, 1775 (*D.M.I. de Causis Irritabilitatem Fibrarum Motricium augmentibus*). He began practice at Papcastle in his native county, but shortly removed to Denbigh, North Wales, where he remained a few years only. In 1782 Dr. Woodville settled in London, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th August, 1784. He was elected physician to the Small-pox and Inoculation hospitals 17th March, 1791; and died of a chronic pulmonary complaint at the hospital, whither he had been removed at his own particular request, on the 26th March, 1805, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. His portrait by Abbot is at the Small-pox hospital. It was engraved by Bond. Dr. Woodville was an accomplished botanist, and his office of physician to the Small-pox hospital afforded him the opportunity of cultivating that science. Some two acres of the ground belonging to the institution, then situated at King's Cross, was appropriated by him as a botanical garden, which he maintained at his own expense. He was the author of—

Medical Botany: Systematic and General Descriptions, with Plates of all the Medicinal Plants, indigenous and exotic, comprehended in the catalogues of the *Materia Medica*, as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London and Edinburgh. 3 vols. 4to. Lond. 1790.

Supplementary Volume. 4to. Lond. 1794.

The History of the Inoculation of the Small-pox in Great Britain. 8vo. Lond. 1796.

Reports of a Series of Inoculations for the *Variolæ Vaccinæ* or Cow-pox. With Remarks and Observations on the Disease considered as a Substitute for Small-pox. 8vo. Lond. 1799.

Observations on the Cow-pox. 8vo. Lond. 1800.

JOHN RELPH, M.D., a native of Cumberland, was entered on the physic line at Leyden 20th March, 1778. He graduated doctor of medicine there the same year (*D.M.I. de Rubeolâ*), and was admitted a Licentiate of

the College of Physicians 9th August, 1784. He was elected physician to Guy's hospital in 1789; and died in Mark-lane 24th March, 1804. His portrait by Medley was engraved by N. Branwhite. He was the author of—

An Inquiry into the Medical Efficacy of the Yellow Peruvian Bark. 8vo. Lond. 1794.

CHARLES BROWN, M.D., was admitted an Extra Licentiate of the College 2nd September, 1784. He practised for some years at Caermarthen, but ultimately removed to Berlin. His name disappears from the College List in 1830.

RICHARD HUCK SAUNDERS, M.D., was born in Westmoreland in 1720; and had the misfortune to lose his father (Mr. Huck) when he was but a few months old. His education was directed by his maternal uncle, Mr. Harrison, who sent him to the grammar school of Croughland in Cumberland. There he received the rudiments of a classical education, and acquired a competent knowledge of Latin. He was then apprenticed for five years to Mr. Neal, a surgeon-apothecary, at Penrith, after which he proceeded to London, and entered himself at St. Thomas's hospital as a pupil of Mr. John Girle. In 1745 he was appointed surgeon to lord Semple's regiment, and continued in the service until the peace of 1748. He then settled at Penrith; and on the 13th October, 1749, received the degree of doctor of medicine from Marischal college, Aberdeen. In 1750 he was appointed surgeon to the 33rd Regiment, then at Minorca, whither he at once proceeded, and remained for three years. Returning in 1753, the regiment was quartered at Edinburgh, and there remained for two years, when Dr. Huck availed himself of the opportunity to attend the medical lectures in that university. He next went out to America under the earl of Loudoun, was by that nobleman promoted to the rank of physician to the army, and in this capacity served during the whole of the war, much to his



own credit, and greatly to the benefit of the troops under his care. After the successful expedition against Havannah he returned to England, but with his health much impaired, and was in consequence advised to spend some time upon the continent. He made the tour of Germany, Italy, and France; when, returning to England with his health much improved, he settled in London, and commenced practice as a physician. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1765; was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital in September, 1766; and physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1768, when he resigned his office at the former institution. In 1777 Dr. Huck married the niece and heiress of Sir Charles Saunders. By this union he acquired a large fortune, both in land and money, and assumed the name and arms of Saunders. He now resigned his appointment at St. Thomas's hospital, and introduced as his successor Dr. H. R. Reynolds, who had been induced, mainly on his recommendation, to leave Guildford and settle in London. In 1780 Mrs. Saunders, after a protracted illness, died; and the doctor, who for many previous winters had suffered severely from a chronic pulmonary complaint, now became much worse—his spirits drooped, and never recovered their former buoyancy. Although his practice was often interrupted by illness, he never relinquished it entirely. His reputation with the public and with the profession continued to increase; and on the 18th September, 1784, he was admitted, *speciali gratiâ*, a Fellow of the College. Dr. Huck Saunders died 24th July, 1785, esteemed and lamented by all who knew him.\* He left two daughters: the elder of whom became viscountess Melville; the younger, countess of Westmoreland.†

\* “Neque profecto fas crit incelebratum præterire *Saundersium*, limati simul judicii, benignitatis singularis atque eximiæ, qui, eo ipso, quo in societatem nostram ascriptus erat, anno è vita excessit: cui neque incorrupta fides, nec humanitas summa, moram indomitæ morti afferret.” Oratio ex Harvæi instituto auctore Jac. Hervecy.

† Duncan's Medical Commentaries, vol. x, p. 325.

SIR WILLIAM WATSON, M.D., was the son of a respectable tradesman in St. John-street, Smithfield, and was born in 1715. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and in 1730 was apprenticed to Mr. Richardson, an apothecary in the city. In 1738 he commenced business for himself. His skill, activity, and diligence in his profession, soon distinguished him among his acquaintance, as did his taste for natural history and his knowledge of natural philosophy among the members of the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow in 1741. He devoted much attention to botany and electricity, and his writings on these subjects are numerous, original, and valuable. His researches in electricity were of so interesting a nature that they gave him the undisputed lead in this branch of philosophy, and were the means not only of raising him to a high degree of estimation at home, but of extending his fame throughout Europe. At that time it was no small achievement in electricity to be able to fire spirits of wine. He was the first in England who effected this, and he afterwards fired inflammable air, gunpowder, and inflammable oils by the same means. He was the first to note the different colour of the spark as drawn from different bodies, and to prove that electricity suffered no refraction in passing through glass; that the power of electricity was not affected by the presence or absence of fire, since the sparks were equally strong from a freezing mixture as from red-hot iron; that flame and smoke were conductors of electricity, and that the stroke was as the points of contact of the non-electrics on the outside of the glass. This last investigation led to the coating of phials, in order to increase the power of accumulation, and eminently qualified him to be the principal actor in the celebrated experiments made on the Thames and at Shooter's-hill in 1747 and 1748, in one of which the electric circuit was extended to four miles in order to prove the velocity of its transmission. He received the Copley Medal in 1745 for his "surprising discoveries in electricity exhibited in his late experi-

ments." Mr. Watson's house in Aldersgate-street became the resort of the most ingenious and illustrious experimental philosophers that Europe could boast. Several of the nobility attended to witness his experiments; there it was that amongst a large concourse of people the duke of Cumberland, recently returned from Scotland, took the shock with the point of the sword with which he had fought the battle of Culloden; and on one occasion George the Third, when prince of Wales, honoured him with his presence. The university of Halle, to mark its sense of his merits, created him doctor of medicine by diploma, bearing date 6th September, 1757; and the university of Wittemberg, about the same time, conferred on him a similar honour. He now removed from Aldersgate-street to Lincoln's-inn-fields. Having been disfranchised from the Apothecaries' company, he commenced practice as a physician; and after the usual examinations was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1759. In October, 1762, Dr. Watson was elected physician to the Foundling hospital, which office he retained during the remainder of his life. As Dr. Watson lived in intimacy with the most illustrious and learned members of the Royal Society, so he was himself one of its most active members, and ever zealous in promoting the ends of that institution. For many years he was a frequent member of the council, and during the presidentship of Sir John Pringle was elected one of the vice-presidents. On the 30th September, 1784, on the recommendation of the President, he was elected, and on the 18th October next ensuing actually admitted a Fellow of our College. He was Censor in 1785 and 1786. He was knighted in 1786, but did not long survive that honour, dying on the 10th May, 1787.

Sir William Watson's character was affectionately and accurately drawn by his warm and constant friend, Dr. Garthshore. "As a physician," writes he, "his humanity, assiduity, and caution were eminently conspicuous; and his exact observance of the duties of

social politeness must ever be remembered with pleasure by all those who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance. The smile of benignity was always displayed on his countenance; he invariably continued the general, the ready, and the obliging friend of mankind; he was respectful to the elder and superior, encouraging to the younger, and pleasant and easy to all with whom he had any intercourse. The same affability and good humour which adorned his character in public life was preserved also in the bosom of his family, and endeared him to all those who were more immediately around him."\* Sir William Watson's portrait by Abbot is at the Royal Society. It was engraved by Ryder. He was the author of—

Experiments and Observations on Electricity. 8vo. Lond. 1745.

Account of a Series of Experiments instituted with a view of ascertaining the most successful Method of inoculating the Small-pox. 8vo. Lond. 1768.

THOMAS KARR, M.D., was admitted an Extra Licentiate of the College of Physicians 24th January, 1785. He practised at Huntingdon, and died about the year 1789.

ROBERT WILLAN, M.D., the founder of English dermatology, was born on the 12th November, 1757, at Hill, near Sedburgh, in Yorkshire, where his father, Robert Willan, M.D., one of the society of Friends, and the author of a sensible Essay on the King's Evil, 8vo. Lond. 1746, was in the enjoyment of a wide reputation and an extensive business. He received his general education at Sedburgh; his classical education at the grammar school of that town under the Rev. Dr. Bateman, and his mathematical under Mr. Dawson. In both of these departments he distinguished himself beyond his fellows, and by the time he left school was deemed

\* See Pulteney's Biographical Sketches.



to excel his master, confessedly a good scholar, in a critical knowledge of Greek. He commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh in 1777, and graduated doctor of medicine there 24th June, 1780 (D.M.I. de Jecinoris Inflammatione). Dr. Willan then visited London, and for one season attended lectures with great assiduity. In 1781 he settled at Darlington, where he published a small tract, entitled, "Observations on the Sulphur Waters of Croft." But he soon removed to London, and was appointed physician to the Public dispensary on its establishment in the early part of 1783. Dr. Willan was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 21st March, 1785.

The Public dispensary, in the course of Dr. Willan's tenure of office there, became a favourite school with young physicians for instruction in the practical part of their profession. His practice there was very numerously attended, and many (it was said more than forty) physicians who subsequently attained to a foremost place in reputation and business in London and elsewhere, were among his pupils. In 1796 Dr. Willan commenced a series of monthly reports containing a brief account of the weather and of the prevalent diseases in the metropolis. These reports were published in the Monthly Magazine, and were continued to the year 1800, when he collected them into a small volume, and published them under the title of "Reports on the Diseases of London." The work is pregnant with original and important observations, especially on points of diagnosis. In December, 1803, finding his increasing engagements incompatible with the time and care he had always given to the duties of the dispensary, he resigned his office there. The governors of the charity, to mark their gratitude for his services and their esteem for his character, named him consulting physician, made him a life governor, and presented him with a handsome piece of plate.

Dr. Willan was an accomplished classical scholar, a good antiquary, and a sound practical physician. He

was the first in this country to arrange diseases of the skin in a clear and intelligible manner, and to fix their nomenclature on a satisfactory and classical basis. He thus facilitated the comprehension of a difficult department of pathology, and invested the study of cutaneous disease with an interest and popularity which have gone on increasing to the present time. What were the circumstances which directed Dr. Willan's attention in an especial manner to diseases of the skin is not known. As early as 1784 and 1785, he had begun to attend to the elementary forms of eruption. He saw that upon that, or some such basis, could a definite nomenclature alone be founded, and upon it at a later period he erected the system developed in his great work. He sought out, with untiring zeal, the original acceptation of all the Greek, Roman, and Arabian terms applied to eruptive diseases, and he finally founded his nomenclature on this basis. His arrangement and nomenclature were probably decided about the year 1789, as in the following year his classification was laid before the Medical Society of London, and honoured by the award of the Fothergillian gold medal of 1790. The practical utility of Willan's simple classification is remarkably evidenced in the fact, that notwithstanding the great advances made of late years in cutaneous medicine, it is still used by the bulk of English practitioners for all diagnostic purposes, as at once the most simple and satisfactory mode of classing diseases of the skin.

Dr. Willan's opus magnum, the *Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases*, 4to. Lond., was issued in parts. The first part appeared in the beginning of 1798; the others at long and varying intervals; the last, which Dr. Willan lived to see through the press, in 1808. A remaining part on *Porrigo* and *Impetigo* was published separately after his death by his relative, Dr. Ashby Smith, in 1814. The appearance of the first part of this work established Dr. Willan's reputation, and the emoluments he derived from his practice were

thenceforward ample. He was generally consulted by persons labouring under cutaneous disease, and was, as generally deferred to by his medical brethren, as the ultimate appeal on these subjects. In 1810 Dr. Willan's health began to give way, and after a time symptoms of pulmonary consumption were developed. He went to Madeira, and died there on the 12th April, 1812, aged fifty-four. Dr. Willan "was one of the most amiable of men, a sincere friend, a good husband, and an affectionate father. He was, in truth, a model of the perfect human character, a benevolent and skilful physician, a correct and sound philosopher, and a truly virtuous man."\*

Dr. Willan was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1791, and a fellow of the Royal Society in 1809. In addition to the works mentioned above, Dr. Willan was the author of a valuable treatise "On Vaccine Inoculation." 4to. Lond. 1806; and in 1821 there appeared in one volume his "Miscellaneous Works; comprising an Inquiry into the Antiquity of Small-pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever; Reports on the Diseases of London, and detached papers on Medical Subjects. Edited by Ashby Smith, M.D." 8vo. Lond.

DAVID PITCAIRN, M.D., was born the 1st May, 1749, in Fifeshire, and was the eldest son of Major Pitcairn, who was killed at the battle of Bunker's-hill, where he commanded a corps of marines. He received his preliminary education at the High school of Edinburgh, when he was removed to the college of Glasgow, where he continued some years in attendance on the general classes. He next revisited Edinburgh, attended lectures in the college there, and in 1773 was sent by his uncle, Dr. William Pitcairn, president of the College of Physicians, to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded M.B. 1779; M.D. 1784. He settled in London as soon as he had taken his bachelor's degree; and on the 10th February, 1780,

\* Gent. Mag., vol. lxxxii, pt. i, p. 595.

was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital. Dr. David Pitcairn was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 9th August, 1784 ; and a Fellow, 15th August, 1785. He was Censor in 1785, 1786, 1791, 1796, 1806 ; Gulstonian lecturer and Harveian orator in 1786 ; and Elect, 11th March, 1806. "The success of Dr. Pitcairn in practice (writes Dr. Mac-michael) was great ; and though one or two other physicians might possibly derive more pecuniary emolument than himself, certainly no one was so frequently requested by his brethren to afford his aid in cases of difficulty. He was perfectly candid in his opinions, and very frank in acknowledging the extent of his confidence in the efficacy of medicine. To a young friend who had very recently graduated, and who had accompanied him from London to visit a lady ill of consumption in the country, and who, on their return, was expressing his surprise at the apparent inertness of the prescription, which had been left behind (which was nothing more than infusion of roses with a little additional mineral acid), he made this reply : 'The last thing a physician learns, in the course of his experience, is to know when to do nothing, but quietly to wait and allow nature and time to have fair play in checking the progress of disease and gradually restoring the strength and health of the patient.' His manner was simple, gentle, and dignified ; from his kindness of heart he was frequently led to give more attention to his patients than could well be demanded from a physician ; and as this evidently sprung from no interested motive, he often acquired considerable influence over those whom he had attended during sickness. No medical man, indeed, of his eminence in London, perhaps, ever exercised his profession to such a degree gratuitously. Besides, few persons ever gained so extensive an acquaintance with the various orders of society. He associated much with gentlemen of the law, had a taste for the fine arts, and his employment as a physician to the largest hospital in the kingdom made known to him a very great number



of persons of every rank and description in life. His person was tall and erect ; his countenance during youth was a model of manly beauty ; and even in advanced life he was accounted remarkably handsome. But the prosperous views that all these combined advantages might reasonably open to him were not of long endurance.

Ill health obliged him to give up his profession, and quit his native country. He embarked for Lisbon in the summer of 1798, where a stay of eighteen months in the mild climate of Portugal, during which period there was no recurrence of the spitting of blood with which he had been affected, emboldened him to return to England, and for a few years more resume the practice of his profession. But his health continued delicate and precarious ; and in the spring of the year 1809 he fell a victim to a disease that had hitherto escaped the observation of medical men. Pitcairn, though he had acquired great practical knowledge, and had made many original observations upon the history and treatment of diseases, never published anything himself ; but the peculiar and melancholy privilege was reserved for him to enlighten his profession in the very act of dying.

On the 13th of April he complained of a soreness in his throat ; which, however, he thought so lightly of that he continued his professional visits during that and the two following days. In the night of the 15th his throat became worse, in consequence of which he was copiously bled at his own desire, and had a large blister applied over his throat. On the evening of the 16th Dr. Baillie called upon him accidentally, not having been apprised of his illness ; and, indeed, even then observed no symptom that indicated danger. But the disease advanced in the course of that night, and a number of leeches were applied to the throat early in the morning. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon Dr. Baillie again saw him. His countenance was now sunk, his pulse feeble and unequal, his breathing laborious, and his voice nearly gone. In this lamentable state he

wrote upon a piece of paper that he conceived his wind-pipe to be the principal seat of his complaint, and that this was the croup. The tonsils were punctured, some blood obtained, and a little relief appeared to have been derived from the operation. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, his situation seemed considerably improved, but soon afterwards a slight drowsiness came on. At eight, the patient's breathing became suddenly more difficult, and in a few minutes he was dead. This was the first case of this peculiar affection of the throat that has been distinctly recognised and described. It was an inflammation of the larynx, or upper part of the windpipe, of so insidious a nature as hitherto to have passed unnoticed."\* Dying on the 17th of April, 1809, in Craig's-court, Charing-cross, he was buried at St. Bartholomew's-the-less, in the same vault with his father, Major Pitcairn, whose remains had been brought from Bunker's-hill, and his uncle, William Pitcairn, M.D. Dr. Pitcairn† is commemorated by a mural tablet in the church of Hadham Magna, co. Herts, which bears the following brief inscription:—

\* The Gold-Headed Cane. 2nd ed. 8vo. Lond. 1828, p. 230.

† Pitcairnus de patria bene meritus est, qui valetudinario sancti Bartholomæi plures annos singulari laude præfuit: in quo pauperes pene innumerabiles cura sublevavit, multosque discipulos, præceptis ex re natis, ad medicinam faciendam optimè instituit. Nam fuit in illo gravitas et autoritas, quanta magistrum decet; simul gratia et probitas, quibus discentium animos mire ad se allexit. Postea, relictis publicis muneribus, cum ad privata totum se converterat, inter summi ordinis ægros occupatissimus vixit, donec adversa valetudo, ut sibi caveret, monuisset. Tunc sine mora Ulyssipponem se subduxit, ubi otium perinde ac salutem reciperet. Inde ut rediit, paucos modo curare constituit, neque, ut ante, mediis negotiorum fluctibus si implicari sivit. Medicinam tamen adhuc exercebat, crescente etiam ætate vegetior factus, cum hominem temperantem, summum medicum, tantus improvise morbus oppresserit, ut præclusis inflammatione et tumore faucibus, vix diem unum atque alterum superesset. Lugeamus, amici, sortem humanum! lugeamus socios amissos! vel potius eorum sic meminerimus, ut quoties cunque de clarissimis et beatissimis viris cogitemus, nosmetipsos ad virtutem accendere, et ad omnem fortunam paratiores præstare videamur. Oratio Harveiana habita die Octobris xviii, A.D. MDCCCIX, a Gulielmo Heberden. P. 23.

To the memory of DAVID PITCAIRN, M.D., F.R.S., S.A., who departed this life April 17th, 1809, aged fifty-nine years.

An excellent portrait of Dr. Pitcairn, by Hoppner, is in the College.\* It was engraved by Bragg.

FRANCIS RIOLLAY, M.D., was born in Brittany, and at a fitting age was entered at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts; when, removing to Oxford, he was incorporated on that degree as a member of Hertford college; and proceeded A.M. 29th April, 1780; M.B. 23rd March, 1782; M.D. 13th July, 1785. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 9th August, 1784; and a Fellow, 15th August, 1785; was Gulstonian lecturer and Harveian orator in 1787; and Croonian lecturer in 1788, 1789, 1790. In 1791 he left London and settled at Margate. Dr. Riollay died, probably, in 1797. He was the author of—

A Letter to Dr. Hardy on the Hints he has given concerning the Origin of Gout in his late publication on the Devonshire Colic. 8vo. Lond. 1778.

The Doctrines and Practice of Hippocrates in Surgery and Physic. 8vo. Lond. 1783.

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\* The portrait was bequeathed to the College by Elizabeth, the widow of Dr. David Pitcairn, and only daughter of William Almack, esq., by her will, dated 11th August, 1837:—"I give and bequeath to the Royal College of Physicians in London the portrait of my beloved husband, Dr. David Pitcairn, painted by Hoppner; and also the portrait of Dr. William Pitcairn, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and also the portrait of Dr. Matthew Baillie, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. I give and bequeath to Sir Ralph Anstruther, bart., my picture of his great-grandfather, Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, painted by Sir John Medina. I give to his brother, Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, esq., my little silver cup with the Greek motto, that was his great-grandfather's, Dr. Archibald Pitcairn." In 1844 a request was made by Sir John Campbell that the portraits above-mentioned might be allowed to remain in the possession of the relatives and legal representatives of the deceased, but the College resolved that an answer should be returned to the effect that—"The President and Fellows do not feel themselves entitled to alienate from the College the portraits of three of its most highly-esteemed fellows, which had been bequeathed in so kind a manner to the College."

A Critical Introduction to the Study of Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1788.

WILLIAM MACKINEN FRASER, M.D., was born in the island of Antigua, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th June, 1775 (D.M.I. de Sanguinis Detractione). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1785. In 1799, after practising successively at Southampton and Bath, he removed to London; and a short time before his death, which occurred at Shornbrook, near Bedford, on the 22nd September, 1807, had been honoured with the appointment of physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's of 24th April, 1779; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1785. He died at Bath 19th January, 1837.

JOHN POTTER, M.D., was born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1784 (D.M.I. de Sedentariæ Vitæ Malis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1785.

SAMUEL FERRIS, M.D., was born in Wiltshire, and began the study of medicine by an apprenticeship to a surgeon-apothecary in Hertfordshire; after which he came to London, and attended the lectures of Dr. William Hunter. He completed his studies at Edinburgh, where he obtained a prize medal in 1784, for an experimental examination of the properties of milk. He took his degree of doctor of medicine 13th September, 1784 (D.M.I. de Sanguinis per Corpus Vivum circulantis Putredine); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1785, and then went to reside at Missenden in Buckinghamshire, but soon removed to London, where he remained for some years. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society



in April, 1797. In the beginning of 1800 he was compelled by an increasing asthma to leave town. Returning to Buckinghamshire, he took up his residence at Beaconsfield, where he practised with great success, and was appointed a magistrate of the county. Dr. Ferris died at Exmouth, Devon, 18th September, 1831. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and the author of—

A Dissertation on Milk, in which an attempt is made to ascertain its Natural Use, and explain its Effects in the Cure of Various Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1785.

A General View of the establishment of Physic as a Science in England by the incorporation of the College of Physicians of London. 8vo. Lond. 1795.

WILLIAM LANSDALE was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 14th February, 1786. He settled in Maryland, and his name is continued on the College list until 1833.

JOHN ATKINSON was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 24th February, 1786. He practised at Leicester, and died about the year 1788.

SIR WILLIAM FORDYCE, M.D., was the brother of Dr. John Fordyce before mentioned (Roll, vol. ii, p. 212), was born at Aberdeen in 1724, and educated at Marischal college. His medical knowledge was probably acquired at Edinburgh, as I see he was admitted a member of the Medical Society of that city 22nd December, 1744. He joined the army as a volunteer, and afterwards served as surgeon on the coast of France and in the wars of Germany. Upon the establishment of peace he settled as a surgeon in London, and attained to considerable business. In 1770 he was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge by royal mandate, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th April, 1786. He was knighted by George the Third in 1787, and died at his house in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, after a long and severe illness, 4th

December, 1792, aged sixty-eight. He was the author of—

*A Review of the Venereal Disease and its Remedies.* 8vo. Lond. 1767.

*A new Inquiry into the Causes, Symptoms, and Cure of Putrid and Inflammatory Fevers, with an Appendix on the Hectic Fever and on the Ulcerated Sore Throat.* 8vo. Lond. 1773.

*The great Importance and proper Method of cultivating and curing Rhubarb in Britain for Medical Uses.* 8vo. Lond. 1784.

*Fragmenta Chirurgica et Medica.* 8vo. Lond. 1784.

*A Letter to Sir John Sinclair on the Virtues of Muriatic Acid in curing Putrid Diseases.* 8vo. Lond. 1790.

JOHN GRIEVE, M.D.—A native of Peebles-shire and a doctor of medicine of Glasgow of 2nd October, 1777 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th April, 1786. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 5th June, 1794. Dr. Grieve settled in Russia ; and his name disappears from the College List in 1807.

JOSEPH PHELAN, M.D.—A native of King's county, Ireland, and a doctor of medicine of Glasgow of 25th July, 1785 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th April, 1786.

GEORGE BUXTON, M.D., was born in Middlesex, 14th December, 1730, and was the son of Charles Buxton of Braxtead, co. Essex, by his wife Hannah, daughter of George Read of London, esq. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of doctor of medicine 9th July, 1756 (D.M.I. de Amaurosi). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1786. Dr. Buxton was a fellow of the Royal Society, and practised for some time at Chelmsford, whence he removed to Greenwich, where he died, 1st January, 1805, in his seventy-fifth year.

WILLIAM BUTTER, M.D., was born in the Orkneys in 1726, and educated at Edinburgh, where he gradu-

ated doctor of medicine 16th September, 1761 (D.M.I. de Arteriotomiâ). He was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh 1st November, 1763; and about that time settled at Derby, where he practised for several years, and acquired a moderate fortune. He removed to London in 1782; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1786; and died at his house in Lower Grosvenor-street, 23rd March, 1805. We have from his pen—

A method of Cure for the Stone, chiefly by Injections; with Descriptions and Delineations of the Instruments contrived for those purposes. 12mo. Edinb. 1754.

Dissertatio de Frigore quatenus Morborum Causâ. 8vo. Edinb. 1757.

A Treatise on the Kink Cough, with an Account of Hemlock and its Preparations. 8vo. Lond. 1773.

An Account of Puerperal Fevers as they appear in Derbyshire. 8vo. Lond. 1775.

A Treatise on the Infantile Remittent Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1782.

An Improved Method of Opening the Temporal Artery, and a New Proposal for Extracting the Cataract. 8vo. Lond. 1783.

A Treatise on the Disease commonly called Angina Pectoris. 8vo. Lond. 1791.

A Treatise on the Venereal Rose. 8vo. Lond. 1799.

THEODORE FORBES LEITH, M.D., was the second son of John Forbes, esq. (who assumed as heir to his mother the additional surname of Leith), by his wife Jean, eldest daughter of Theodore Morrison of Bogny, and was born in the county of Aberdeen. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 12th September, 1768 (D.M.I. de Delirio Febrili); and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1786. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and is represented as a person of extensive scientific attainments. After practising for many years at Greenwich he retired to Scotland. He succeeded on the death of his elder brother in 1806, to the family estate of Whitehaugh, in his native county, where he died 6th September, 1819, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, from lock-jaw, consequent on fracture of the collar-bone. He had

married in 1776 Marie d'Arboine, a French lady of ancient family, and had by her three sons and three daughters.\*

GEORGE SANDEMAN, M.D., was born in Perthshire, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1769 (D.M.I. de Rheo Palmato). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1786; and died at his house in Red Lion-square 13th November, 1818, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was buried in Bunhill-fields.

WILLIAM LOWDER, M.D., was born at Southampton, and graduated doctor of medicine at Aberdeen 6th March, 1775. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1786. Dr. Lowder practised midwifery, and was a well-known lecturer on that subject in St. Saviour's churchyard, Southwark. He died at his house in Upper East Hayes, 24th October, 1801.

THOMAS DALE, M.D., was the son of an American physician, who was not only a member of the Upper House of Assembly, but also a judge and justice of the peace at Charlestown, in South Carolina. Dr. Dale left America at an early age, and received his preliminary education at St. Paul's school; whence he proceeded to Edinburgh, where, after a residence of five years, he took his degree of doctor of medicine 12th June, 1775 (D.M.I. de Erysipelate). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1786, and for a long series of years maintained a highly respectable position in the city of London. He died at his house in Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, 21st February, 1816, aged sixty-seven, and was buried in Bunhill-fields. Dr. Dale was a good classical scholar, and was well acquainted with most of the European

\* Burke's Landed Gentry, sub nomine, Forbes of Tolquhon.



languages. He was one of the eight persons who instituted the Literary Fund. In 1790 he accepted the honorary office of registrar of the society, the duties of which he performed with great zeal for many years.

PHILIP PITT WALSH, M.D.—A native of Ireland, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 12th September, 1780 (D.M.I. de Luis Venereæ Stadio confirmato); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1786. He practised chiefly as an accoucheur, delivered lectures on midwifery, and was physician to the British Lying-in hospital. He was the author of "Practical Observations on Puerperal Fever," 8vo. Lond. 1787; and died at his house in Ely-place 25th December, 1787.

WILLIAM BLACKBURNE, M.D., was born at Richmond in Yorkshire, and was the son of the Rev. Francis Blackburne, rector of that town, and archdeacon of Cleveland. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 24th June, 1781 (D.M.I. de Sale). He practised for a short time at Durham, but soon removed to London; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1786. He was elected physician to the Westminster hospital in 1791, but resigned that office in 1794. He died at Eastcot-house, near Wells, co. Somerset, on the 9th April, 1835, in the eightieth year of his age. He was buried at Wookey, and in the north aisle of the church there is a mural tablet bearing the following inscription :—

Sacred to the memory of  
WILLIAM BLACKBURNE, M.D.,  
who was of an ancient family of Yorkshire,  
the last surviving son of FRANCIS BLACKBURNE,  
Archdeacon of Cleveland and rector of Richmond, in the county of  
York.

He was born in that town on the 25th of October, 1755. After the successful practice of his profession in London for many years, he retired to this village, in which he dedicated his

skill and experience chiefly to the relief of his poorer neighbours ; and where he died on the 9th of April, 1835.

SIR JOHN MACNAMARA HAYES, BART, M.D.—A native of Limerick, and a doctor of medicine of Rheims of 20th March, 1784 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1786. He had served with distinction as a surgeon in the army, but at the time of his admission by the College was one of the physicians to the forces. He was appointed physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales in 1791 ; and was elected physician to the Westminster hospital in 1792, but resigned his office there in 1794. He was created a baronet in 1797 ; and at the time of his death, which occurred 19th July, 1809, from acute laryngitis, was inspector-general of the military department at Woolwich. Sir John Macnamara Hayes was buried at St. James's, Piccadilly. A small mural monument, on the north side of the church under the gallery, bears the following inscription :—

Sacred to the Memory of  
SIR JOHN MACNAMARA HAYES, Baronet,  
Inspector-General of the Medical Department in the Ordnance.  
Sir John was raised to the Baronetage  
in 1797, as a reward for his services, and  
died in 1809, aged fifty-nine, beloved and respected  
by all who knew him.

His portrait, by Medley, was engraved by N. Branwhite.

THOMAS SAVAGE, M.D.—A native of Staffordshire, and a doctor of medicine of Rheims, of 5th June, 1753 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1786. He enjoyed a large obstetric practice, and died at his house in Conduit-street, 14th March, 1804, in the eightieth year of his age.

JOHN COOPER, M.D.—A native of Kidderminster, and a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's, of 21st June,

1779 ; was admitted by the College a Licentiate in Midwifery 26th June, 1786.

ROBERT KNOX, M.D., was a native of Edinburgh, and a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's, of 5th March, 1750. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1765, and was then physician to the army. Dr. Knox was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 10th February, 1769. In 1779 he was ordered to America, and obtained leave of absence from the governors of the hospital. He resigned his hospital appointment in October, 1782. On the 26th June, 1786, he was admitted a Fellow of the College, *speciali gratiâ* ; and was Censor in 1790. He died at his house in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, 22nd May, 1792.

JULIAN GARTNER HALL was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 27th June, 1786. He practised at Ludlow.

ROBERT BLAND, M.D., was born at Lynn Regis, and was the son of Mr. David Bland, an attorney in that town. He was educated in London for a surgeon, in which capacity he practised for some years. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's 4th December, 1778 ; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1786. Dr. Bland practised chiefly as an accoucheur, and contributed to Rees' Cyclopædia all the articles relating to midwifery. He died at his house in Leicester-square, 29th June, 1816, aged seventy-six. He was the author of—

Some Calculations of the Number of Accidents or Deaths which happen from Parturition. 4to. Lond. 1781.

Observations on Human and Comparative Parturition. 8vo. Lond. 1794.

Proverbs, chiefly taken from the Adagia of Erasmus, with explanations ; and illustrated by Examples from the Spanish, Italian, French, and English languages. 2 vols 12mo. Lond. 1814.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, M.D., was born at Strabane, co. Tyrone, in 1758, and educated at Glasgow, where he passed through the curriculum of arts, and then proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1779 (D.M.I. de Sanguine Humano). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1786; was elected physician to the London hospital 5th December, 1787, and died at his house in Old Broad-street 5th May, 1807.

JOHN HAMMAN, M.D., was born in Kent, and graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden, 22nd September, 1785. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1786; was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 15th October, 1789; and died 23rd July, 1793.

JOHN SQUIRE, M.D., was born in Suffolk, and educated at the grammar school of Lavenham, of which parish his father was for many years rector. He studied medicine at the London hospitals; was appointed surgeon to the army; and was present at the three important sieges of Louisburgh, Quebec, and the Havannah. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen 6th September, 1765; and, eventually settling in London, and devoting himself to the practice of midwifery, was elected physician to the Maternity Charity; and on the 30th September, 1786, was admitted by the College of Physicians a Licentiate in Midwifery. He died very suddenly on the 28th August, 1816, aged eighty-four. At the instant of his death he was engaged in the exercise of his profession, assisting a medical friend at the delivery of a patient, whose labour was attended with circumstances of much difficulty and danger, and whilst so occupied expired in an instant without a sigh or a struggle. He was buried in a vault at St. Andrew's, Holborn. Dr. Squire, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Chamberlaine, was the



founder of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in London and its vicinity.\*

THOMAS GALLEY, M.D., was born in Lancashire. Educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1785 (*D.M.I. de Tussi Convulsivâ*), he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1786. Dr. Galley must have died within a few months of his admission, as his name does not appear in the College list for 1787.

WILLIAM BLACK, M.D., was born in Ireland, and received his medical education at Leyden, where he proceeded doctor of medicine 20th March, 1772 (*D.M.I. de Diagnosi, Prognosi, et Causis Mortis in Febribus*). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1787, and died at Hammersmith in December, 1829, in the eightieth year of his age. He was the author of—

Observations Medical and Politieal on the Small-pox, the Advantages and Disadvantages of general Inoculation, and on the Mortality of Mankind at every Age. 8vo. Lond. 1781.

An Historical Sketch of Medicinè and Surgery from their Origin to the Present time. 8vo. Lond. 1782.

A Comparative View of the Mortality of the Human Species at all Ages. 8vo. Lond. 1788.

Reasons for Preventing the French, under the Mask of Liberty, from Trampling on Europe. 8vo. Lond. 1792.

A new edition of General Monk's Observations on Military and Political Affairs. 8vo. Lond. 1796.

A Dissertation on Insanity, extracted from between Two and Three Thousand Cases in Bedlam. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

ANDREW THYNNE, M.D.—A native of Ireland, and a doctor of medicine of Rheims of 22nd August, 1775; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1787. He was in much esteem as an accoucheur, was lecturer on midwifery at St. Bartholomew's hospital, and physician to the Westminster Ly-

\* Gent. Mag. for 1816, vol. lxxxvi, part ii, p. 285.

ing-in hospital. He died in St. George's-fields towards the end of 1813, aged sixty-four.

DAVID BAYFORD, M.D., was born in Hertfordshire, and educated as a surgeon. He became a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, and practised in that capacity for some years at Lewes. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 10th May, 1770; was created doctor of medicine by the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cornwallis, 12th April, 1782; and, having been disfranchised as a surgeon, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1787.

BENJAMIN MOSELEY, M.D., was descended from an ancient family in Lancashire, but was born in Essex. He received his professional education in London and Paris. On its completion he embarked for Jamaica, and soon after his arrival was appointed surgeon-general of the island. He remained there some years, attained a high reputation, and accumulated a considerable fortune. Returning to England, he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine from the university of St. Andrew's 12th May, 1784. In the following year he settled in London as a physician, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College 2nd April, 1787. On the death of Dr. Monsey, 1788, he was appointed, through the influence of lord Mulgrave, physician to Chelsea hospital, an office which he filled with the highest *éclat* for more than thirty years. Dr. Moseley died at South-end 25th September, 1819. His remains were interred at Chelsea. Though a shrewd practitioner, and undeniably a man of extensive mental capacity and very considerable attainments, Dr. Moseley was a violent opponent of vaccination. His communications on this subject to the periodical press were incessant. They did little credit to his medical penetration or his qualifications as a dispassionate searcher after truth, and, happily for his reputation, are now well-nigh forgotten. His published works are—

Observations on the Properties and Effects of Coffee. 8vo. Lond. 1775.

A Treatise on Tropical Diseases; on Military Operations; and on the Climate of the West Indies. 8vo. Lond. 1785.

A Treatise on Sugar. 8vo. Lond. 1799.

A Treatise on the Lues Bovilla, or Cow-pox. 8vo. Lond. 1801.

On Hydrophobia, its Prevention and Cure. 8vo. Lond. 1808.

A Review of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians of London on Vaccination. 8vo. Lond. 1808.

THOMAS SKEETE, M.D., was born in Barbadoes. After studying for six years with Mr. Farre, an eminent surgeon in the island, the father of Dr. John Richard Farre, a well-known London physician, to be subsequently mentioned, he was sent to England, and entered as a pupil at Guy's hospital. He then proceeded to Edinburgh, and after a two years' course of study in that university removed to Glasgow, and graduated doctor of medicine there on the 8th February, 1785. Dr. Skeete settled in London; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1787; and was elected physician to Guy's hospital in 1788. He died from disease of the liver 29th May, 1789, aged thirty-two. He was the author of—

A Treatise on Peruvian Bark. 8vo. Lond. 1786.

A Representation of the Uncandid and Extraordinary Conduct of John Coakley Lettsom at the Election for Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. 8vo. Lond. 1786.

WILLIAM JAMES MACNEVEN, M.D.—An Irishman, and a doctor of medicine of Vienna of 2nd June, 1785; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1787. He practised in Dublin, and was the author of—

An Essay on the Use and Construction of the Mine Auger, from the German of Mr. Geise. 8vo. Lond. 1788.

JOHN CLARKE, M.D., was born in 1758 at Wellingborough in Northamptonshire, and was the son of Mr. John Clarke, a surgeon of that town. He was educated at St. Paul's school, of which he rose to be

“captain.” His medical education was obtained at St. George’s hospital, and by attendance on the lectures of the two Hunters, Dr. George Fordyce, Dr. Osborne, and Dr. Denman, with the two latter of whom he was afterwards associated as a lecturer on midwifery. He became a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, and then commenced business in Chancery-lane, where he soon began to reap the fruits of his exertions both as a teacher and practitioner. As a lecturer on midwifery, he speedily gained a deservedly high reputation; his lectures contained a fund of information; the principles of the art were clearly and succinctly developed, and his practical precepts were precise, well considered, and in the highest degree judicious. He was chiefly solicitous to simplify the management of difficult cases and improve the after treatment: and how well he succeeded, our best obstetrical writers bear ample testimony. He was a good classical scholar, a man of indomitable industry and perseverance, and possessed of all the other elements for success as a practitioner. To great acuteness of perception was added a promptitude in action and a fertility of resources which obtained for him the confidence of patients and the admiration of the profession. His progress was rapid, and for many years he was confessedly at the head of his particular department of practice. He was admitted by the College of Physicians a Licentiate in Midwifery on the 2nd April, 1787, and shortly afterwards removed from Chancery-lane to the West-end. About the year 1791 he obtained a degree of doctor of medicine from one of the Scotch universities. Dr. Clarke eventually withdrew from the practice of midwifery, resigning that portion of his business to his brother Mr., subsequently Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, bart., M.D., and thenceforward limited his attention to the diseases of women and children. For some time before his death, which occurred in August, 1815, from organic disease of the stomach and ascites, Dr. Clarke had withdrawn in great measure from practice, and resided during half the year



in the country. He was physician to the Lying-in hospital in Store-street, and to the Asylum for Female Orphans, and was for some years lecturer on midwifery at St. Bartholomew's hospital. He sent two papers to the Royal Society, and was the author of—

An Essay on the Epidemic Disease of Lying-in Women in 1787–8. 4to. Lond. 1788.

Practical Essays on Pregnancy and Labour and the Diseases of Lying-in Women. 8vo. Lond. 1793.

Commentaries on some of the most important Diseases of Children. 8vo. Lond. 1815.

“The London Practice of Midwifery” was an attempt by an anonymous compiler to give the substance of Dr. Clarke's lectures, one of the excellencies of which (as I was informed by the late Sir Charles Clarke) consisted in a successful attempt to illustrate his subject by familiar analogies. Dr. Clarke's bust, by Chantry, is at Lockleys, Welwyn, co. Herts, the seat of George Edward Dering, esq.

JAMES ROBERTSON BARCLAY, M.D., was born in Fife-shire, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford, where he took the two degrees in arts, A.B. 19th April, 1776; A.M. 10th October, 1778; and in April, 1780, was elected one of the Radcliffe travelling fellows. As a member of University college he proceeded M.B. 10th October, 1783; M.D. 20th October, 1783; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 10th April, 1786; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1787. He was Censor in 1787, 1792, 1800; Gulstonian lecturer, 1788; Harveian orator, 1789; Croonian lecturer, 1791; and was named an Elect 29th December, 1800. He was elected physician to St. George's hospital 27th May, 1785, and continued in that office until 1800. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 18th November, 1790; was appointed physician extraordinary to the princess of Wales in 1799; and died, I believe, in 1827. He changed his name from Robertson to Barclay in October, 1799.

MARTIN WALL, M.D., was born at Worcester, and was the son of John Wall, M.D., a distinguished physician of that city. He was educated at Winchester, whence he was elected to New college, Oxford; and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 17th June, 1767; A.M. 2nd July, 1771; M.B. 9th June, 1773; M.D. 9th April, 1777. He studied medicine also at Edinburgh and at St. Bartholomew's hospital. In 1774 Dr. Wall commenced practice as a physician at Oxford; and on the 2nd November, 1775, was elected physician to the Radcliffe infirmary. In 1781 he was appointed reader in chemistry; and on the death of Dr. Parsons, in 1785, was, after a sharp contest, elected lord Lichfield's professor of clinical medicine. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 5th June, 1788. Dr. Wall was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1786; a Fellow, 25th June, 1787. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1788. Dr. Wall died 21st June, 1824, in his seventy-eighth year. He contributed some curious papers to the "Transactions of the Manchester Literary Society," and published the following works:—

The Medical Tracts of John Wall, M.D., collected, with the Author's Life. 8vo. Oxford. 1780.

Dissertations on Select Subjects in Chemistry and Medicine. 8vo. Oxford. 1783.

Clinical Observations on the Use of Opium in Slow Fevers. 8vo. Oxford. 1786.

Malvern Waters: being a republication of Cases formerly collected by John Wall, M.D., and since illustrated by his Son. 8vo. 1806.

JOHN LITTLEHALES, M.D., was born in Shropshire, and educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, as a member of which he took the two degrees in arts, A.B. 15th June, 1775; A.M. 30th April, 1778; when, coming before the College of Physicians, he was, on the 25th June, 1778, admitted an Extra-Licentiate. He then settled at Winchester; and, accumulating his degrees in physic, proceeded M.D. at Oxford 9th July, 1782. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physi-

cians 26th June, 1786 ; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1787. He was physician to the Winchester hospital ; and died 2nd January, 1810, aged fifty-seven years. A monument to his memory in Winchester cathedral bears the following inscription :—

Near to this place are deposited the remains of  
JOHN LITTLEHALES, M.D.,  
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians,  
and formerly of Pembroke College, Oxford.  
His eminent professional talents,  
by the blessing of Divine Providence,  
were successfully exerted with a generosity so distinguished,  
and beneficence to the poor so diffusive and unwearied,  
amidst a very extended practice,  
that his decease was an event most deeply regretted and lamented.  
The principal inhabitants of Winchester and its neighbourhood,  
have erected this monument,  
as a public record of their affectionate gratitude  
to the memory of their friend and benefactor :  
but from the Saviour of the world,  
whose faith he adorned by a life devoted to Christian benevolence,  
he will receive his final reward.  
He departed this life the 2nd of January, 1810, aged 57 years.

GEORGE FORDYCE, M.D., was born at Aberdeen 18th November, 1736. He was the posthumous and only child of Mr. George Fordyce, the possessor of a small landed estate called Broadford, in the neighbourhood of that city. He received his school education at Fouran, and was transferred thence to the university of Aberdeen, where he was created master of arts when only fourteen years of age. Having evinced a partiality for the medical profession, he was sent, when fifteen years of age, to his uncle Dr. John Fordyce, who was then practising at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. He remained with him for some years, and then proceeded to Edinburgh, where he was one of the earliest and most favoured pupils of Dr. Cullen. He graduated doctor of medicine there the 13th October, 1758 (D.M.I. de Catarrho). Dr. Fordyce then came to London to continue his studies in anatomy under Dr. William Hunter, and in botany at the Chelsea gardens. In the

autumn (of 1759) he went over to Leyden for the express purpose of studying anatomy under Albinus, and pathology under Gaubius. Returning to London, he at once commenced a course of lectures on chemistry. This was attended by nine pupils. In 1764 Dr. Fordyce began to lecture also on materia medica and the practice of physic. These three subjects he continued to teach with rapidly-increasing reputation for nearly thirty years, giving for the most part three courses of lectures on each subject in every year. A course lasted nearly four months, and during it a lecture was delivered six times in the week. His time of teaching commenced about seven o'clock in the morning and ended at ten o'clock, his lectures on the three subjects being given one immediately after the other. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1765; and in 1770 was chosen physician to St. Thomas's hospital, after a very sharp contest with Dr., subsequently Sir William Watson, the number of votes in his favour being 109, in that of his opponent 106. In 1774 Dr. Fordyce became a member of the Literary Club; and in 1776 a fellow of the Royal Society. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, speciali gratiâ, 25th June, 1787, and rendered most important aid in the preparation of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* of 1788, for which his knowledge of chemistry and materia medica peculiarly fitted him. He was Censor in 1787, 1792, 1800; Gulstonian Lecturer in 1789; and Harveian orator in 1791. Dr. Fordyce was always fond of society, and in the earlier years of his life to render the enjoyment of its pleasures compatible with his professional pursuits, he used to sleep but little. He was often known to lecture for three consecutive hours in the morning without having undressed himself the preceding night. He had satisfied himself that man eats far oftener than nature requires, and for many years he took but one meal in the twenty-four hours. He dined every day for more than twenty years at Dolly's chophouse, in Paternoster-row. At four o'clock the



doctor regularly took his seat at a table always reserved for him, on which were placed a silver tankard of strong ale, a bottle of port wine, and a measure containing a quarter of a pint of brandy. The moment the waiter announced him, the cook put a pound and a half of rump steak on the gridiron, and on the table some delicate trifle as a *bonne bouche*, to serve until the steak was ready. This was sometimes half a boiled chicken, sometimes a plate of fish; when he had eaten this he took one glass of brandy and then proceeded to devour his steak. When he had finished his meal he took the remainder of his brandy, having during dinner drank the tankard of ale and afterwards the bottle of port! He thus spent an hour and a half of his time, and then returned to his house in Essex-street. He made no other meal until his return next day at four o'clock to Dolly's.\* The vigour of his constitution enabled him to sustain for a time without apparent injury this mode of life. But at length he was attacked with gout, which afterwards became irregular, and for many years frequently affected him with excruciating pains in the stomach and bowels. He died at his house in Essex-street, Strand, 25th May, 1802, and was buried at St. Anne's Soho. His memory was singularly capacious and retentive. He had read extensively, and, according to his friend and colleague, Dr. Wells, was probably more generally skilled in those sciences directly or remotely connected with medicine than any person of his time. His manners were less refined, and his dress in general less studied than is expected in this country in the physician. From these causes and from his spending no more time with his patients than was barely sufficient for forming a just opinion of their ailments, he had for many years but little private employment in his profession, and never, even in the latter part of his life when his reputation was at its height, enjoyed nearly so much as many of his contemporaries. A good memoir of this distinguished physician, from the pen of

\* *Nugæ Chirurgicæ*. 8vo. Lond. 1827, p. 8.

his friend and colleague Dr. Wells, is to be seen in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for June, 1802. Dr. Fordyce's portrait, by Phillips, is at St. Thomas's hospital, and was engraved by Keating. He contributed several important papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," and was the author of the following works :—

Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation. 8vo. Edinb. 1765.

Elements of the Practice of Physic. 8vo. Lond. 1770.

A Treatise on the Digestion of Food. 8vo. Lond. 1791.

Dissertations on Fever. 8vo. Lond. No. 1, 1794; No. 2, 1795; No. 3, in two parts, 1798, 1799; No. 4, 1802. The fifth was left by the author in MS. and was published by Dr. Wells in 1803.

JOSEPH HART MYERS, M.D., was born of Jewish parents at New York, where he received his preliminary education. At a comparatively early age he was sent to this country, when he commenced the study of his future profession by attendance on the lectures of Dr. William Hunter and Dr. George Fordyce. From London he repaired to Edinburgh, and there, after a residence of four years, took the degree of doctor of medicine 24th June, 1779 (D.M.I. de Diabete). Dr. Myers then visited Leyden, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, making a considerable stay in each; when he returned to England and settled in London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1787; and was soon afterwards appointed physician to the Portuguese hospital and to the General dispensary. He died at his house in John-street, America-square, 1st June, 1823, aged sixty-five, from gout, a disease from which he had long suffered, and which for some years had incapacitated him from the practice of his profession.

LAURENCE NIELL, M.D.—A native of Antigua, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 12th September, 1780 (D.M.I. de Cerebro); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1787.

EDWARD LONG FOX, M.D., was the second son of Joseph Fox, a surgeon of Falmouth, by his wife Elizabeth, a daughter of Richard Hingston, of Penryn, and

was born in 1761. He was a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 24th June, 1784 (D.M.I. de Voce Humanâ); and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1787. He practised at Bristol; and after a very prosperous career there as a general physician, devoted himself to the treatment of insanity. In 1804 he opened Brislington house near Bristol, as an asylum for the reception and cure of insane persons. He died at this his residence in June, 1835, aged seventy-four.

WILLIAM AUSTIN, M.D., was born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 9th November, 1776; A.M. 8th July, 1780; M.B. 12th February, 1782; M.D. 4th February, 1783. He was elected physician to the Radcliffe infirmary 9th April, 1783, and with unexampled rapidity attained to extensive practice in Oxfordshire. Ambitious of a wider sphere for his exertions, he in 1786 resigned his office at the infirmary and removed to London, where a similar but more brilliant success attended him than in his former situation, his professional receipts soon exceeding four thousand pounds a year. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1786; a Fellow, 1st October, 1787; was Censor in 1788; and Gulstonian lecturer in 1790. Dr. Austin was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital 10th August, 1786; but was suddenly cut off by fever on the 21st January, 1793.\* His only published work was—

A Treatise on the Stone, its Origin and Component Parts. 8vo. Lond. 1791.

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\* Non possum quin uni, vobis fere omnibus familiari, cujus et ego consuetudine usus sum, Austino, memoris animi testimonium afferam. Conspiciebatis eum ingenio acutum, moribus suavem, studio indefessum; conspiebatis, iter quod ad famam ducit arduum, non, ut plerosque, ægre seandentem, sed quasi cursu eonficientem; conspiebatis denique de tantâ spe, subito, morte nimis acerbâ, dejectum.—Oratio Harveiana anno M.DCCXCVII. habita, auctore Rob. Bourne.

SIR PAUL JODRELL, M.D., was the son of Paul Jodrell, esq., solicitor-general to Frederick prince of Wales, by his wife Elizabeth, a daughter of Richard Warner, esq., of North Elmham, co. Norfolk. He was born in Middlesex, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1769; A.M. 1772; M.D. 1786; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1786; and a Fellow, 1st October, 1787. He was elected physician to the London hospital 6th December, 1786, but resigned that office in November, 1787, when he went out to India in the capacity of physician to the nabob of Arcot. That potentate had applied to George the Third to send him a physician. Sir George Baker, then president of the College, being consulted, recommended Dr. Jodrell, who was thereupon appointed. He received the honour of knighthood, proceeded forthwith to India, and died 6th August, 1803, at his house on Choultry-plain, Madras.

JOHN ASH, M.D., was born in Warwickshire in 1723, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 21st October, 1743; A.M. 17th October, 1746; M.B. 1st December, 1750; M.D. 3rd July, 1754. He settled at Birmingham, where he soon got into extensive business, and was for many years the oracle of the profession throughout a widely-extended district around that town. He was the founder and first physician of the General hospital there. When at the height of his reputation, and in the fullest business at Birmingham, Dr. Ash's health gave way. He became deranged in mind, and lived miserably under a delusion that he had been reduced to beggary. After a separation from his family of some months, he was advised to resume the study of Euclid, to which he had occasionally dropped hints of his partiality. He did resume it, with great satisfaction to himself and with the happiest effect, and recovered at length so entirely as to be able to recommence business



in London, and to continue to practise physic until his death. Dr. Ash was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1786; in the following year resigned his office at the Birmingham hospital; and then, removing to London, was admitted a Fellow of the College 22nd December, 1787. He was Censor in 1789, 1793; Harveian orator, 1790; Guls-tonian lecturer, 1791; and Croonian lecturer, 1793. Dr. Ash died at Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, 18th June, 1798, aged seventy-five, and was buried in Kensington church. A full-length portrait of him, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was engraved by Bartolozzi in 1791. Dr. Ash was the founder of a social and literary club in London, called in honour of him the Eumelian, from the Greek *Εὐμελίας*, though it was warmly contended and put to the vote that it should have the more obvious appellation of Fraxinean, from the Latin.\* He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and the author of—

Experiments and Observations to investigate by Chemical Analysis the Properties of the Mineral Waters of Spa, Aix, &c., &c. 12mo. Lond. 1788.

WILLIAM CHARLES WELLS, M.D., was born at Charlestown, South Carolina, in May, 1757; and was the second son of Robert Wells, a native of Scotland, who had settled in Carolina in 1753, and at the time of his son's birth carried on the business of a bookseller and printer of a newspaper. Before the younger Wells was eleven years of age he was sent to Scotland to a grammar school at Dumfries, where he remained about two years and a half, when, having finished the course of studies pursued there, he, in 1770, went to Edinburgh, and attended several of the lower classes of the university. He returned to Charlestown in 1771, and was placed as an apprentice with Dr. Alexander Garden, the chief practitioner of physic in that place, and well known to naturalists by his communications to the

\* Boswell's Life of Johnson, by Croker. Lond. 1847, p. 798.

Royal Society. In 1775, soon after the commencement of the American war, he left Charlestown suddenly and came to London. He had been called upon to sign a paper denominated "The Association," the object of which was to unite the people in a resistance to the claims of the British Government. This he positively refused to do, and neither the authority of his master nor the remonstrances of his friends were enough to shake his determination. In the autumn of 1775 he repaired to Edinburgh, and commenced attendance on the medical lectures. He continued there three years, and passed the usual examinations in the summer of 1778, but did not then graduate. In the autumn he returned to London, attended lectures on anatomy and midwifery, and entered himself as a surgeon's pupil at St. Bartholomew's hospital. Early in 1779 he went to Holland as surgeon to a Scotch regiment in the service of the United Provinces. In this position he remained about a year, when a quarrel with his commanding officer induced him to throw up his commission in disgust. He thereupon retired to Leyden, occupied himself in the composition of his inaugural thesis "*De Frigore*;" and then, proceeding to Edinburgh, took his degree of doctor of medicine 24th June, 1780. In the following year he returned to Carolina in order to arrange the affairs of his family; and whilst there was, at one and the same time, an officer in a company of volunteers, a printer, bookseller, merchant, and trustee for some of his father's friends in England for the management of affairs of considerable importance in Carolina. There he remained for three years; and of his career during that period he has left an interesting account in some memoranda of his own life which were published shortly after his death. Dr. Wells came to London in 1784, and at that time made the acquaintance of Dr. Baillie, who proved himself ever afterwards his steady, warm, and affectionate friend. In the spring of 1785 Dr. Wells spent three months in Paris; and in the autumn of that year fixed himself in London as a phy-

sician. He commenced practice without any pecuniary resources ; and, notwithstanding the strictest economy, straitened means were unfortunately his lot through life. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 17th March, 1788 ; was appointed physician to the Finsbury dispensary in 1790 ; assistant physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1798 ; and full physician to that institution in 1800. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1793 ; and a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1814. In 1816 the Royal Society of London awarded him the Romford medal for his original and scientific researches on Dew, a subject with which his name must ever be inseparably connected. Dr. Wells was one of the most active and energetic of the Licentiates in their contest with the College ; and was the author of a clever and spirited "Letter to lord Kenyon" on that subject. Though Dr. Wells did not succeed in obtaining private business, he was a shrewd and observing physician. As a careful observer and a cautious reasoner, he had few equals among his contemporaries, and no superiors. His papers on Erysipelas, on Scarlatinal Dropsy, on Rheumatism of the Heart, and on Albuminous Urine, in the Transactions of a Society for the promotion of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge, are sufficient proofs of his qualifications in these respects. His papers read before the Royal Society, and published in their "Transactions," are in like manner evidences of his high attainments as a philosopher. "He was," writes one who knew him well, "laboriously diligent, eager and steady in his pursuits, and less satisfied with any present success than cheered by it in his attempts to obtain greater. He was frugal, yet liberal ; high minded, and unwilling to be obliged, perhaps uneasy under obligation, but most grateful for kindness ; resentful but placable ; irascible, and indulging his feeling when it arose from trifling causes, but exercising the utmost self-command under very great provocation, if the occasion was important and propriety required it ; indignant at insolence and op-

pression, and regardless of all personal consequences in the expression of his indignation ; but submissive to the appointments of heaven, and calm and cheerful under the sufferings which flowed from them ; a sense of duty was the paramount feeling in his mind, to which hatred and love, fear and desire gave way, and which danger and difficulty served only to make more active and vigorous." "Dr. Wells," says Sir Benjamin Brodie, when writing of his contemporaries at the end of his own professional life, "was one of the most remarkable persons with whom it has been my lot to be personally acquainted. He is too well known by his writings, among which his *Essay on Dew* deserves more especial notice, for it to be worth while for me to speak of him as a philosopher, but I may venture to give some account of him otherwise. He was never married, but lived by himself, with (I believe) only a single maid-servant in a small house in Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street. Although he had paid great attention to his profession and had ample opportunities of studying it as physician to St. Thomas's hospital, he had never more than a very limited practice. For this, indeed, he was in many respects very unfit ; having dry, and, in general society, ungracious manners, and being apt to take offence where no offence was intended. Yet he had great kindness and warmth of heart, mixed up with these less amiable qualities, and while he was greatly respected by those who really knew him, he was even beloved by the very few with whom he was intimate. His autobiography, which is prefixed to the posthumous edition of his works, is very characteristic, and, when I read it, reminded me very much of that of David Hume, to whom, indeed, as to the character of his intellect he bore a considerable resemblance, however different he may have been from him in some other respects." Dr. Wells died at his lodgings in Serjeants'-inn, 18th September, 1817, and was buried in St. Bride's, Fleet-street, where a tablet was soon afterwards erected by one of his sisters to the joint memory of himself and of



his father and mother. The inscription to Dr. Wells is as follows :—

Near this place are deposited  
the remains of  
WILLIAM CHARLES WELLS, M.D., F.R.S., L. & E.  
who was born May 24, 1757;  
and who died September 18, 1817.  
A skilful and learned physician,  
an inventive philosopher,  
a man of singular worth and honour.  
He extended the boundaries of natural science;  
and exhibited in his conduct  
an union of generosity and frugality,  
of high-mindedness with prudence,  
and a strict and scrupulous integrity  
above the reach of suspicion as well as of reproach.

Dr. Wells's published works were—

An Essay on Single Vision with Two Eyes, together with Experiments and Observations on several other Subjects in Optics. 8vo. Lond. 1792.

An Essay on Dew, with several appearances connected with it. 8vo. Lond. 1814.

WILLIAM MAY, M.D., was born at East Looe, in Cornwall, and received his general education in his native town. He served an apprenticeship to Mr. Rice, a surgeon; and then proceeded to Leyden, where he took his degree of doctor of medicine 16th May, 1787 (*D.M.I. complectens de Typho quædam*). Returning to England, he determined on trying his fortune in London, and was appointed physician to the Universal dispensary. He held that office for a few months only; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th June, 1788; and in the ensuing autumn fixed himself as a physician at Truro. In 1792 he removed to Plymouth, and the same year published his short "Essay on Pulmonary Consumption," 8vo. Plymouth, 1792.

JAMES CARMICHAEL SMYTH, M.D., was born in Perthshire in 1741, and educated at Edinburgh, where, after

a six years' course of study, he took the degree of doctor of medicine 29th October, 1764 (D.M.I. de Paralyssi). In 1768 he settled as a physician in London; the intermediate years having been devoted to hospital practice in town, and to attendance on lectures at different medical schools in France, Italy, and Holland. Dr. Smyth was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1770; and was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 4th May, 1775. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 13th May, 1779. In 1780 he was appointed by government to take charge of the prison and hospital at Winchester, where a malignant typhus or pestilential fever was raging with extreme violence, and causing a frightful mortality. To obviate contagion he employed the fumes of nitrous acid, the superior efficacy of which over the measures previously adopted was quickly apparent. The hospital and prison were soon brought into a comparatively healthy condition; and subsequent experiments made by order of government on board one of the prison ships were deemed so conclusive, that parliament, as a remuneration of his services, voted him 5,000*l.*, and shortly afterwards he received the appointment of physician extraordinary to the king. To the parliamentary grant much opposition was raised. Dr. Johnstone, of Kidderminster, set up a counter claim, on the ground that his father had recommended the same acid as a remedy against infection, many years before the application of it by Dr. Smyth. The discovery was claimed also for the French nation by M. Chaptal, who affirmed that it had been used by Guyton Morveau in 1773. To these claims Dr. Smyth gave a sufficient refutation. The College of Physicians, who were probably the fittest judges on such a question, seem to have admitted the validity of Dr. Smyth's claim; and on the 25th June, 1788, admitted him, *speciali gratiâ*, to the Fellowship. He was Censor in 1788, 1793, 1801; he delivered the Harveian oration in 1793; and was named an Elect 26th June, 1802. Shortly after this Dr. Smyth with-

drew from active practice, and took up his abode first at East Acton and then at Sunbury, where he died 18th June, 1821, in the eightieth year of his age. His name originally Carmichael, he had long changed to Smyth, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of James Smyth, of Athenry, his grandfather, ex parte maternâ. To Dr. Smyth we owe the following works :—

An Account of the Effects of Swinging employed as a Remedy in Pulmonary Consumption. 8vo. Lond. 1787.

The Works of the late Dr. William Stark. 4to. Lond. 1788.

A Description of the Jail Distemper, as it appeared among the Spanish prisoners at Winchester, in the year 1780; with an Account of the Means employed for Curing that Fever and for Destroying the Contagion which gave rise to it. 8vo. Lond. 1795.

The Effects of the Nitrous Vapour in Preventing and Destroying Contagion, ascertained from a variety of trials, &c., &c. 8vo. Lond. 1799.

Letter to William Wilberforce, Esquire, containing Remarks on a Pamphlet entitled “An Account of the Discovery of the Power of the Mineral Acid Vapours to destroy Contagion, by John Johnstone, M.D.” Lond. 1805.

Remarks on a “Report of M. Chaptal,” with an Examination of the Claim of M. Guyton de Morveau to the Discovery of the Power of Mineral Acid Gases to destroy Contagion. 8vo. Lond. 1805.

A Treatise on Hydrencephalus, or Dropsy of the Brain. 8vo. Lond. 1814.

CALEB HILLIER PARRY, M.D., was born in Cirencester 21st October, 1755, and was the eldest son of a dissenting minister distinguished for his knowledge, talents, and loyalty, the rev. Joshua Parry, by his wife, a daughter of Caleb Hillier, of Upcote and Minety, in the county of Gloucester. He received his school education at Cirencester, under Mr. Washbourn, and subsequently spent three years at the dissenters’ academy at Warrington. In 1773 he proceeded to Edinburgh and commenced the study of medicine; but in the summer of 1775 removed to London, and during two years resided chiefly with Dr. Denman. He returned to Edinburgh in 1777, and took his degree of doctor of medicine there in 1778 (D.M.I. de Rabie Contagiosâ, vulgò Caninâ). In October of that year he married the daughter of John Rigby, esq., of Lancaster, a lady no

less celebrated for her beauty than for her amiable disposition and engaging manners. Dr. Parry then visited Holland, Belgium, and France; and returning to England settled at Bath, in November, 1779. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1788. His progress at Bath was rapid, and by the time he had been ten years there, his professional receipts exceeded fifteen hundred pounds per annum. From that time the amount rapidly increased; and is said to have varied from three to over six hundred a month. Of one day the receipts for separate attendances were fifty guineas. His exertions as a practitioner, pathologist, and writer were incessant. To these were subsequently added those of a scientific agriculturist. In 1787 he became possessed of a farm in the neighbourhood of Bath, and within a walk of his town residence. He there commenced those experiments which established his reputation as one of the most original and scientific agriculturists of his day, and obtained for him a succession of prizes, the distinctions of many societies, and the friendship of some of the most eminent persons in the land. His "Essays" on these subjects in the volumes of the Bath and West of England Society of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, are numerous and important.

As a physician, Dr. Parry was distinguished by a clear insight into the nature of various maladies, by promptness and decision in their treatment, and by marked humanity and kindness to his patients. In his professional connexions and relations he was eminently liberal, and at the same time independent. While he treated his medical brethren and his patients with candour and deference, he would submit to no improper dictation; nor for the purpose of retaining a friend or conciliating a foe, submit to any measure which was inconsistent with the strictest integrity. In his opinion the qualities of the gentleman and really honest man were necessarily associated in the character of the physician. Dr. Parry's writings bear ample evidence of the



extent of his pathological investigations, the acuteness of his perception, and the originality of his views. They exerted a wide and on the whole a beneficial influence on pathology and practice, and deserve more attention than is now accorded to them. Dr. Parry was for many years physician to the Bath General hospital. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, a vice-president of the Bath and West of England Society of Agriculture, a member of the Society of Natural History of Göttingen, and an honorary member of the Farming society of Ireland. On the 26th October, 1816, he was suddenly arrested in his career of usefulness and prosperity by an attack of paralysis, which deprived him of the use of his right side, and during the remainder of his life rendered his speech imperfect and almost unintelligible. Though his existence had become a state of complicated bodily disease and suffering, his mental activity never deserted him, and he was able to amuse himself by reading during many hours of the day. Dr. Parry died at Bath on the 9th March, 1822, aged sixty-six, and was buried in the Abbey church, where a handsome monument to his memory presents the following inscription :—

H. S. E.  
 CALEB HILLIER PARRY, M.D., R.S.S.  
 Vir probus,  
 Cultor Dei pius,  
 Medicus sagax.  
 Artem quâ pollebat  
 in hac urbe per annos fere XL.  
 ingenio, moribus,  
 multiplici literarum cognitione,  
 exornavit;  
 scientiâ, naturæ indagatione perspicaci,  
 feliciter promovit.  
 Ne tanto nomini  
 ulla pars observantiæ  
 desideraretur,  
 Amici, eâdem arte consociati,  
 hoc marmor  
 P. C.  
 Vixit annos LXVJ. Obt. IX. die mensis Mart.  
 A.S. 1822.

"In person, Dr. Parry was remarkably handsome. With much dignity of manner he united a certain playfulness which, while through life it had invigorated and charmed his domestic circle, scarcely deserted him under the severest trials and amidst the heaviest afflictions. His miscellaneous reading, extensive knowledge of men and manners, and an excellent memory, supplied, in his intercourse with society, a constant fund of amusing anecdote and of appropriate allusion. From an intimate acquaintance with many celebrated military and naval characters, he had become remarkably conversant with the details and adventures of their profession; and scarcely a battle had occurred during the preceding century, with the minute circumstances of which he was not acquainted. During a severe illness of nearly six years' duration, he amused himself with dictating anecdotes of many distinguished friends and contemporaries." Dr. Parry had four sons and five daughters; of the former were Charles Henry Parry, M.D., F.R.S., to be noticed in the next volume, and the distinguished Arctic navigator, captain Sir William Edward Parry, R.N., who was the youngest.

Dr. Parry contributed papers to the "Philosophical Transactions;" to the Memoirs of the London Medical Society; and to several reviews, magazines, and newspapers. His separate publications were—

An Address to the Medical Society of Edinburgh. 8vo. Edinb. 1778.

An Inquiry into the Symptoms and Causes of the Syneope Anginosa, commonly called Angina Peetoris, illustrated by Dissections. 8vo. Bath. 1799.

Facts and Observations tending to show the Practicability and Advantage of producing, in the British Isles, Clothing Wool equal to that of Spain; together with some Hints towards the Management of Fine-woolled Sheep. 4to. Lond. 1800.

Elements of Pathology and Therapeutics. 8vo. Bath. 1815.

Cases of Tetanus and Rabies Contagiosa, or Canine Hydrophobia. 8vo. Bath. 1814.

An Experimental Inquiry into the Nature, Causes, and Varieties of the Arterial Pulse, and into certain other properties of the large Arteries in Animals with Warm Blood. 8vo. Bath. 1816.\*

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\* Memoir by his son, Dr. Charles Henry Parry, in "Lives of British Physicians," in Murray's Family Library.

ANDREW MARSHALL, M.D., was born in 1742, at Park-hill, near Newburgh, Fifeshire, and was destined by his father to be a dissenting minister. With this view he was sent when sixteen years of age to an institution at Abernethy, where he studied philosophy and divinity. Whilst there he published in a periodical work a short essay on composition, some remarks in which gave offence to his co-religionists, and he was summoned before the synod of his sect at Edinburgh, by whom, on refusing to retract, he was excommunicated. He was then nineteen years of age, and at once proceeded to Glasgow, where he divided his time between teaching Greek at a school, and attending lectures in the university. At twenty-one years of age he became tutor in a gentleman's family in the island of Islay, and remained in that office four years, after which he went to Edinburgh, where he gave private lessons in Greek and Latin to students of the university. Hitherto he had regarded himself as a student of divinity, but his views about this time were directed to medicine. In 1777 he was enabled by the assistance of a friend to visit London for professional improvement, when he attended the lectures of Dr. Hunter on anatomy, and those of John Hunter on surgery. The following year he was appointed surgeon to the 83rd, or Glasgow regiment, and continued to hold that office until the corps was disbanded. He took his degree of doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 12th September, 1782 (D.M.I. de Militum Salute Tuendâ), and then, settling in London, commenced lecturing on anatomy. These lectures he continued with much reputation for nearly thirty years. Dr. Marshall was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1788; and died from disease of the bladder, at his house in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, 2nd April, 1813, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was the author of "An Essay on Ambition," and a translation of the Three First Books of Simson's Conic Sections, and after his death there appeared from his pen—

The Morbid Anatomy of the Brain in Mania and Hydrophobia, with the Pathology of these two Diseases; and a Sketch of the Author's Life, by S. Sawry. 8vo. Lond. 1815.

JOSEPH FOX, M.D., was born in Cornwall, and educated as an apothecary, in which capacity he practised for some years at Falmouth. Having acquired by marriage and his profession a small independence, he determined on trying his fortune in London as a physician. He went therefore to Edinburgh, where he studied for some time; and on the 1st February, 1783, was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's. Shortly after this Dr. Fox settled in London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1788, and on the 30th April following was elected physician to the London hospital. On the 6th March, 1792, he was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. In the spring of 1800 he was compelled by his increasing private engagements to resign his office at the London hospital; and, having by that time accumulated a fortune fully adequate to the supply of all his wants, he soon afterwards relinquished his practice in favour of Dr. Frampton, and quitted London. He retired first to Falmouth, and afterwards to Plymouth, where he died on the 25th February, 1832, aged seventy-three.

JOHN STARK ROBERTSON, M.D., was born in Fife-shire, and, as John Stark, graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 24th June, 1783 (D.M.I. de Malo Hypochondriaco). Shortly afterwards, but under what circumstances I fail to discover, he took the name of Robertson, and as such was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1788.

LOUIS POIGNAND, M.D., a native of Poictou, in France, was admitted by the College of Physicians a Licentiate in Midwifery 30th September, 1788. He was appointed physician-accoucheur to the Middlesex hospital 22nd March, 1798; and died 17th June, 1809,



aged sixty-three. His portrait was painted by Rigaud. He was the author of—

An Historical and Practical Inquiry on the Section of the Symphysis Pubis as a Substitute for the Cæsarian Operation. 8vo. Lond. 1778.

RICHARD PEARSON, M.D., was born at Birmingham in 1765, and educated at the grammar school of Sutton Coldfield during the mastership of Mr. Webb, an accomplished classical scholar; and subsequently under Dr. Rose, of Chiswick. His medical education was commenced under Mr. Tomlinson, a practitioner of good repute in Birmingham. Whilst with him he obtained the gold medal from the Royal Humane Society for the best dissertation on the signs of death with reference to its distinction from the state of suspended animation. Proceeding to Edinburgh, he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1786 (D.M.I. de Scrophulâ). After travelling for two years through Germany, France, and Italy, in company with the honourable Mr. Knox, afterwards lord Northland, he returned to England, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1788. He settled in his native town, Birmingham, and was elected physician to the General hospital there in September, 1792. He resigned his appointment at the hospital in 1801, when he removed to London, where he remained some years, but then withdrew to Reading, and from Reading to Sutton. Eventually he returned to Birmingham, where, in conjunction with Mr. Sands Cox, he took an active part in the establishment of the medical school of that town. Dr. Pearson died at Birmingham 11th January, 1836, in the seventy-first year of his age, and was interred in the burial-ground of St. Paul's chapel in that town. Dr. Pearson was a sound practical physician and a very careful observer. His little treatise on the Influenza was regarded by a very competent authority, Dr. E. A. Parkes, as one of the best that has ever appeared on that disease. Dr. Pearson was a fellow of the Society

of Antiquaries, and a very voluminous writer. At the earnest desire of the editor, the venerable Archdeacon Nares, he wrote the medical reviews in "The British Critic." He contributed the articles on medicine in the early part of Rees's Cyclopædia, and was associated with Dr. Hutton and Dr. Shaw in the Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions. He was also the author of—

A Short Account of the Nature and Properties of different kinds of Airs, so far as relates to their Medicinal Use, intended as an Introduction to the Pneumatic Method of treating Diseases. 8vo. Birmingham. 1795.

The Arguments in favour of an Inflammatory Diathesis in Hydrophobia considered. 8vo. Lond. 1798.

Observations on the Bilious Fever of 1797, 1798, and 1799. 8vo. Birmingham. 1799.

Some Observations on the present Epidemic Catarrhal Fever or Influenza, chiefly in relation to its Treatment. 8vo. Lond. 1803.

Outlines of a Plan calculated to Stop the Progress of the Malignant Contagion which rages on the Shores of the Mediterranean, if it should unfortunately make its way to this Country. 8vo. Lond. 1804.

Thesaurus Medicaminum; or, a New Collection of Medical Prescriptions. 8vo. Lond.

A Practical Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria and Materia Medica. 8vo. Lond. 1807.

Account of a Particular Preparation of Salted Fish, to be used with boiled Rice, boiled Potatoes, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1812.

A brief Description of the Plague. 8vo. 1813.

Observations on the Action of the Broom Seed in Dropsical Affections. 8vo. Lond. 1835.

GEORGE KIRKALDIE, M.D.—A native of Angusshire, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 12th September, 1786 (*D.M.I. de duabus Aëris speciebus Aquam gignentibus*); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1789.

JAMES CHICHESTER MACLAURIN, M.D., was the eldest son of Robert Maclaurin, M.D., an obstetric physician in large practice, residing in the city of London, by his wife Jean, the eldest daughter of Sir James Kinlock, of Kinlock castle. He was born in London 7th Decem-

ber, 1765, and passed the early years of his life with his maternal aunts at Kinlock castle. At a fitting age he was placed at St. Paul's school under Dr. Roberts, and from St. Paul's went to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1788 (D.M.I. de Fluxûs Menstrui Indole Causisque). Dr. Maclaurin was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1789, and was physician to the British Embassy at Paris at the revolution in 1790. He died at Exmouth, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, 18th February, 1804.

JOHN LATHAM, M.D., was the eldest son of the Rev. John Latham, A.B., of Oriel college, Oxford, minister of Siddington in Cheshire, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Richard Podmore, esq., of Sandbach, in the same county, and was born on the 29th December, 1761, at Gawsworth, co. Chester, in the house of his great-uncle the Rev. William Hall, then rector of that parish. He received his early education at the grammar school of Manchester, and in 1778 was entered at Brasenose college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 9th February, 1782; A.M. 15th October, 1784; M.B. 3rd May, 1786; M.D. 3rd April, 1788. He married in 1784; and, having obtained from the university a licence to practise, commenced business at Manchester. He was elected physician to the infirmary of that town in 1784, but resigned his office in 1786, when he removed to Oxford; and on the 11th July, 1787, was appointed physician to the Radcliffe infirmary. In the following year Dr. Latham settled in London; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1788; and a Fellow 30th September, 1789. He was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 15th October, 1789, and about the same time physician to the Magdalen hospital. On the 17th January, 1793, he received the appointment of physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, when he resigned his office at the Middlesex. Dr. Latham from the first was an active,

and soon became a very influential, fellow of the College. In 1792 he undertook to arrange the library, which had fallen into great disorder, and he accomplished the task in a manner so satisfactory to his colleagues that he was unanimously voted one hundred pounds. He was Censor in 1790, 1794, 1801, 1803, 1807; Gulstonian lecturer, 1793; Harveian orator, 1794; Croonian lecturer, 1795; Elect, 4th July, 1806; and President, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819. He resigned his office of Elect 11th August, 1829. Dr. Latham's exertions on first settling in London were excessive, and he soon obtained a large and lucrative practice. In 1795 he was appointed physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales, and was reappointed to the same office on the accession of that prince to the throne in 1820. "At the age of forty-six," says the writer of an interesting memoir of him (his son, P. M. Latham, M.D.) in the "Medical Gazette," 5th May, 1843, "Dr. Latham was worn out by the hard labour of his early success. He was believed to be consumptive, and he retired into the country, it was thought, to die. He had a few years previously purchased an estate at Sandbach, Cheshire, whither he removed, and, under the influence of country air and complete relaxation from the cares and toils of professional business, eventually recovered. He thereupon returned to London, and resumed the exercise of his profession. He felt, however, that if he was to keep the health he had regained, he must never again put it to the same hazard. Accordingly he now removed far away from the sphere of his former business. He left Bedford-row and settled in Harley-street. And here for twenty years he enjoyed, with a more moderate practice, a larger share of health than he had known during the days of his greater labour and greater success. In 1829, having reached his sixty-eighth year, Dr. Latham finally left London. Fourteen years of life yet remained to him. For two-thirds of this period he enjoyed the comforts which are still within the reach of a vigorous



old age. For the last third was reserved the sharpest of all bodily afflictions—the formation and gradual increase of stone in the bladder. Under this he sank, and died at his seat, Bradwall-hall, Cheshire, on the 20th April, 1843, in the eighty-second year of his age, having then been for some years the father of the College. Those who knew Dr. Latham, both his patients and brother physicians, speak of him with great esteem and affection. His patients remember the confidence and encouragement which accompanied his address, his sincerity, his straightforwardness, and his liberality; and there are physicians now grey-headed who speak of the kindness and countenance they received from him in the days of their youth. But the highest virtues of good men are unseen by the world while they live, and are kept sacred for the solace and contemplation of their families when they die. More, therefore, need not be said of Dr. Latham, except that he was singularly temperate, when temperance was hardly yet thought to be a virtue; he was most pure in life and conversation when to have been otherwise would have provoked no censure; and he was not ashamed to be religious when religion had yet no recommendation or countenance from the world.”

Dr. Latham's portrait, by Dance, in 1798, was engraved by W. Daniell; and another at a later period of his life, in his robes as President of the College of Physicians, was painted by Jackson, and engraved by Sievier. He was a fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, contributed several papers to the “Medical Transactions,” and was the author of—

On Rheumatism and Gout. 8vo. Lond. 1796.

A Plan of a Charitable Institution to be established on the Seacoast. 8vo. Lond. 1791.

Facts and Opinions concerning Diabetes. 8vo. Lond. 1811.

JOHN MAYO, M.D., was born in Herefordshire, and commenced his university education at Brasenose college, Oxford, as a member of which he took the degree of A.B. 14th January, 1782; but then, removing to

Oriel, proceeded A.M. 2nd June, 1785; M.B. 31st January, 1787; M.D. 15th July, 1788. Admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1788; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1789; he was Censor in 1790, 1795, 1797, 1804, 1808; Harveian orator in 1795; and Elect, 10th April, 1807, which last office he resigned 6th October, 1813. Dr. Mayo was appointed physician to the Foundling hospital in 1787, and physician to the Middlesex hospital 6th November, 1788. The latter office he resigned in 1803; the former in 1809. He was also physician in ordinary to the princess of Wales. For many years before his death it was Dr. Mayo's custom to divide his time between London and Tunbridge Wells, residing at the latter place during the summer months. There he enjoyed the implicit confidence of all ranks, and took the undisputed lead in the medical business and emoluments of that town and neighbourhood. Dr. Mayo fixed his permanent abode there in 1817; and dying in 1818, aged fifty-eight, was buried at Speldhurst. Dr. Mayo published a small pamphlet, entitled "The Information and Complaint made to the Court at the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted Children. 8vo. Lond. 1790."

CHRISTOPHER STANGER, M.D., was descended from a family which for several centuries possessed estates in the vale of Keswick. He was born at Whitehaven in Cumberland, where his father was a considerable and much respected merchant. He commenced his medical education by an apprenticeship to a surgeon at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; after which he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 24th June, 1783 (*D.M.I. de iis quæ ad Sanitatem conservandam plurimum conferre videntur*). He then visited the more celebrated medical schools upon the continent—Paris, Montpellier, Vienna, Gottingen, and Leyden; and, after an absence of four years, returned to England and settled in London. He was admitted

a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1789 ; was appointed Gresham professor of physic in 1790 ; and physician to the Foundling hospital in 1792. He died 21st September, 1834, aged seventy-five. Dr. Stanger was a person of extensive attainments and great energy of character. He obtained much notoriety in his day by his contest with the College of Physicians. He was the author of—

*A Justification of the Right of every well-educated Physician of fair character and mature age, residing within the jurisdiction of the College of Physicians of London, to be admitted a Fellow of that Corporation, if found competent.* 8vo. Lond. 1798.

*Remarks on the Necessity and means of suppressing Contagious Fevers in the Metropolis.* 12mo. Lond. 1802.

JOHN NOTT, M.D., was born at Worcester, 24th December, 1751. Of his general education but little is known ; at an early period he evinced a taste for poetic composition, and is said to have made some happy translations from the Latin classics. He commenced his medical studies under Mr. Hector of Birmingham, and then removed to London, where he continued them under Sir Cæsar Hawkins. After a residence of some time in Paris, he travelled for two years on the continent, in medical charge of an invalid gentleman. In 1783 he went out as surgeon on board an East Indiaman, and was absent from England about three years. It was at this period that he learned Persian ; and of his proficiency in that language he afterwards gave a convincing proof, in a beautiful and faithful translation of some of the “Odes of Hafiz.” On his return to England, he attended his brother and family to the continent, whither they were obliged to go on account of health. He came back in 1788, when Dr. Warren urged him to graduate in medicine. He did so, but where is uncertain ; and on the 8th October, 1789, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians ; about which time, on Dr. Warren’s recommendation, he attended the duchess of Devonshire and lady Duncannon, as their physician, to the con-

inent. With that family he remained connected, more or less, until 1793, when he settled at the Hotwells, Bristol, where he practised with distinguished reputation and success until disabled by hemiplegia. This confined him almost wholly to the house for the last eight years of his life. Dr. Nott died at Bristol in 1825, aged seventy-four, and was interred in the old burial-ground at Clifton. He was a voluminous writer, as the following list of his published works will testify :—

Alonzo ; or, the Youthful Solitair : a poetic tale. 4to. 1772.

Basia ; or, a poetic translation of the “Kisses of Johannes Secundus.” 8vo. 1775.

Leonora ; an Elegy on the Death of a Young Lady. 4to. 1775.

Sonnets and Odes from the Italian of Petrarch. 8vo. 1777.

Poems, consisting of Original Pieces and Translations. 8vo. 1780.

Heroic Epistle in Verse, from Mons. Vestris in London to M<sup>de</sup>. Heimel in France. 4to. 1781.

Propertii Monobiblos ; or, the Book of the Elegies of Propertius, entitled “Cynthia.” 8vo. 1782.

Select Odes from the Persian of Hafiz. 4to. 1787.

The Poems of Caius Valerius Catullus, in English verse, with the Latin Text versified, and Classical Notes. 2 vols. 8vo. 1794.

Belinda ; or, the Kisses of Bonifonius of Auvergne. 8vo. 1797.

The First Book of Titus Carnus Lucretius on the Nature of Things, with the Latin Text. 8vo. 1779.

The Lyrics of Horace, with the Latin Text revised. 2 vols. 8vo. 1803.

Sappho : after a Greek Romance. 12mo. 1802.

Petrarch : a selection from his Odes and Sonnets translated, with Notes. 8vo. 1808.

Select Poems from the Hesperides, or Works both Human and Divine of Robert Herrick.

### His medical writings were—

A Treatise on the Hotwell Waters, near Bristol. 8vo. Lond. 1793.

A Chemical Dissertation on the Thermal Waters of Pisa, and on the neighbouring Acidulous Spring of Asciano, &c. To which are added, Analytical Papers respecting the Sulphureous Water of Yverdon. 8vo. Lond. 1792.

A Posologic Companion to the Pharmacopœia. 12mo. Lond. 1793.

On the Influenza as it prevailed in Bristol and its vicinity during 1803. 8vo. Bristol. 1803.



THOMAS SUTTON, M.D., was born in Staffordshire. His medical education was commenced in London, continued at Edinburgh, and completed at Leyden, where he proceeded doctor of medicine 19th June, 1787 (D.M.I. de Febre Intermittente), being then twenty years of age. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th March, 1790; and soon afterwards was appointed physician to the army. Dr. Sutton eventually settled at Greenwich, where he practised for many years with great reputation, and died in 1835. He was a man of much originality, a careful observer, acute reasoner, and a very shrewd practitioner. He was the first of modern British physicians who advocated bleeding and a rigid antiphlogistic treatment of fever,\* and to him we are indebted for the description and discrimination of delirium tremens from the other diseases with which it had been previously confounded. We have from his pen—

Considerations regarding Pulmonary Consumption. 8vo. Lond. 1799.

Practical Account of a Remittent Fever frequently occurring among the Troops in this Climate. 8vo. Canterbury. 1806.

Tracts on Delirium Tremens, Peritonitis, and Gout. 8vo. Lond. 1813.

Letters addressed to the Duke of York on Consumption. 8vo. Lond. 1814.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M.D., was the son of Dr. James Saunders, an eminent physician at Banff, in the north of Scotland, and was born in that town in 1743. He received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he obtained the notice and friendship of Dr. Cullen. He took his degree of doctor of medicine in that university 28th October, 1765 (D.M.I. de Antimonio), and then settled in London. Dr. Saunders's inaugural exercise gave ample proof of his attainments as a chemist, a circumstance which served probably to introduce him to Sir George Baker, who was then investigating the whole subject of Devonshire colic, and was assisted by

\* British and Foreign Medical Review, vol. 1, p. 44.

Dr. Saunders in the chemical experiments necessary to the inquiry. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1769; and on the 6th May, 1770, was elected, chiefly through the influence of Sir George Baker, physician to Guy's hospital. Dr. Saunders's attainments in science were considerable; his industry and exertions indefatigable; and what he chiefly wanted to insure success was practical experience, which his hospital appointment now afforded him the opportunity of obtaining. Dr. Saunders's progress to eminence was rapid; and in the course of a few years he was in the enjoyment of a very lucrative city business. He was early elected a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and on the nomination of his friend Sir George Baker, then the President, was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, speciali gratiâ, 25th June, 1790. He served the office of Censor in 1791, 1798, 1805, 1813; was Gulstonian lecturer in 1792; and Harveian orator in 1796. He was appointed physician extraordinary to the prince Regent in 1807; and died at Enfield (whither he had retired about three years previously) on the 29th May, 1817, aged seventy-three. His monument in Enfield church is thus inscribed:—

M. S.,  
Gulielmi Saunders, M.D.,  
Coll: Regal: Med: Lond: et Reg: Societ: Soc.;  
viri probi, benefici, rerum sagacis,  
artisq: suæ (ut testantur scripta) periti,  
in hac illustranda felicissimi,  
ejusq: eulterioribus strenue et constanter faventis.  
Qui vixit Annos LXXIII. Ob: Maii XXIX, MDCCXCVII,  
Hoc M. Patri optimo Liberi posuerunt.

Dr. Saunders' portrait is at the College, to which it was presented by his son, Mr. J. J. Saunders. He was the author of—

Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Chemistry and Pharmacy.  
8vo. Lond. 1766.

A Letter to Dr. Baker on the Endemial Colic of Devonshire.  
8vo. Lond. 1767.

A New and Easy Method of giving Mercury to those affected with the Venereal Disease. Translated from the Latin of J. J. Plenck. 8vo. Lond. 1768.

An Answer to Geach and Alcock on the Endemial Colic of Devonshire. 8vo. Lond. 1768.

Observationes de Antimonio ejusque Usu in Morbis Curandis. 12mo. Lond. 1773.

Observations and Experiments on the Power of the Mephitic Acid in dissolving Stones in the Bladder. 8vo. Lond. 1777.

Observations on the superior Efficacy of the Red Peruvian Bark in the Cure of Agues and other Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1782.

A Treatise on the Structure, Economy and Diseases of the Liver, with an Inquiry into the proportions and component parts of the Bile and Biliary Concretions. 8vo. Lond. 1793.

A Treatise on the Chemical History and Medical Powers of some of the most celebrated Mineral Waters; with Practical Remarks on the Aqueous Regimen. 8vo. Lond. 1800.

Observations on the Hepatitis of India, and on the prevalent Use of Mercury in the Diseases of that Country. 12mo. Lond. 1809.

ROBERT BOURNE, M.D., was born at Shrawley, in Worcestershire, in 1761, and educated at the grammar school of Bromsgrove in that county, whence he was elected to a scholarship, and eventually to a fellowship in Worcester college, Oxford. He proceeded A.B. 26th April, 1781; A.M. 1st April, 1784; M.B. 15th July, 1786; M.D. 6th June, 1787. He was elected physician to the Radcliffe infirmary 11th July, 1787; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1789; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1790. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1797. Dr. Bourne was appointed reader of chemistry in the university of Oxford, on the resignation of Dr. Beddoes, in 1794; Aldrichian professor of physic in 1803; and lord Lichfield's professor of clinical medicine in 1824. He died at Oxford, after a long illness, 23rd December, 1829, aged sixty-nine, and is commemorated by the following inscription in the chapel of Worcester college:—

Robertus Bourne M.D.  
apud Shrawley in agro Vigornicensi natus A.D. MDCCLXI.  
in schola Bromsgroviensi eductus,  
intra hasce ædes receptus est alumnus A.D. MDCCLXXVII;  
mox in Sociorum ordinem adscriptus,

per aliquot annos literis quibus ipse haud leviter imbutus fuerat,  
 summa cum laude publicè docebat.  
 Londinum profectus diligentissimè medicinam excoluit,  
 adeo ut oculos principum tum temporis medicorum,  
 inter quos, Vir ille egregius Georgius Baker præcipue numerandus est,  
 in se converterit.  
 Academiam reversus Artem Medendi  
 per quadraginta annos ita factitavit,  
 ut non modo apud familiares et vicinos,  
 sed apud plurimos Collegii Regalis Londinensis Socios  
 primarius judicatus fuerit.  
 Mortuus apud omnes desiderium sui reliquit;  
 Quippe qui jam inde ab adolescentiâ fuerit  
 imprimis liberalis, simplex, modestus, fidus:  
 in arte exercenda, donatus indonatus,  
 sibi parcere nescius,  
 aliis impenso deditus,  
 ingenio sagacissimus, moribus admodum suavis;  
 quibus dotibus, illa longe optima dos accessit  
 pietas erga Deum.  
 Vitam utilissimam et recordatu dulcissimam,  
 mors placida consecuta est  
 xxiii die Decembris AD MDCCCXXIX.  
 Artis Chemicæ Prælector A.D. MDCCXCIV  
 Professor Aldrichianus Medicinæ Praxeos AD MDCCCIII  
 Professor Clinicus AD MDCCCXXIV.

He was the author of—

An Introductory Lecture to a Course of Chemistry. 8vo. Oxford. 1797.

Cases of Pulmonary Consumption treated with Uva Ursi; to which are added some Practical Remarks. 8vo. Oxford. 1805.

MATTHEW BAILLIE, M.D., was born on the 27th October, 1761, at the manse of Shotts, in Lanarkshire. He was the son of the Rev. James Baillie, D.D. (subsequently professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, a divine of excellent understanding, of polished and dignified manners, and of a highly cultivated mind), by his wife Dorothea, sister of the celebrated anatomists, William and John Hunter. He received his early education at the grammar-school at Hamilton, the master of which, Mr. Whale, was a man of quick parts, of various knowledge, and with a considerable turn for humour. He was an excellent Latin scholar, but not



very thoroughly acquainted with Greek, although he had enough of that language for the creditable teaching of the school. Before Dr. Baillie had completed his thirteenth year he was sent to the college of Glasgow, where he passed five sessions in the study of classics, mathematics, and general philosophy. Having obtained one of the Scotch exhibitions at Balliol college, Oxford, he proceeded thither in 1779, and thenceforward spent his vacations in London, under the roof of his uncle, Dr. William Hunter. He graduated A.B. 14th January, 1783; A.M. 14th June, 1786; M.B. 15th July, 1786; M.D. 7th July, 1789. In the intervals of his residence at Oxford he applied himself diligently to the study of anatomy in London, was engaged in making preparations for Dr. Hunter's lectures, in conducting demonstrations, and superintending the dissections of the students. On the death of Dr. Hunter, in 1783, Baillie inherited a sum of 5,000*l.* in money, the house and premises in Great Windmill-street until the end of thirty years from Dr. Hunter's death, and the use of the museum for the same period; as also a small estate in Scotland, the latter of which he thought fit to hand over to the celebrated John Hunter, as having, in his opinion, the best right to it. He succeeded in addition to a moiety of the lectures, Mr. Cruikshank being his colleague, and gave his first course in the session of 1784-5. As a teacher he succeeded in the highest degree; his demonstrations were remarkable for their clearness and precision; abstruse and difficult points under his hand became most simple and intelligible; he possessed a perfect conception of his subject, and imparted it with the utmost plainness and perspicuity to his hearers. He continued to lecture until 1799. Dr. Baillie's practice as a physician may be dated from the summer of 1786, when he took his first degree in physic; and on the 23rd February, 1787, he was elected physician to St. George's hospital. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1789; and a Fellow 30th September,

1790. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1794 ; the Croonian lectures in 1796, 1797, 1798 ; and the Harveian oration in 1798. He was Censor in 1791, 1796 ; and was named an Elect 27th July, 1809. On the 13th November, 1809, he was elected an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Dr. Baillie's relationship to the Hunters, and his marriage, in 1791, to Sophia, daughter of Dr. Denman, tended in some degree to advance him as a practitioner. The temporary secession from practice of Dr. David Pitcairn, the early and intimate friend of Dr. Baillie, in 1798, to whom that estimable physician recommended his patients during his absence at Lisbon, brought a large accession of business to Dr. Baillie, whilst the death of Dr. Warren contributed in no slight degree to extend his practice. His private engagements then increased so rapidly that, in 1799, he resigned his office at St. George's hospital, gave up his anatomical lectures, and, removing to Grosvenor-street, devoted himself entirely to practice. His professional receipts were very large, and are said for many successive years to have reached ten thousand pounds. In 1810 Dr. Baillie was called into consultation, with Sir Henry Hallford, on the princess Amelia, and in the course of his attendance was appointed physician extraordinary to George the Third ; and, in 1814, physician in ordinary to the princess Charlotte. He attended the king in his last illness, and was offered a baronetcy, an honour which he begged permission to decline. During many years Dr. Baillie was in the habit of devoting sixteen hours of each day to business. Under such exertions, his health, as might have been expected, gave way, and compelled him at length to lessen his fatigues. He withdrew from all but consultation practice, and retired during the summer months to an estate he had purchased in Gloucestershire. In 1823 he was attacked with inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea, to relieve which he visited Tunbridge Wells, but without experiencing much relief. He therefore retired to his

seat, Duntisbourne-house, near Cirencester, where he expired on the 23rd September, 1823, aged sixty-two. He was interred in Duntisbourne church, and over the vault is a tablet thus inscribed :—

Sacred to the memory of  
Matthew Baillie, M.D.,  
who terminated his useful and honourable life  
September 23rd, 1823, aged 62.

Also of  
Sophia, his beloved wife,  
who died August 5th, 1845, aged 74.

But the professional friends of Dr. Baillie erected a monument to his memory in Westminster abbey at an expense of eight hundred guineas. It consists of a fine bust by Chantry, and below bears on the pedestal the following inscription :—

Matthæo Baillie, M.D.,  
Coll: Reg: Medic: Lond: et Edin: Socio,  
in agro Scotico Lanerkæ nato,  
Glasguæ literis instituto,  
Oxoniæ expolito,  
Prælectorî anatomico apud Londinium insigni;  
qui ad certiore[m] rationis normam  
eas anatomîe partes, quæ morbos  
spectant, primus redegit:  
Medico summo  
viro probitatis integræ  
animi perspicacis, sinceri,  
simplicis, liberalis, pii:  
Hunc effigiem  
complures ejusdem ætatis  
Medici et Chirurgi  
P. C.  
Decessit nono kal Octob. A.S. MDCCCXXIII  
æt: LXII.

Upon intelligence of the death of Dr. Baillie being received by the College of Physicians, the following record was directed to be inserted in the *Annals*\* :—

“That our posterity may know the extent of our obligation to the benefactor whose death we all deplore, be it remembered that Dr. Baillie gave the whole of his

\* 30th September, 1823.

most valuable collection of anatomical preparations to the College, and six hundred pounds for the preservation of the same; and this, too, after the example of the illustrious Harvey, in his lifetime. His contemporaries need not an enumeration of his many virtues to account for their respectful attachment to him whilst he lived, or to justify the profound grief which they feel at his death; but to the rising generation of physicians it may be useful to hold up for an example, his remarkable simplicity of heart, his strict and clear integrity, his generosity, and that religious principle by which his conduct seemed always to be governed,—as well calculated to secure to them the respect and goodwill of their colleagues and the profession at large, and the high estimation and confidence of the public.”

By his will Dr. Baillie bequeathed to the College of Physicians a legacy of 300*l.* together with all his medical, surgical, and anatomical books, and the copper-plates of his illustrations of morbid anatomy; and, in case of his son dying without legitimate issue, a sum of 4,000*l.*\* His effects were sworn under 80,000*l.*, and his will was

\* 1823, December 22. It was resolved that the following extracts from the late Dr. Baillie’s will, be inserted in the Book of Annals of the College:—

“I give to the President and Fellows for the time being of the Royal College of Physicians in London, for the use of the said College, all the copper-plates belonging to my work upon morbid anatomy; and all my medical, chemical, and anatomical books whatsoever. I also give to the same President and Fellows, for the use of the said College, the sum of 300*l.*, to be paid out of my personal estate; and I do direct that the interest or annual produce of the said 300*l.* be applied to keeping the said medical, chemical, and anatomical books in proper preservation and in augmenting the library of the said College.”

A codicil dated 2nd November, 1822, runs thus:—

“In case my son, William Hunter Baillie, should die unmarried, or a widower, or married without legitimate children, then I desire that 4,000*l.* sterling be paid out of my personal property, to the President and Fellows for the time being of the Royal College of Physicians in London, in order to form a permanent fund, the interest of which may be expended for purposes that may be conducive to the advantage of the said College, or for the promotion of medical science at large in Great Britain.”



dated 21st May, 1819. Sir Henry Hallford, on the 22nd December, 1823, having announced to the College the bequests contained in Dr. Baillie's will, read the following observations on the medical character of his departed friend and colleague :—

“The same principles which guided Dr. Baillie in his private and domestic life governed his public and professional behaviour. He was kind, generous, and sincere. His purse and his personal services were always at the command of those who could prefer a proper claim to them, and every branch of the profession met with equal attention. Nay, such was his condescension, that he often incurred great inconvenience to himself by his punctual observance of appointments with the humblest practitioners.”

“In consultation he was candid and liberal in the highest degree ; and so industriously gave credit to the previous treatment of the patient (if he could approve it), that the physician who called him in never failed to find himself in the same possession of the good opinion of the family as he was before the circumstances of the case had made a consultation necessary.”

“His manner of explaining the disease, and the remedies recommended, was peculiar to himself, and singularly happy. It was a short compressed lecture, in which the objects in view, and the means by which they were to be obtained were developed with great clearness of conception, and in such simple unadorned language as was intelligible to his patient and satisfactory to his colleague.”

The following donations from Mrs. Baillie were announced :—

A gold-headed cane, which originally belonged to Dr. Radcliffe, and then to Dr. Mead, and afterwards to some of the most distinguished fellows of the College (in succession), whose arms are engraved on it.

Dr. Baillie's collection of articles of the *Materia Medica* ; and

A picture by Zoffani, which belonged to Dr. William Hunter, and which exhibits portraits of himself (lecturing) and all the then members of the Royal Academy.

“ Before his time it was not usual for the physician to do much more than prescribe remedies for the malady, and encourage the patient by such arguments of consolation as might present themselves to humane and cultivated minds. But as the assumed gravity and outward signs of the profession were now considered obsolete customs, and were by general consent laid aside by the physicians ; and as a more curious anxiety began to be observed on the part of the patient to learn everything connected with his complaint, arising naturally from the improved state of general knowledge, a different conduct became necessary in the sick room. The innovation required by the spirit of modern times never could have been adopted by any one more fitted by nature and inclination to carry it into effect, than by Dr. Baillie. The attention which he had paid to morbid anatomy, enabled him to make a nice discrimination in symptoms, and to distinguish between diseases which resemble each other. It gave him a confidence also in propounding his opinions, which our conjectural art does not readily admit ; and the reputation which he enjoyed universally for openness and sincerity, made his dicta be received with a ready and unresisting faith.”

“ He appeared to lay a great stress upon the information which he might derive from the external examination of his patient, and to be much influenced in the formation of his opinion of the nature of the complaint by this practice. He had originally adopted this habit from the peculiar turn of his early studies ; and assuredly such a method, not indiscriminately but judiciously employed, as he employed it, is a valuable auxiliary to the other ordinary means used by a physician of obtaining the knowledge of a disease submitted to him. But it is equally true that, notwithstanding its air of mechanical precision, such examination is not to be depended upon beyond a certain point. Great disordered action may prevail in a part without having yet produced such disorganisation as may be sensibly

felt ; and to doubt of the existence of a disease because it is not discoverable to the touch, is not only unphilosophical, but must surely, in many instances, lead to unfounded and erroneous conclusions. One of the inevitable consequences of such a system is frequent disappointment in foretelling the issue of the malady, that most important of all points to the reputation of a physician ; and though such a mode of investigation might prove eminently successful in the skilful hands of Dr. Baillie, it must be allowed to be an example of dangerous tendency to those who have not had his means of acquiring knowledge, nor enjoyed the advantages of his great experience, nor have learned by the previous steps of education and good discipline to reason and judge correctly. The quickness with which a physician of keen perception and great practice makes up his mind on the nature of a disease, and the plan of treatment to be adopted, differs as widely as possible from the inconsiderate haste which marks the decisions of the rash and uninformed."

"Dr. Baillie acquired business early by the credit of his book on morbid anatomy. From the date of its first publication in 1793, its materials must have been furnished principally by a careful inspection of the diseased preparations collected in the museum of his uncle, Dr. Hunter. But it opened a new and most productive field of curious knowledge and interesting research in physic ; and when he came to add, in the subsequent editions which were required, an account of the symptoms which accompany the progressive alteration made in the natural structure of parts by some diseases during the life of the patient, from his own observation and experience, he rendered his work highly valuable and universally popular. Impressed as he was with the great importance and value of such morbid preparations in assisting the physician to discriminate obscure internal diseases, his generosity prompted him, after the example of the immortal Harvey, to give, in his lifetime, his own collection to the College of Physicians.



He has thus laid the foundation of a treasury of knowledge for which posterity will owe him a debt of gratitude to the latest period."

"He published from time to time several papers in the Transactions of the College and in other periodical works; all written in a plain and simple style, and useful as containing the observations of a physician of such extensive experience."

"But justice cannot be done to Dr. Baillie's medical character, unless that important feature in it, which appeared in every part of his conduct and demeanour—his religious principle, be distinctly stated and recognised. His ample converse with one of the most wonderful works of the Creator—the formation of man—inspired in him an admiration of the Supreme Being which nothing could exceed. He had, indeed, "looked through Nature up to Nature's God;" and the promises of the Gospel, on the conditions explained by our Redeemer, were his humble but confident hope in life, and his consolation in death."

"If one precept appeared to be more practically approved by him than another, it was that which directs us to do unto others as we would have them to do unto us; and this was felt and acknowledged daily by all his professional brethren in their intercourse with him.\*"

\* "*Ne vero in nimium crescat magnorum virorum commemoratio qui inde longo ordine secuti sunt, præcipiti cursu ad ætatem nostram feror ut ad eam Matthæum Baillie, præceptorem hujus artis illustrem, talemque medicum, qualem non sine magno reipublicæ malo lagemus morte correptum: quo non digniorem video qui compleat orbem eorum hominum, per quos a studiis ad humani corporis naturam cognoscendam institutis maximæ res ad medendum accesserunt. Erat ei ad docendum mens aptissima, enodata, simplex; quæ memoria comprehenderat, distincte habuit omnia et ordinatè collocata; quorum expositio perspicua fuit et dilucida; quæ si ad eloquentiam verbis ipsis non attigit, eo usque pervenit, ut ejus vice fungi videretur. Aperte loqui et breviter ei fuit mos, nulla exornatione usus est, singula quæque quasi ad vivum delineavit plane, luculenter, nulla verborum aut rerum ambiguitate. Memini ipse cum jam juvenis essem, et iis quæ docuit me dedissem, quanta solertia, quanta sedulitate res difficiles enucleabat, involutas aperibat, ita quidem ut mirifice sibi placeret auditor, se tanti negotii*



“On the whole, we may say of him, what Tacitus does of Agricola : ‘Bonum virum facile crederes ; magnum libenter.’”

opus tam facile potuisse consequi. Quoties de ea parte in qua est physiologia disseruit, ea fuit sermonis felicitas, is rerum ordo nitidus, ea narratio, ea argumenti distributio, ut cum ipse summus esset artifex, nihil posset artificii in eo reperiri. Inerant moribus singularis simplicitas, candor, moderatio, bonitas, expressa quasi signa probitatis et benevolentiae ; ad hæc sinceri quoddam atque veri ; quæ omnia sui fiduciam fecerunt maximam. Attentus erat, acutus, diligens symptomatum investigator ; interrogabat apte, breviter, explicate, ut qui majores res quæ morbis incidunt vellet omnes animo complecti, nec mentem suam sineret in minimis diffundi, nec levioribus irretiri vet suspensam teneri. Gravia erant quæ ferebat judicia, brevia, prompta, et ad rem ; comprehensa leni sententiarum ambitu, quas vestiebat facilis quædam et pellucens oratio, qua sic utebatur ut quæ presse dicebat, carerent obscuritate ; quæ breviter ne curta essent ; simplicibusque verbis ita disseribat, ut difficillimas res intelligerent audientes, vel saltem se intelligere crederent. Quare scilicet viventem tantopere amavimus, nonne quod ad eum delatus sit, non ab eo expetitus honor, quem meruisse magni, tulisse minoris habuit, propter, innocentiam, vitæ et modestiam, universam in medicos mansuetudinem, qua principatum gessit æquitatem, summum erga artem suam studium et amorem, diligentiam qua coluit, qua ornavit munificentiam. Eas igitur virtutes, nunc amotas nobis, nec jamdudum, nec adeo procul, ut effugerent oculos, quarum et ortum aliqui nostrum et cursum vidimus et occasum, nunc etiam, ut è longinquo respicimus ac uno quasi mentis intuitu percipimus, earum admiratione tenemur et desiderio. Cum igitur conjuncta sit iis tota ejus vitæ ratio, ad artem suam amplificandam accommodata, cumque ea repetamus quæ de anno in annum eidem contulit ac magnum illud opus de læsionibus corpori a morbo allatis contemplerur, (quæ res ab eo non inchoata licet inde formam cepit et stabilitatem) ; necnon Museum vobis quod exhibuit vivus, quasque opes ad id sustentandum suppeditavit, cujus custodes suæque famæ vos et heredes reliquit, et ad expoliendum absolvendumque instituit, et ære sculptas iconas earum rerum, quæ per aures vix attingunt mentem, sed per oculos eo facillimè feruntur, quas faciendas curavit perpetuæque fidei vestræ commisit moriens, quasque ideo legavit pecunias, quos bibliothecæ adjecit libros ; miremur ei monumentum amicos, vos decrevisse statuam ? Quam ci esse fingendam crexit, non solum apud suos verum etiam apud externos fama, et id præterea, quo æqui essemus erga nostros et nostratum memoriam. At vereor ne diutius hic constiterit oratio. Duæ res mihi fuerunt incommoditati ne non satisfacisse viderer magni viri famæ, ne non amicitiae qua illum complexus sum. Aliud etiam me in divorsum traxit, ne nimius essem aut prolixior. Utcunque sint ea, si nimis

A portrait and bust of Dr. Baillie are in the College. The portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence was bequeathed to the College by Elizabeth (Almack), the widow of Dr. David Pitcairne; the bust by Chantry was executed in 1824 at the expense of the College. Dr. Baillie edited Dr. Hunter's great work "The Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus."

His separate publications were—

The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most Important Parts of the Human Body. 8vo. Lond. 1793.

A Series of Engravings tending to illustrate the Morbid Anatomy of some of the most Important Parts of the Human Body. 4to. Lond. 1803.

Lectures and Observations on Medicine. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

The last, a posthumous work, of which 150 copies were printed for private circulation only, in accordance with the directions in Dr. Baillie's will.

EDWARD FRYER, M.D., was born at Frome in Somersetshire in 1761, and educated at the grammar-school of that town; on leaving which he was placed with a medical practitioner in Wiltshire. He then spent some time at the London hospitals, and went thence to Edinburgh, and eventually to Leyden, where he proceeded doctor of medicine 29th January, 1785 (D.M.I. de Vitâ Animantium et Vegetantium). After travelling for some years upon the continent, he returned to England, and settled in London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1790. Dr. Fryer, who held the appointment of physician to the duke of Sussex, died in Upper Charlotte-street, on the 9th January, 1826, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. "Distinguished ability, various

dixerim, haud ingrati fore vobis arbitror hanc in eo commemorationem; si pareius, id condonabitis imperitiæ; etenim quæ in eo erant, eum eodem modo in alio homine nusquam congregata viderim, fere singularia dicam, quæ et erant sui generis et in suo genere perfecta et absoluta." Oratio Harveiana prima in Novis *Ædibus Collegii*, habita sext. kalend. Jul. an. MDCCCXXVI a Pelham Warren, M.D., p. 20, *et seq.*

and extensive knowledge, strict probity and unsullied honour, united with the most prompt, ardent, independent, and generous feelings, adorned by the most engaging and gentlemanly manners, combined to render him beloved and admired by all who knew him." Dr. Fryer was the author of—

A Life of Mr. Barry, R.A.

JOHN FORD, M.D.—A native of Somersetshire, then practising at Bristol, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th September, 1787. He was created doctor of medicine by the archbishop of Canterbury 10th March, 1788; and then, settling in London, was admitted a Licentiate of the College 30th September, 1790. Dr. Ford soon, however, removed to Liverpool, and eventually to Chester, where he died 9th October, 1807, aged seventy-six.

He published—

Three Letters on Medical Subjects: 1. An Account of the Effects of an Aloetic Medicine in the Gout and other Chronical Complaints. 2. A practice which has been successful in the Individual Prevention of the late Epidemic. 3. An Account of the Sedative Properties of the Granulated Preparations of Tin in some Affections of the Mind. 8vo. Lond. 1803.

THOMAS TOMSON, M.D., was born in Kent, and graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden 5th November, 1788. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1790.

RICHARD KENTISH, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 24th June, 1784 (D.M.I. de Phthisi Pulmonali Idiopathicâ). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1790. We have from his pen—

Experiments and Observations on a New Species of Bark. 8vo. Lond. 1785.

Essay on Sea-water Bathing and the Internal Use of Sea-water. 8vo. Lond. 1786.



An Essay on the Method of Studying Natural History. 8vo. Lond. 1787.

Advice to Gouty Persons. 8vo. Lond. 1789.

JEREMIAH WHITAKER NEWMAN was bred a surgeon, and practised for several years in that capacity in London. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th December, 1790, when he settled as a physician at Ringwood, in Hampshire, and died there 27th July, 1839, aged eighty. He was the author of—

A Short Inquiry into the Merits of Solvents, so far as it may be necessary to compare them with the Operation of Lithotomy. 8vo. Lond. 1781.

An Essay on the Principles and Manners of the Medical Profession; with some occasional Remarks on the Use and Abuse of Medicines. 8vo. Lond. 1783; and of an agreeable work—

The Lounger's Common-Place Book. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1805.

THOMAS MONRO, M.D., was the youngest son of John Monro, M.D., a fellow of the College, and was born in London in 1759. He was educated under Dr. Parr, at Stanmore, on leaving which he was sent to Oriel college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 4th December, 1780; A.M. 15th July, 1783; M.B. 24th January, 1785; M.D. 24th May, 1787. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 29th March, 1790; and a Fellow 18th April, 1791. He was Censor in 1792, 1799, 1812; Harveian Orator in 1799; and was named an Elect 28th November, 1811. Dr. Monro was appointed assistant physician to Bethlem hospital 19th July, 1787; and physician, 2nd February, 1792, an office which he continued to hold until June, 1816, when he was succeeded by his son Dr. Edward Thomas Monro. He died 14th May, 1833, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at Bushey, having many years previously retired from the practice of his profession.\* Dr. Monro was a lover,

\* *Licetne filio patris memoriam dilectissimi proferre? anne obstat virtutum recensionem quod ex lingua profluat nepotum genitoris commendatio. Vereor certe ne tam cari capitis nimium accen-*



and towards the close of his life, a great patron, of the fine arts. His judgment was accurate, his taste correct; he was one of the first to recognise the talents of the celebrated painter Turner, to whom he proved a warm and constant friend. That great artist was a frequent visitor at Dr. Monro's house at Bushey, and the doctor possessed a large collection of the early works of his *protégé*. A portrait of Dr. Monro, in chalk, has been recently presented to the College by his grandson Dr. Henry Monro.

SAMUEL GURNEY EDMONDS, M.D.—A doctor of me-

dantur laudes, ne mihi nec opinanti quidem, nedum de industriâ, amor, affectus, desiderium justæ quicquid veritatis fines transeat, ne luctus sibi præteritas ævi felicioris imagines repetens, in meros abeat questus, nec veram intimi cordis effigiem exprimat. Recordamini tamen, quæso, quorum casus misereamur ipsos intueri licet et nosse familiariter, ut ab imo pectore quæ dicta sunt haud dubiè proficiscantur, nec minus amicus vester, quòd pater esset meus. A me præsertim desideratum semperque desiderandum nomen, vobis, uti credo, non indignum, quòd in memoriâ teneatur, sed cupio, ut satis dicam, nec nimis, pium quæ unicè deceant filium, parentem quæ non dedeçant honoratissimum. Ecquis autem majori simplicitatis aut honestatis laude societatem hanc unquam exornavit? In arte suâ candidus et apertus veritati unicè consuluit, non ornamentis. Studiorum, quæ naturæ imitatione multiplici allecant hominum animos et mores emolliunt, amantissimus. Tabularum etiam signorumque pulchritudine, atque omni antiquitatis elegantia exercitatissimus, eorumque omnium quæ pictoris ingenium calliditate graphicâ depinxit mirâve colorum varietate decoravit, opifex ipse vafferimus si quis alius, ut inter eos quibuscum inclaruit paucissimos certe pares inveniatis. In totâ vitæ consuetudine gravitas, sinceritas. Judicium sanum, verum et ab omni affectatione alienum. Nihil unquam in vitâ illiberale, nihil in praxi sordidum, nihil subdolum aut facere potuit aut pati. Quis intimos illos nexus cognovit melius quibus ad parentes, ad amicos, conjugem, liberos obstricti sumus? Quis vitæ inter ruris delicias actæ (quantum inter negotia licuerit) pertentavit acrius? Has avidè haurire solitus et ubi jam consenuerit inter senectutis solamina vitæque decedentis gaudia judicavit. Quinetiam affectus hosc morcsque blandos, ut qui se ab ineunte ætate mitioribus studiis, dederit usque ad extremum vitæ retinuit quò plures gravioresque nobis causas relinqueret et desiderii et doloris. Sic "Genitorem omnis curæ casusque levamen amitto." Oratio Harveiana, habita sext. kal. Jul. an. MDCCCXXXIV, ab Edvardo Tho. Monro, M.D., pp. 17 and *et seq.*

dicine, of Leyden, of 7th June, 1788, and then twenty-three years of age, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 21st June, 1791. He died at Wendover, 23rd March, 1838.

SIR ALEXANDER CRICHTON, M.D., was the second son of Mr. Alexander Crichton, of Woodhouselee and Newington, in Mid Lothian, and was born in Edinburgh, 2nd December, 1763. He received his general education in his native city, and was placed at an early age with Mr. Alexander Wood, a surgeon of much eminence in Edinburgh. At the termination of his apprenticeship in 1784, he came to London to continue his studies, and in the summer of the following year, passing over to Leyden, proceeded doctor of medicine there 29th July, 1785. From Leyden he went to Paris, to perfect himself in the French language, and improve his knowledge of medicine. Leaving Paris in 1786, he studied successively at Stuttgart, Vienna, and Halle, and during his stay in the last named university resided in the house of professor Meckel. Having visited Berlin and Gottingen he returned to London, and in May, 1789, became a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, and commenced business as a surgeon in London; but, disliking the operative part of that profession, he got himself disfranchised of the Surgeons' company, and on the 25th June, 1791, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. In 1794 he was elected physician to the Westminster hospital, and during his connection with that institution lectured (as did his contemporary, Dr. George Fordyce) on the three subjects of chemistry, materia medica, and the practice of physic. In 1798 appeared his work on Mental Derangement, which gained him reputation at home and abroad. He was appointed physician to the duke of Cambridge, and in 1804 was offered the appointment of physician in ordinary to the emperor Alexander I of Russia. Dr. Crichton was graciously received in St. Petersburg,

and soon gained the full confidence and esteem of the emperor and of the several members of the imperial family. Within a few years he was appointed to the head of the whole Civil Medical Department; and in this capacity was much consulted by the dowager Empress, in the construction and regulation of many institutions which owe their origin to her active charity and watchful superintendence.

Dr. Crichton's exertions to mitigate the horrors of an epidemic, which was devastating the south-eastern provinces of Russia in 1809, were most exemplary, and were fully acknowledged by the emperor, who conferred on him the knight grand cross of the order of St. Anne and St. Vladimir, third class; and in 1814 for his long and faithful services that of the second class.

Having obtained leave of absence on account of the state of his health, Dr. Crichton returned to this country in the spring of 1819; but in the following year was recalled to Russia to take charge of the grand duchess Alexandra, whom he accompanied on her convalescence to Berlin, where he stayed for a short time, and then returned to his family. On the 27th December, 1820, Frederic William III of Prussia created him knight grand cross of the Red Eagle, second class; and in 1821 he was knighted by George IV, and obtained the royal permission to wear his foreign orders.\* Sir Alexander Crichton died at Sevenoaks, Kent, 4th June, 1856, at the patriarchal age of ninety-two, having been for many years the senior licentiate of the College. He was buried in the cemetery at Norwood. He was the author of—

An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Mental Derangement, comprehending a Concise System of the Physiology and Pathology of the Human Mind; and, A History of the Passions and their Effects. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1798.

A Synoptical Table of Diseases, exhibiting their Arrangement in Classes, Orders, Genera, and Species, designed for the use of Students. Lond. 1805.

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\* Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, vol. viii, p. 269.  
VOL. II.



An Account of some Experiments with the Vapour of Tar in the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption. 8vo. Edinb. 1817.

On the Treatment and Cure of Pulmonary Consumption. 8vo. Lond. 1823.

Commentaries on some Doctrines of a Dangerous Tendency in Medicine, and on the General Principles of Safe Practice. 8vo. Lond. 1842.

JOHN ROGERSON, M.D.—A native of Scotland, and a doctor of medicine, of Edinburgh, of 24th June, 1786 (D.M.I. de Sanguinis Detractionis Usu et Abusu) ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1791. He died (I believe) at Dumcrieff 21st December, 1823.

JOSEPH SHAW, M.D.—A native of Cheshire, and a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen of the 21st May, 1787, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1791.

SOLOMON DE LEON, M.D., was born in the island of St. Christopher, and educated at Leyden, where he proceeded doctor of medicine 17th September, 1790 (D.M.I. de Inflammatione). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1791.

CHARLES SCOTT, M.D.—A native of Yorkshire, and a doctor of medicine, of Edinburgh, of 24th June, 1790 (D.M.I. de Podagrâ) ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1791.

JOHN HEMMING, M.D., was born at Kingston, in Surrey, and was the son of Mr. Thomas Hemming, a surgeon in that town. He received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1785 (D.M.I. de Somno). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1791 ; and, settling in London, was appointed physician to the Marylebone infirmary. Subsequently he removed to Newbury, and thence to Andover, where he died on the 16th February, 1809.



EDMOND SOMERS, M.D., was born in Dublin, and educated at Trinity college, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts ; after which he removed to Edinburgh, and graduated doctor of medicine there 12th September, 1783 (D.M.I. de Sonis et Auditu). He then visited the medical schools of Paris and Leyden ; and, returning to Dublin, was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy. Dr. Somers was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1791, and then commenced practice in London ; but in 1795 was appointed physician to the Forces. His first destination in that capacity was the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained several years, and was placed at the head of the medical staff as director of hospitals. Returning to England, he was employed for a time upon the home district ; but ere long proceeded as staff physician to Jamaica. After two years' residence in that island he was compelled by ill health to return to England. His health improving, he joined the army in the Peninsula, and remained there, doing duty at the principal depôts during the whole of the operations in Portugal and Spain. Soon after the battle of Waterloo, Dr. Somers retired from active service, and fixed his abode in London, where he died (I believe) in 1828. He was the author of "*Commentariolum, quædam de Dysenteria, Febribus Intermittentibus ac Remittentibus Mendendis complectens, Exercitus Castrenses per certas Anni Tempestates potissimum infestantibus*," 8vo. Lond. 1816 ; an English version of which was published by the author the same year.

THOMAS BRADLEY, M.D., was born in Worcestershire, in which county he for many years conducted a school, where mathematics, in which he was a proficient, was the prominent department of study. About the year 1786 he withdrew from the business of education, and, devoting himself to medicine, proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1791 (D.M.I. de Epispasticorum Usu). He then

settled in London, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1791. Dr. Bradley edited the "Medical and Physical Journal" for many years; was physician to the Westminster hospital from 1794 to 1811; and died in St. George's fields in 1813, aged sixty-two. His retired habits in early life had unfitted him for the metropolis, to which he proved unequal, rather from diffidence than from want of professional knowledge. He was more read in books than in men; and, as he always hesitated, like a genuine mathematician, to draw conclusions from uncertain premises, he appeared to little advantage in the sick room. His portrait, by Medley, was engraved by N. Branwhite. He published—

A New Medical Dictionary, containing a Concise Explanation of all the Terms used in Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacy, Botany, Natural History, and Chemistry, compiled by the late J. Fox, M.D. Revised and augmented. 12mo. Lond. 1803.

A Treatise on Worms and other Animals which infest the Human Body. 12mo. Lond. 1813.

WILLIAM SCOT, M.D.—A native of Edinburgh, and a doctor of medicine of Glasgow, of 26th June, 1786; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1792.

EDWARD GOODMAN CLARKE, M.D.—A native of London, and a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of 24th October, 1791; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1792. He held the office of physician to the army, and was the author of the following works—

*Medicinæ Praxeos Compendium, Symptomata, Causas, Diagnosin, Prognosin, et Medendi rationem exhibens.* 12mo. Lond. 1799.

*The Modern Practice of Physic.* 8vo. Lond. 1805.

*Pharmacopœiarum Collegiorum Regalium Londini, Edinburgi et Eblanæ Conspectus Medicus.* 12mo. Lond. 1810.

*Conspectus of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias.* 12mo. Lond. 1810.

*The New London Practice of Physic.* 8vo. Lond. 1812.

JOHN MULLER, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of the university of Copenhagen, of 1st July, 1787 (D.M.I. de Medicamentis Antimonialibus, 8vo.) ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1792. He practised at Christiana, in Norway.

RICHARD TEMPLE, M.D., was born at Malton, in Yorkshire, and received his medical education at Edinburgh and Leyden. He proceeded doctor of medicine in the last-named university 8th October, 1791, being then thirty-two years of age (D.M.I. de Synocha), and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1792. Settling in London, he was in 1802, elected physician to the Marylebone dispensary. Dr. Temple died 14th May, 1826. He was the author of—

The Practice of Physic; wherein is attempted a concise Exposition of the Characters, Causes, Symptoms of Diseases, and Method of Cure. 8vo. Lond. 1792.

JOHN AIKEN, M.D., was the son of a dissenting minister, and was born at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, 15th January, 1747. After a good preliminary education from his father, who kept a respectable and well frequented boarding school, and then at the Dissenters' academy at Warrington, to which his father had been appointed theological tutor, he was apprenticed to Maxwell Garthshore, at that time practising as an apothecary at Uppingham, who afterwards graduated in physic, settled in London as an accoucheur, and has been mentioned in this volume. He studied medicine at Edinburgh; and in 1771 settled as a surgeon at Chester, but soon removed to Warrington, and was appointed lecturer on physiology and chemistry to the Dissenters' academy there. He proceeded doctor of medicine, at Leyden, 19th July, 1784 (D.M.I. de Lactis Secretione in Puerperis); and then settled as a physician at Yarmouth, where he continued with steadily increasing professional reputation for a period of eight years. Towards the end of that time he became involved in



the political agitation consequent on the attempt to obtain a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts ; he took an active part with the Dissenters, and published two pamphlets on the subject. The clergy of the church of England, who had warmly supported him, now took alarm, withdrew their countenance, and encouraged Dr. Girdlestone to settle at Yarmouth. Dr. Aiken, seeing his prospects in that town destroyed, escaped from the impending bitterness of a personal controversy by removing to London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1792. Although his connexions in London by family and acquaintance were considerable, he never obtained much professional employment. He was little fitted by temper or habit for the fatigue and struggle necessary to success in town, and he willingly and wisely followed the bent of his disposition, and devoted himself almost exclusively to literary pursuits. Immediately after settling in London he commenced, in conjunction with his sister, Mrs. Barbauld, the well-known series entitled "Evenings at Home," which was completed in June 1795, by the publication of the fifth and sixth volumes. This work had a most extensive sale, is still popular, and has been translated into almost every European language. His next and probably most important work was "Letters from a Father to a Son, on various Topics relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life." In 1796 he became the editor of the "Monthly Magazine," and continued so for ten years ; and in 1807 started a new magazine, "The Athenæum," which lasted for two years and a half only. In the same year in which he undertook the editorship of the "Monthly Magazine," he commenced, in conjunction with his friend Dr. Eufield, his "General Biographical Dictionary." This work extended to ten quarto volumes, and his own portion is said to have amounted to almost one-half. He was engaged upon it twenty years, the tenth and concluding volume being published in 1815. He undertook the editorship of "Dodsley's Annual Register," in 1811 ;



and his last publication, "Select Works of the British Poets, with Biographical and Critical Prefaces," made its appearance in 1820. Dr. Aiken died from paralysis at Stoke Newington (where he had resided since 1797), on the 7th December, 1822, in his seventy-fifth year. His portrait, by J. Donaldson, was engraved by C. Knight. He was the author of many other works than those above mentioned, for a list and some particulars of which I must refer to a memoir of his life and writings by his daughter, Lucy Aiken, published in 1823. His medical writings were—

An Essay on the Ligature of Arteries. 8vo. London. 1770.

Observations on the External Use of Preparations of Lead, with Remarks on Topical Medicines. 8vo. Lond. 1771.

Thoughts on Hospitals. 8vo. Lond. 1771.

Specimen of the Medical Biography of Great Britain, with an Address to the Public. 8vo. Lond. 1775.

Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain, from the Revival of Literature to the Time of Harvey. 8vo. Lond. 1780.

A Manual of Materia Medica. 8vo. Yarmouth. 1785.

SAYER WALKER, M.D., was born in London, and educated as a dissenting minister. For some years he presided over a congregation of presbyterian dissenters at Enfield, but after a time his mind took a bias towards medicine, the study of which he commenced in London and completed at Edinburgh. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen 31st December, 1791; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1792. He devoted himself to midwifery and the diseases of women and children, and in June, 1794, was elected physician to the city of London Lying-in hospital. Dr. Walker died at Clifton, whither he had retired a few years previously, on the 9th November, 1826, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was the author of—

A Treatise on Nervous Diseases, in which are introduced some Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1796.

Observations on the Constitution of Women, and on some of the Diseases to which they are more especially liable. 12mo. Lond. 1803.

WALTER VAUGHAN, M.D., was born in 1766, at Frome, in Somersetshire, and was the son of Walter Hamilton Vaughan, M.D., a much respected physician in that town. He received his preliminary education under a relative of his mother, a clergyman of the church of England, beneficed at Beverstone, in Gloucestershire. His medical education was commenced at Winchester, by an apprenticeship to a surgeon; after which he entered at the united Borough hospitals, and during the latter part of his abode in London resided with Dr. Babington. He then proceeded to Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine 18th July, 1786 (*D.M.I. de Connubio Chemico*). After travelling for some time on the continent he returned to London, and went from thence to Edinburgh, where he passed one medical session. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1792. Dr. Vaughan then settled at Rochester, where he continued until his death in 1828. He was the author of—

An Exposition of the Principles of Anatomy and Physiology, containing the *Prælectiones Anatomicæ* of Ferd. Leber, translated from the original Latin. 2 vols. 8vo. 1791.

An Essay, Philosophical and Medical, concerning Modern Clothing. 8vo. Rochester. 1792.

Evidence of the Superior Efficacy of the Yellow Bark, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1795.

Some Account of an Appearance in the Flesh of a Sheep. 8vo. 1813.

An Essay on Headaches and their Cure. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

JOHN ROGER MURRAY, M.D.—A native of London and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 12th September, 1787 (*D.M.I. de Abortu*); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1792.

WILLIAM MOORE, M.D., was born in London, and was the eldest son of Mr. William Moore, who, after acquiring an ample fortune in the drug trade, in London, retired to Missenden, co. Bucks. He received his early education at Campden school, near Broadway,

Worcestershire, whence he was transferred to Pembroke college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 22nd October, 1784; A.M. 6th June, 1787; M.B. 17th June, 1788; M.D. 10th May, 1791. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1792; a Fellow, 25th June, 1793; and was Censor in 1793. He was physician to the duke of York, and to the army, and went through the greater part of the campaign in Flanders. He was subsequently sent with troops to Ireland; and, after remaining there some time, returned with the intention of settling in London. In 1803, however, on the renewal of the war, Dr. Moore was selected to fill the newly created office of principal medical officer to the army dépôt in the Isle of Wight. He therefore fixed his residence in that island, and continued there till his death, which occurred at Ryde in the spring of 1832, at the age of sixty-six.

JOHN HUNTER, M.D., was born in Perthshire, and, after a good preliminary education, proceeded to Edinburgh, and commenced the study of medicine. He took the degree of doctor of medicine there 12th September, 1775 (*D.M.I. de Hominum Varietatibus et harum Causis*); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 24th March, 1777; and about that time was appointed physician to the army. He was admitted a Fellow of the College, *speciali gratiâ*, 25th June, 1793; was Censor in 1793, 1799; Gulstonian Lecturer in 1796; and Croonian Lecturer in 1797, 1799, 1800, 1801. Dr. Hunter was a fellow of the Royal Society, and physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales. He would seem to have been the first to recognise softening of the brain as a distinct pathological condition, and he made this subject the topic of his Gulstonian lectures in 1796.\* He died at his house, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, 29th January, 1809.† He was the author of—

\* Bright's Reports on Medical Cases, vol. ii, part i, p. 195.

† "Hunterns cum in insulas occidentales cum exercitu profectus

Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica, and on the best means of Preserving the Health in Hot Climates. 8vo. Lond. 1788.

ROBERT ROBERTSON, M.D., was born in Scotland about 1742, and educated as a surgeon, in which capacity he entered the navy in 1768. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen 12th February, 1779; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1793, about which time he was appointed physician to Greenwich hospital. Dr. Robertson died at Greenwich in 1829, aged eighty-seven. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and the author of—

A Physical Journal kept on board H.M. Ship "Rainbow," during three voyages to the Coast of Africa and the West Indies; with a Particular Account of the Remitting Fever which happened on that coast in 1769 in H.M. Sloop "Weasel." 4to. Lond. 1779.

Observations on Jail, Hospital, or Ship Fever, from 4th April, 1776, to 30th April, 1789, made in various parts of Europe and America, and on the Intermediate Seas. 8vo. Lond. 1789.

An Essay on Fevers; in which their theoretic genera, species, and various denominations are, from experience and observation of thirty years, reduced to their characteristic genus, febrile infection, and the cure established on philosophic induction. 8vo. Lond. 1790.

Observations on the Diseases incident to Seamen. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1807.

Synopsis Morborum: a Summary View or Observation on the Principal Diseases incident to Seamen or Soldiers. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

EDWARD ROBERTS, M.D., was born in Surrey, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He proceeded M.B. 1787; M.D. 1792; was admitted a Candidate of

esset, ita militum curam agebat, ut ejus operam et sedulitatem satis laudare non possim. Nihil quidem, quod ad sanitatem tuendam ullo modo pertinebat, videtur neglexisse; sed et tempestates cœli accuratissime observavit; et locorum opportunitates providentissime monstravit; morborumque causas, et signa, curationemque sedulo investigavit; postremo, quod nostra præcipue interest, omnia, ut scitis, libro perutili comprehensa edidit." Oratio Harveiana habita anno MDCCCIX a Gulielmo Heberden. p. 23



the College of Physicians 1st October, 1792 ; and a Fellow 30th September, 1793. He was Censor in 1794, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1813 ; Gulstonian lecturer, 1795 ; Harveian orator, 1801 ; Croonian lecturer, 1802, 1803, 1804 ; and Elect, 6th October, 1813. On taking his bachelor's degree in physic, he commenced practice at Lewes, but in 1793 removed to London ; and on the 13th February, 1794, was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, an office the duties of which he performed for forty years, resigning it in 1834, when he retired from practice, and quitted London. Dr. Roberts died at Croydon 21st November, 1846, aged eighty-four.

ROBERT HENDERSON, M.D.—A native of Scotland, and a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of 20th May, 1786 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1793. He held the appointment of physician to the forces, and died at Brighton 3rd April, 1808.

THOMAS STORY, M.D., was born in Cumberland, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1791 (D.M.I. de Hydropse Anasarcâ). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1793 ; and would seem to have died about the year 1798.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART., M.D., G.C.H.—This distinguished member of the medical profession was the second son (the eldest son having died at an early period) of Dr. James Vaughan, an eminent physician at Leicester, and was born in that town on the 2nd October, 1766. He was educated at Rugby, and whilst there evinced that love of classical literature for which he was afterwards so distinguished. He went from Rugby to Christchurch, Oxford, and, as a member of that house, proceeded A.B. 31st January, 1788 ; A.M. 17th June, 1788 ; M.B. 14th January, 1790 ; M.D.

27th October, 1791. Previously to taking his degrees in physic, he had spent some months in Edinburgh, and he practised for a short time in conjunction with his father at Leicester. Dr. Vaughan came to London about 1792; and, consulting Sir George Baker on his future prospects, was told that he stood little chance in the metropolis for five years, during which time he must continue to support himself from other sources at the rate of about 300*l.* a year. Nothing daunted, and doubtless confident in his own powers, he, with this intention (and the alternative, in case of failure, of returning to Leicester, to take his father's position), borrowed 1,000*l.*, and on that capital commenced his career in London. He was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital on the 20th of February, 1793; was admitted a Candidate of the Royal College of Physicians on the 25th of March, 1793; and a Fellow on the 14th of April, 1794.

His Oxford connexions, elegant attainments, and pleasing manners at once introduced him into good society, and he secured a position among the aristocracy by his marriage, on the 31st of March, 1795, to the Hon. Elizabeth Barbara St. John, the third daughter of John eleventh Lord St. John of Bletsoe. Dr. Vaughan's success from the very first would seem to have been certain; and Dr. Richard Warren, then one of the leading physicians in London, and a man of shrewd observation and sound judgment, predicted, on his settling in town, that he would rise to the head of his profession. His progress towards that position was rapid. In 1793, within a year of his settlement in London, he was appointed physician extraordinary to the king; and by the year 1800, his private engagements had become so numerous, that he was compelled to relinquish his hospital appointment. Other circumstances conspired to advance his interests. After the death of lady Denbigh, widow of his mother's cousin, Sir Charles Halford, he became possessed of an ample fortune, and changed his name in 1809, by act of Parliament, from Vaughan to

Halford, and, as a mark of royal favour, was created a baronet on the 27th September, 1809.

About this time, when in attendance on the Princess Amelia, George III desired him, in case of his Majesty's experiencing a relapse of his mental derangement, to take the care of him, adding that Sir Henry must promise not to leave him ; and, if he wanted further help, he should call Dr. Heberden ; and in case of further need, which would necessarily occur if Parliament took up the matter, Dr. Baillie.

On the illness of the king, which occurred soon afterwards, Sir Henry Halford, though physician extraordinary only, was summoned to attend ; and his prompt introduction of Dr. Heberden and Dr. Baillie, at once insured the confidence of the queen and of the prince of Wales, the latter of whom appointed Sir Henry one of his physicians in ordinary, and secured for him in 1812 the appointment of physician in ordinary to the king. The confidence then reposed in Sir Henry by the prince was continued when the latter came to the throne,—he was appointed physician in ordinary to George IV, and he held the same position in the medical establishments of William IV and of her present Majesty Queen Victoria. Sir Henry Halford was thus physician in ordinary to four successive sovereigns. At the death-bed of three of these it was his melancholy privilege to minister. Almost every member of the royal family from the time of George III had been under Sir Henry's professional care. His attentions to the duke of York during his last illness were so unremitting, that, to manifest the sense entertained of them, he received, by royal warrant, a grant of armorial augmentations and supporters. His arms were previously : Argent, a greyhound passant sable, on a chief azure three fleurs-de-lis or. For the centre fleur-de-lis was substituted a rose argent ; and, in further augmentation, was added, on a canton ermine a staff entwined with a serpent proper, and ensigned with a coronet composed of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis (being that of a prince of the

blood-royal). As a crest of augmentation, a staff entwined with a serpent or, as on the canton. As supporters, two emews proper, each gorged with a coronet, composed of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis.

Upon the decease of George IV. Sir Henry received another flattering proof of royal esteem and appreciation—a very splendid clock, surmounted by a bust of his Majesty, was presented to him by the royal family, in evidence, as the inscription states, “of their esteem and regard, and in testimony of the high sense they entertain of his professional abilities and unwearied attention to their late beloved sister the Princess Amelia, her late Majesty queen Charlotte, his late Majesty King George III, his late royal highness the duke of York, and lastly, to his Majesty George IV.”

Sir Henry Halford's progress and eminence among his professional brethren, and in the College of Physicians, were no less rapid and distinguished than with the public and the royal family. His attainments as a practical physician were of the very highest order. Though inferior, it is said, to Dr. Baillie in accuracy of diagnosis, he was undoubtedly superior to him in that which constitutes the real aim and office of the physician—the cure and alleviation of disease. In this point of view, Sir Henry Halford attained to consummate skill. Endowed with quick perception, a sound judgment, and an almost intuitive knowledge of the powers of medicines, he wielded the resources of his art with a confidence, precision, and success, which was unapproached by any of his contemporaries. For many years he shared with Dr. Baillie the highest professional honours, confidence, and emoluments of the metropolis; and on the death of that great anatomist, in 1823, he was left without a rival. Thenceforward, until overtaken by age and illness, he maintained an indisputable pre-eminence in the profession.

No sketch of Sir Henry Halford's life would be complete without especial reference to his long and distinguished connection with the Royal College of Physicians.



Throughout the whole of his successful career, and even when most oppressed by the arduous and harassing duties of his extensive professional business, Sir Henry was ever attentive to the highest interests of that learned body, and ready and anxious to devote himself, his energies, and influence to the furtherance of its welfare and the maintenance of its dignity. He served the office of Censor in 1795, 1801, 1815 ; he delivered the Harveian oration in 1800, and again in 1835 ; he was named an Elect the 6th of February, 1815 ; and on the 30th of September, 1820, was elected President, an office to which he was annually and unanimously re-elected, and the duties of which he continued to perform with honour to the College and credit to himself till his death, on the 9th of March, 1844, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

To Sir Henry Halford's energy and exertions the College of Physicians mainly owe their removal from Warwick-lane to Pall-mall East. The inconvenience of the former situation, the rapidly increasing and almost irremediable dilapidations of the buildings of the old College, with the consequent deterioration of the property, had long been seen and lamented. Various attempts towards repair or removal had been made, but each and all had proved abortive. On Sir Henry's election to the office of President, he applied his energies to the furtherance of an object which the Fellows had much at heart, but had not dared to encounter. Mainly through Sir Henry Halford's influence, a grant of the ground on which the College now stands was obtained from the Crown ; the Fellows lent their pecuniary aid by donations, subscriptions, and loans ; the present College was commenced ; and on the 25th of June, 1825, was opened by Sir Henry Halford, with an eloquent Latin oration, delivered to an audience of upwards of three hundred persons, among whom were their royal highnesses the dukes of York, Sussex, Cambridge, Gloucester, the Prince Leopold, and a brilliant assemblage of the most noble and learned of the land. The king,

on the morning of the opening of the College, had been graciously pleased to confer on the President the star of a knight commander of the Guelphic order, and William IV subsequently promoted him to be a grand cross. Sir Henry, in testimony of his appreciation of the "noble exertions" which the Fellows had made to furnish the means of rebuilding the College, munificently defrayed the expenses (amounting to 300*l.*) of the splendid collation provided on the occasion of the opening.

The debt of gratitude due from the College of Physicians to Sir Henry Halford, for his unwearied exertions in its behalf, cannot be overrated. It has been respectfully acknowledged in several of the Harveian orations—in none, however, with equal elegance, or with so happy a sketch of the President's character, as in the eloquent oration of 1848, by Dr. Francis Hawkins: "*Ecquis enim unquam fuit, vel Medicus clarior vel literis perpolitior, vel Collegii amantior, vel omnibus fere acceptior? Sit mihi fas in hoc dilecto nomine paulisper immorari. Erat, ut nostis, ad morbos dijudicandos sagax, ad sublevandos pollens; ingenii acumine, remedium copiam, pariter insignis. Nolite autem existimare, Auditores, eum ingenii vi aut acumine tantummodo esse confisum. Vobis ego hoc confirmare possum, vel diligentissimè eum juvenilem ætatem egisse. Tuto, prius, et scienter, armis uti perdidicerat, quàm celeriter et venuste. Studio igitur et labore extitit Medicus, plenus et perfectus, cui nihil neque a Naturâ denegatum, neque a Doctrinâ non delatum esse videretur.*"

"*Mores hominum et vitæ consuetudinem apprimè callebat; atque is erat qui, facillimè citissimèque, mentes omnium sensusque degustaret. Ejus erat proprium maximè, 'scire uti foro;' et laus ea, non ultima—*

*'Principibus placuisse viris.'*

Erga omnes erat benevolus, quippe, suapte naturâ, suavis et benignus; quippe, cum dolentibus optimè mederi soleret, a dolore quovis animanti cuiquam incutiendo refugiebat. Itaque, vir erat plurimis amicitiiis, inimicitiiis perpaucis aut nullis: nam si forte dissensio

aliqua incidisset, quamprimum redire in gratiam gestiebat animus.

“Ardebat, mihi credite, singulari quodam amore in hoc Collegium, cui, tam diu, omnium concessu, præfuit. Quid enim? testabor has ipsas ædes? quas maximis curis et laboribus suis, nobis adparavit; quas dedicavit oratione purâ sic, ut Latinè loqui pœne solus videretur; quas igitur ei, quem prope dixerim Conditorem nostrum quintum, perpetuo fore monumento prorsus existimo. Hic, hic inquam, si quærat quispiam Halford monumentum, circumspiciat.”

Sir Henry Halford was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, and a trustee of Rugby school; and, in virtue of his office as President of the College of Physicians, was president of the National Vaccine Establishment, and a trustee of the British Museum.

He died from the effects of natural decay, attended with much neuralgic pain, at his house in Curzon-street, May Fair, on the 9th March, 1844, and was buried in the church of Wistow, Leicestershire, where a monument to his memory bears the following inscription:—

HENRICO HALFORD, Baronetto, G.C.H.,  
ex Æde Christi apud Oxonienses M.D.

Jacobi Vaughan, Medici clari,  
Filio clariori:

Qui Sobrini sui Caroli Halford, Baronetti,  
(eidem ordini et ipse adscriptus),

Hæreditatem ex Testamento et Nomen suscepit.  
Medicorum Coll. Reg. Londin.

cum plausu et favore omnium Annos xxiv. præfuit.  
Regum Georgii III. Georgii IV. Gulielmi IV.

Medicus Ordinarius;

Necnon a plerisque ejusdem stirpis principibus  
in opem familiariter vocatus.

Ad morbos dijudicandos sagax, ad sublevandos pollens,  
ingenii acumine, remediorum copiâ pariter insignis,

Artem quam moribus ornabat,  
latè et feliciter exercebat.

Literis humanioribus admodum imbutus,  
Vixit omnibus acceptus, erga omnes benevolus.

Natus die Octobris ii. A.S. MDCCCLXVI.

Obiit die Mart. ix. A.S. MDCCCXLIV.

In solo Salutis Auctore Jesu Christo  
spem vitæ immortalis omnem collocavit.

Filius gratus pius

H. M. fac. cur.

Sir Henry Halford's portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence is at Wistow. It was engraved by C. Turner. His bust by Chantry is in the Censor's room. It was presented by certain of the fellows of the College at the opening of the new building in Pall Mall East.\*

\* Some papers concerning it are now before me, and are as follows:—

“ At a meeting of the undersigned Fellows of the College held at the house of Dr. Turner on Thursday, 27th May, 1824,

“ Sir Lucas Pepys, bart., in the chair,

“ Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting the zeal and ability with which Sir Henry Halford, bart., has conducted the affairs of the College since he has been President, and the signal success which has resulted from his indefatigable exertions, not only in forwarding the great object of building a new edifice, but in promoting the general welfare and dignity of the College, justly entitle him to the gratitude of all the Fellows.

“ That placing his bust among those of former eminent characters and benefactors at the period of opening the new edifice, would be an appropriate and lasting memorial of the estimation in which he is held by the College.

“ That in order to obtain this object, the President be requested to sit to Chantry for his bust, who has undertaken to finish it in the course of a few months at the price of one hundred and fifty guineas.

“ That the sum of one hundred and fifty guineas be raised by a subscription among such of the Fellows as are willing to contribute.

“ That the bust when completed be presented to the College, to be placed at their discretion at the opening of the new edifice.

“ That three guineas be paid forthwith by each subscriber, which, from the number who have already signified their assent to the measure, it is deemed will be sufficient.

“ That Dr. Turner be requested to receive the subscriptions.

“ Signed by the fellows present:

“ Lucas Pepys,

“ J. Latham,

“ G. P. Morris,

“ H. Ainslie,

“ J. Franck,

“ Thomas Turner,

“ Thomas Hume,

“ John Bright,

Edward T. Monro,

Geo. L. Tuthill,

W. Macmichael,

P. Mcree Latham,

Francis H. Ramadge,

H. H. Southey,

Robert Bree.



Sir Henry Halford's early success as a physician left him but little leisure for composition. His two essays in the "Medical Transactions"—the one on the "Climacteric Disease," the other on the "Necessity of Caution in the Estimation of Symptoms in the last steps of some Diseases"—the only strictly medical writings from his pen, are of a character to make us regret that his contributions to our professional literature were not more numerous. His remaining essays were read at the evening meetings of the College, before a mixed assemblage, and are, therefore, necessarily of a somewhat popular character. They were admirably adapted to the occasion, and they afford abundant proof of Sir Henry's elegant taste and classical attainments. His two Harveian orations, and his oration on the opening of the new College, are models of Latin composition; while his "*Nugæ Metricæ*," written chiefly in his carriage, and in the course of his professional rounds, testify to his ability in the composition of Latin poetry.

THOMAS BLAIR, M.D., was born in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of doctor of medicine 12th September, 1792 (D.M.I. de Respiratione). He then repaired to Leyden for further improvement; returned to England, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1794; and, settling at Lewes, practised there for several years. When the army returned after the battle of Corunna, some detachments of the troops

(The names of thirty-three additional fellows were obtained subsequent to the meeting.)

The bust was presented to the College on the 4th June, 1825, under which date we read in the Annals: "Resolved that the bust of the President, Sir Henry Halford, bart., which has been executed by Chantry (in consequence of the Resolutions which passed at a private meeting of the Fellows held on the 27th May, 1824), be accepted by the College, and placed at the opening of the new edifice, among those of former eminent characters and benefactors already in the possession of the College."

were quartered near Lewes, and among them typhus fever prevailed to a great extent. Dr. Blair was appointed to the charge of these men, and for his skill and attention on this occasion he received the thanks of the duke of York. In 1814 Dr. Blair removed to Brighton, where he continued to practise with considerable repute until within a few years of his death, which occurred on the 15th April, 1853, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. Dr. Blair took an active part in the establishment of the Sussex county hospital, and was for many years one of its physicians.

GEORGE PINCKARD, M.D., was the son of Henry Pinckard, esq., of Handley hall, Northamptonshire, and received his early education under a clergyman, the friend and relative of his father. He commenced his professional education at Guy's and St. Thomas's hospitals, after which he proceeded to Edinburgh, and ultimately to Leyden, where he proceeded doctor of medicine 20th June, 1792. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1794, and then settled in London. Towards the end of 1795, Dr. Pinckard was appointed physician to the forces, when he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby in the expedition to the West Indies. On his return to England, he was placed in charge of troops, then suffering from a malignant form of fever, at Ashford, Kent. He subsequently went to Ireland with the Guards, on the staff of General Hulse, and served there during the rebellion. For these services he was promoted to the rank of deputy inspector-general of hospitals, and was appointed to the joint direction of the medical department of the army in the expedition to the Helder, under the command of the duke of York. On his return to England, Dr. Pinckard took up his permanent abode in London, and, with untiring zeal and activity, established the Bloomsbury dispensary, to which he was for more than thirty years the sole physician. For some years prior to his death Dr. Pinckard had suffered from symptoms of dis-

eased heart, causing him much bodily suffering, and incapacitating him from much active exertion. He died of angina pectoris in his consulting room, while in the act of writing a prescription for a patient, 15th May, 1835, aged sixty-seven. Dr. Pinckard was the author of—

Notes on the West Indies, written during the Expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby. 3 vols. 8vo. London. 1816.

Cases of Hydrophobia. 8vo. Lond. 1819.

Suggestions for Restoring the Moral Character and the Industrious Habits of the Poor, for Establishing District Work-Farms, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1835.

GEORGE PAULET MORRIS, M.D., was born in Westminster, and educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1787; M.D. 1793. Admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 14th April, 1794; and a Fellow, 30th March, 1795; he was Censor in 1802, 1809; and delivered the Harveian oration in 1803. Dr. Morris was physician to the Westminster hospital from 1787 to 1791. He died in Prince's-court, St. James's-park, 17th September, 1837, aged seventy-eight.

HENRY AINSLIE, M.D., was the son of James Ainslie, M.D., a distinguished physician at Kendal, but was born in Cumberland in 1760. After a sound preliminary education at Kendal, he was sent to Pembroke college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He graduated A.B. 1781, and was senior wrangler of his year. He proceeded A.M. 1784; had a licence ad practicandum from the university in 1787; and, commencing the practice of his profession at Cambridge, was elected one of the physicians to Addenbrooke's hospital. He commenced M.D. 1793; and then, settling in London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 14th April, 1794; and a Fellow, 30th March, 1795. He was Censor in 1795, 1803, 1810, 1814, 1818; Harveian orator in 1802; and was named an Elect 14th July, 1818. Dr. Ainslie was elected physician to St. Thomas's hos-



pital in 1795, but resigned his office there in 1800. He resigned his office of Elect, on account of ill health, 30th September, 1828; and died at Grizedale, near Hawkshead, co. Northumberland, 26th October, 1834, aged seventy-four. He is commemorated, with his father and elder brother, on a tablet in the church of Over Kellet, co. Lancaster. Dr. Ainslie's portrait, by T. Stewardson, was engraved by W. Ward, R.A.\*

WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON, M.D.—This distinguished philosopher was descended from a family originally settled in Staffordshire. He was the third son of the Rev. Francis Wollaston, F.R.S., rector of Chiselhurst, and St. Vedast, Foster-lane, and precentor of St. David's, by his wife Althea Hyde, and was born in Norfolk 6th August, 1766. He was one of fifteen children, all of whom reached the age of manhood. His constitution was naturally feeble, but by leading a life of the strictest sobriety and abstemiousness he kept himself in a state fit for the highest mental exertions. Dr. Wollaston received his academical education at Caius college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow; and proceeded M.B. 1788; M.D. 1793. He settled, in the first instance, at Bury St. Edmunds, but before long removed to London; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 14th April, 1794; and a Fellow 30th March, 1795. He was Cen-

\* "Is cum Cantabrigiæ suæ prima labra scientiæ admovisset, ibi tam pleno se proluit haustu, ut præstantissimorum et summi ingenii atque industriæ juvenum, actis examinationibus faciliè Princeps salutaretur, fratre suo majore natu proximum honoris locum obtinente. Hisce sub auspiciis, cum ad medicinam exercendam se accinxisset quis non ei pateret aditus ad opes, ad famam, ad amplitudinem? Omnes omnia bona dicere, et laudare fortunas medici, cui visa sunt et fausta omnia ac felicia in procinctu stare. At ea est tamen, quodammodo, artis nostræ conditio, ut Medicus, quamvis sit eruditus, quamvis sit in omni scientiâ ad artem suam pertinentem, instructissimus, si fuerit idem in consuetudine vitæ et in moribus ac voluntatibus civium suorum hospes, parùm ei proderit oleum operamque inter calamos et scrinia consumpsisse."—(Oratio ex Harvæii Instituto habita 25 Junii, 1835, auct. Henr. Halford.



sor in 1798, and became an Elect 13th February, 1824, in place of Dr. Hervey, deceased. In 1800 Dr. Wollaston became a candidate for the office of physician to St. George's hospital; but, having been successfully opposed by Dr. Pemberton, he took a dislike to the profession, withdrew from its exercise, and thenceforward devoted himself almost exclusively to chemistry. His means, in consequence of the large family of his father, were necessarily small, and he looked to chemistry as his means of livelihood. In this department of science he attained to the highest eminence, and for minuteness of apparatus, neatness of manipulation, and accuracy of results, has never been surpassed. One of his great discoveries, the malleability of platinum, produced him, it is said, as much as thirty thousand pounds. He, with Sir Humphry Davy and Dr. Thomas Young, ranked as the most eminent representatives of English science of their age. He was secretary of the Royal Society from 1804 to 1816, and on the 29th June, 1820, was elected president of that society, an office which he retained for a few months only, resigning it on the 30th November following, when he was succeeded by Sir Humphry Davy. He received the Copley medal in 1802, for various papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and one of the Royal medals in 1828, for his communication of a method of rendering platina malleable. "Wollaston," writes Dr. Peacock, "is less known by any striking discoveries than by the happy invention of many processes in chemistry and the arts—some of which he made subservient during his lifetime to the interests of his fortune—as well as by various essays on very different branches of philosophy, which are generally remarkable for great precision of thought and statement, and by a command of the subject of which he is treating so complete, that he was very rarely mistaken in his conclusions. He was a good geometer, a good optician, and a thorough master of mechanical principles, as far as his very limited knowledge of analysis would enable him to apply them; but he was wanting

in the courage of Young and the enthusiasm of Davy, and would rather have sacrificed the credit of the greatest discovery than expose himself to the danger or the imputation of failure. And there is every reason to conclude that much of the credit which Dalton and Berzelius have gained from the proposition and establishment of the great principles of the atomic theory would have been appropriated by Wollaston, if his courage and enterprise had been equal to his knowledge and to the clearness of his views of the proper import of definite chemical analyses and combinations. His name is consequently not permanently connected with any great real epochal advancement in the sciences, and it is on this account that posterity is not likely to maintain the same high estimate of his powers which was made by his contemporaries.”\*

Towards the latter part of 1828, Dr. Wollaston became dangerously ill of the disorder of which he died. His conduct under the heavy dispensation of his malady (disease of the brain) may well be called ‘divine,’ if that of Socrates merited such an epithet. In the midst of disease and pain, and feeling that the duration of his life was precarious, he devoted his numbered hours to communicate by dictation, and thereby to preserve, all the discoveries and improvements which he had made, and the knowledge of which is calculated to be most beneficial to his fellow creatures. A nobler example of fortitude and virtue has never been witnessed in any age or country. A short time before his death he gave a fresh proof of his love of science, and of the interest he felt for its advancement. He wrote a letter to the secretary of the Royal Society, informing him that he had that day invested in the funds, in the name of the Royal Society, stock to the amount of 1,000*l.*, the interest of which he wished to be employed in the encouragement of experiment in natural philosophy.

\* Life of Thomas Young, M.D., F.R.S., 8vo. Lond., 1855, p. 469.

When he was nearly at his last agony, a circumstance occurred which shows that he still preserved his faculties and gives an interesting proof of the power of his mind over physical suffering. One of his friends having observed, loud enough for him to hear, that he was not at the time conscious of what was passing around him, he immediately made a sign for a pencil and paper, which were given him; he then wrote down some figures, and, after casting up the sum, returned them. The amount was right.

Dr. Wollaston died on the 22nd December, 1828, and was buried in the family vault at Chiselhurst, Kent. His portrait, by J. Jackson, R.A., is at the Royal Society. It was engraved by Thomson.

“Wollaston,” says Dr. Henry, “was endowed with bodily senses of extraordinary acuteness and accuracy, and with great general vigour of understanding. Trained in the discipline of the exact sciences, he had acquired a powerful command over his attention, and had habituated himself to the most rigid correctness both of thought and of language. He was sufficiently provided with the resources of the mathematics to be enabled to pursue with success profound inquiries in mechanical and optical philosophy, the results of which enabled him to unfold the cause of phenomena not before understood, and to enrich the arts connected with those sciences by the invention of ingenious and valuable instruments. In chemistry he was distinguished by the extreme nicety and delicacy of his observations, by the quickness and precision with which he marked resemblances and discriminated differences; the sagacity with which he devised experiments and anticipated their results; and the skill with which he executed the analysis of fragments of new substances, often so minute as to be scarcely perceptible by ordinary eyes. He was remarkable, too, for the caution with which he advanced from facts to general conclusions; a caution which, if it sometimes prevented him from reaching at once to the most sublime truths, yet rendered every step of his ascent a



secure station from which it was easy to rise to higher and more enlarged inductions." "He had," writes Dr. Thomson,\* "without exception the sharpest eye that I have ever seen: he could write with a diamond upon glass in a character so small that nothing could be distinguished by the naked eye but a ragged line; yet, when the letters were viewed through a microscope they were beautifully regular and quite legible."†

CHARLES WEBSTER, M.D.—A native of Scotland, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of the 12th Septem-

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\* History of Chemistry, in 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1831. Vol. ii, p. 249.

† Wollastono ea fuit indoles, ut exquisitiores illas philosophiæ provincias, quas summo ardore excoluisset, neque steriles, neque ab hodierno usu semotas esse vellet, sed ex umbraculis eruditorum devocatas in solem et pulverem produceret. Novistis enim, Socii, quanta solertia, quantoque animi acumine, chemia duce et facem præferente, vesicæ renumque calculos investigaverit, diversa eorum genera distinxerit, causas tam atrociis morbi explicaverit et exinde rationalem medendi normam desumpserit. Meministis etiam quam curiose et sagaciter, prima veri initia, quando pullulare inceperant, ab omni parte odoraretur atque vestigaret, et quam sedulo incrementis ejus invigilaret. Sicut enim Freindio laudi tribuitur "quod illam attractionis vim, quam in grandiori cœlestium mole perspexerat Newtonus, rebus chemicis accommodaverit," ita Wollastoni famam auxit, quod in eruenda illa nova de Atomorum conjugio doctrina, quæ in suo sæculo primum innotuerat, ipse cum præclaro illo philosopho se consociaverit, qui, si non æmulus sit Newtoni (quis enim tanto nomini par sit aut secundus?) at certe hominum qui nunc sunt proximos illi honores in rebus physicis occupavit. Postquam enim Daltonus nova philosophiæ suæ rudimenta exposuerat, et quasi crudam ejus effigiem in lucem protulerat, noster primo quasi intuitu veram esse et naturæ accommodatam intellexit, neque unquam cessavit, quin aut experimentis eam confirmaret, aut auctoritate sua aliis commendaret. Inerat enim Wollastono ea perspicacitas, ut quæ comuni hominum sensui parum obvia essent, ea statim animo arriperet atque complecteretur; sicut enim ex repertis ejus accepimus, esse quasdam chordas, quæ sonos edant, quibusdam animalibus vocales, cæterorum vero auribus omnino non percipiendas, ita ex ipsius exemplo docemur, inesse rebus notas quasdam, quæ, quamquam præ nimia sua tenuitate vulgi captum fugiant, discerni tamen atque intelligi possunt, si modo philosophum scrutatorem sui atque interpretem invenerint. Oratio ex Harveii Instituto habita 25 die Junii, 1845, anthore Carolo G. B. Daubeney, M.D. p. 10.



ber, 1777 (*D.M.I. de Vasorum Sanguiferorum Libramine*); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th March, 1795. He died in the following year. Dr. Webster was a fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and physician to the army. We have from his pen—

*Medicinæ Praxeos Systema, ex Academia Edinburgensis Disputationibus Inauguralibus præcipuè depromptum.* 3 tom. 8vo. Edin. 1781.

*An Account of the Life and Writings of the celebrated Dr. A. Piteairne.* 8vo. Edinb. 1781.

*The Edinburgh New Dispensatory.* 8vo. Edinb. 1786.

*Facts tending to show the connection of the Stomach with Life, Disease, and Remedy.* 8vo. Edinb. 1793.

ROBERT HAMILTON, M.D., was descended from a Scottish family of respectability, but was born at Coleraine, in Ireland, in 1748, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of doctor of medicine 24th June, 1780 (*D.M.I. de Nicotianæ Viribus in Medicinâ, ut et de ejus malis effectibus in usu communi et domestico*); immediately after which he entered the army as a surgeon. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th January, 1784; and a Licentiate, 30th March, 1795. Dr. Hamilton practised first at Dorchester, and afterwards at Ipswich, where he obtained a respectable share of business. Ere long he became totally blind. He survived this affliction more than thirty years, and died at Ipswich, 29th May, 1830, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was the author of—

*Remarks on the Means of Obviating the Fatal Effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog, or other Rabid Animals.* 8vo. Ipswich. 1785.

*The Duties of a Regimental Surgeon considered; with Observations on his General Qualifications.* 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1788.

*Practical Hints on Opium considered as a Poison.* 8vo. Ipswich. 1791.

*Observations on Scrophulous Affections.* 12mo. Lond. 1791.

*Rules for Recovering Persons recently Drowned.* 8vo. Lond. 1795.

*Observations on the Marsh Remittent Fever, and on the Water Canker and Leprosy: with Memoirs of his Life.* 8vo. Lond. 1801:

HUGH GILLAN, M.D.—A native of Scotland, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 12th September, 1786 (D.M.I. de Igne); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th March, 1795. Dr. Gillan was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 19th February, 1795, and died 19th May, 1798.

PHILIP ELLIOT, M.D., was born in Wales, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1791 (D.M.I. de Dyspepsiâ). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th March, 1795, and practised for some years at Reading; but about the year 1800 settled in London, which he left for Swansea in 1807. Ultimately he removed to Bath, after which I lose all traces of him.

JAMES BARTON, M.D., was bred a surgeon, and in that capacity served for some time in the army. He was in Jamaica from 1780 to the end of 1782 in charge of troops, which suffered severely from dysentery. He graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden 24th December, 1788, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1795.

WILLIAM FOWLE, M.D., was born in Berkshire, and on the 5th October, 1791, being then twenty-five years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden preparatory to graduating doctor of medicine there, which he did on the 26th of the same month (D.M.I. de Febre Erysipelatosa cum nonnullis indagationibus de ortu inflammationis localis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1795. Dr. Fowle was in the army, and saw considerable service in the West Indies. We owe to his pen—

Experiments with Mercury in the Small Pox, translated from the French of Van Woensel. 8vo. 1793.

Treatise on the Different Fevers of the West Indies. 8vo. 1800.

ARTHUR DANIEL STONE, M.D., was born the 14th February, 1764, at Worth, in Sussex, and educated at the Charterhouse, whence he was sent to University college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 11th November, 1785 ; A.M. 12th July, 1788 ; M.B. 12th May, 1789 ; M.D. 15th July, 1794. His medical knowledge was obtained at St. Bartholomew's hospital and Edinburgh. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1794 ; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1795 ; was Censor in 1797, 1806, 1816, 1819 ; Harveian orator in 1804 ; and was named an Elect 21st July, 1818. Dr. Stone commenced his professional career at Richmond in Surrey, but in 1805 removed to London, and in 1807 was appointed physician to the Charterhouse. He resigned his office of Elect 3rd April, 1823, and his physicianship to the Charterhouse about the same time, and dying on the 12th August, 1824, was buried in the cloisters of the Charterhouse near to the chapel. We have from his pen—

A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Stomach and of Digestion. 8vo. Lond. 1806.

HENRY BOWLES, M.D., was born at Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 24th June, 1790 (D.M.I. de Febre Typhoideâ). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1795, and practised for a short time at Winchester ; but then entered the medical service of the army, and died at Gibraltar, of fever caught in the discharge of his duties, in 1804, aged thirty-nine. His brother, the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, rector of Bremhill, co. Wilts, erected in his grounds a funereal urn, the pedestal of which was thus inscribed—

M. S.

HENRICI BOWLES, M.D.

Qui ad Calpen,  
febre ibi exitiali grassante,

ut opem miseris præstaret,  
 publicè missus  
 ipse miserrimè periit,  
 Anno 1804, æt. 39.  
 Fratri optimo mœrens P.—W. L. B.

COLUMBUS MACQUEEN, M.D., was the son of the Rev. Donald Macqueen, of Skye, a gentleman mentioned by Dr. Johnson in terms of respect and esteem. Our physician, after a sound general education at home under his father, proceeded to Edinburgh; and, after the usual course of study, took his degree of doctor of medicine 12th September, 1777 (D.M.I. de Mulierum Sanitate tuendâ). He then settled at Norwich, where he practised with considerable success for some years. About 1794 he removed to London, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1795. By the death of his wife's father, Judge Potter, he became possessed of an ample fortune; and, being fond of agriculture, he withdrew from practice in 1807, and retired to the neighbourhood of Woburn. He died, at an advanced age, at Ridgemont house, Bedfordshire, on the 24th July, 1829.

NICHOLAS ROMAYNE, M.D., was born in New York, and received his medical education at New York and Edinburgh; in the latter he took the degree of doctor of medicine 24th June, 1780 (D.M.I. de Puris generatione). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1795.

EDWARD THOMAS, M.D., was born in the island of St. Christopher's, and took his degree of doctor of medicine in the university of Copenhagen 13th June, 1789. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1795, and then settled at Barbadoes.

JAMES BUCHAN, M.D.—A native of Scotland, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 12th September,



1792 (D.M.I. de Cœli Effectibus); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1795.

RICHARD DENNISON, M.D., was born in Norfolk, and, after a good preliminary education, commenced the study of medicine under Mr. William Donne, a distinguished practitioner at Norwich, and one of the surgeons to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital; after which he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th June, 1775 (D.M.I. de Vasorum Irritabilitate). He then settled at Stafford, practised there for several years, and was physician to the County General infirmary. Removing to London, and being admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th January, 1796, he devoted himself to midwifery, and enjoyed for several years the best practice in that department in the city. The date of his death has thus far escaped my research.

STEWART CRAWFORD, M.D.—A native of Ireland, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 24th June, 1795 (D.M.I. de Anginâ Pectoris); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th February, 1796. He practised during many years at Bath, and in 1807 was appointed physician to the Bath United hospital, an office which he resigned in 1819. He died in the Circus, Bath, 5th May, 1847.

RICHARD FOWLER, M.D.—This venerable physician who attained a greater age than has any other member of the College from its foundation to the present time, was born in London, 28th November, 1765. At an early age he was so feeble in health that it was thought necessary to send him to reside with a relation in Staffordshire. His education, general and medical, was obtained at Edinburgh, from which he went to Paris, "at a time when Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and the Dauphine were yet to be seen in their regal state ;

and Dr. Fowler was fond of telling how he saw them thus, and also of having exchanged greetings with Talleyrand while yet the young and courtly bishop of Autun. He remained long enough in Paris to witness much of the strife of the first French revolution. He was personally acquainted with Mirabeau, and often listened to his eloquence in the National Assembly." He returned to Edinburgh in 1790, applied himself to the further study of science, particularly galvanism, and of medicine, and on the 12th September, 1793, graduated doctor of medicine there (D.M.I. de Inflammatione). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London 21st March, 1796, and settling at Salisbury, was at once elected physician to the infirmary of that city, which institution he served in that capacity until 1841, a period of forty-five years, and as consulting physician up to his death in 1863, a further period of twenty-two years, making together sixty-seven years of service to the infirmary. Dr. Fowler was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1802, and in 1805 married a daughter of William Bowles, esq., of Heale house. "He had an extensive medical practice during many years, and a still more extensive acquaintance with the leading men of the day, for which he was partly indebted to his early friendship with the marquis of Lansdowne and lord Holland, but also to his own social qualities and conversational powers, the latter being enlivened by anecdote, apt quotation, and varied knowledge, which enabled him to say something agreeably and well on almost every subject; at the same time his kindly nature mellowed and improved everything he said and did." Doctor Fowler enjoyed unwonted health of body and mind to a very late period of his prolonged existence. Originally of feeble power, he braced himself by the abundant use of cold water and by accustoming himself habitually to degrees of cold in his sleeping and dwelling rooms which the majority of persons could not endure, and from which all would shrink in this age of

luxury and effeminacy.\* In 1859, when in his ninety-fourth year, Dr. Fowler made the journey from Salisbury to Aberdeen, to attend the meeting of the British Association, in the work of which he had long been interested. During the later years of his life Dr. Fowler was afflicted with loss of sight ; nevertheless his mental activity was so great, that when he could no longer see to read, he kept employed two men and two boys in reading to him and writing down memoranda from his dictation. One of his latest acts, in conjunction with Mrs. Fowler, was to purchase and endow a suitable home for the Salisbury and South Wiltshire museum, in which he took a great interest, and bestowed on it a large portion of his books and collections. He died at his residence, Milford, near Salisbury, 13th April, 1863, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. We have from his pen—

Experiments and Observations on Animal Electricity. 8vo. Edinb. 1793.

Observations on the Mental State of the Blind, and Deaf and Dumb. 12mo. Salisbury. 1843.

SIR CHRISTOPHER PEGGE, M.D., was descended from an old family in Derbyshire, but was born in London. He was the son of Samuel Pegge, esq., F.S.A., a barrister of the Middle Temple, one of the grooms of the privy chamber, and well known to the literary world by his "Curialia," "Anecdotes of the English Language," and some other works. Sir Christopher Pegge was admitted a commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1782; and took his degree of A.B. 23rd February, 1786; when, having been elected a fellow of Oriel college, he removed thither, and, as a member of that house, proceeded A.M. 10th June, 1789; M.B. 18th July, 1789. In 1790 he resigned his fellowship; was re-admitted at Christchurch; and, by the favour of the dean and chapter, was the same year appointed Lee's

\* Carlyon's Precepts for the Preservation of Health, Life, and Happiness. 8vo. Lond. 1859. p. 74.

reader in anatomy. He proceeded M.D. 27th April, 1792; and was elected physician to the Radcliffe infirmary 9th November, 1790. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1795; was knighted by George III in 1799; and was constituted Regius professor of physic in 1801. Sir Christopher Pegge was for many years the leading physician in Oxford, where he shared with Dr. Bourne the medical emoluments of the university and neighbourhood. In 1816, in consequence of a severe asthmatic affection, from which he had for some time suffered, and which about that period became much worse, he resigned his readership in anatomy, and, quitting Oxford as a permanent residence, removed to London. He had joined the College of Physicians shortly after taking his doctor's degree, having been admitted a Candidate 25th June, 1795, and a Fellow 25th June, 1796. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1805; and now, on taking up his abode in London, was in 1817 appointed Censor. His asthmatic paroxysms becoming more and more severe, he was again compelled to change his abode; and giving up his house in George-street, Hanover-square, he removed to Hastings. He still, however, retained his Regius professorship; and, by occasional visits to Oxford during term time, regularly performed the duties of his office. On one of these occasions his malady attacked him with unusual severity; and he died at his lodgings, in the High-street, Oxford, 3rd August, 1822, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Sir Christopher Pegge was master of Ewelme hospital, and his remains were interred in the south aisle of Ewelme church. Over him is a small marble slab, inscribed with his name, age, and the date of his death, but the inscription is even now nearly obliterated, and portions of it only are legible. His portrait, in the full dress of his degree, by T. Nevins, has been engraved.

CHRISTOPHER ROBERT PEMBERTON, M.D., was a grandson of the lord chief justice Pemberton, and



was born in Cambridgeshire. He was educated at Bury St. Edmund's, and at Caius college, Cambridge, of which society he was a fellow. He proceeded M.B. 1789; M.D. 1794; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1795; and a Fellow 25th June, 1796. He was Censor in 1796, 1804, 1811; Gulstonian lecturer in 1797; and Harveian orator in 1806. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and physician extraordinary to the king. Dr. Pemberton was elected physician to St. George's hospital 25th April, 1800, but resigned that office in 1808. He had long suffered from tic douloureux in its most aggravated form, and had submitted with great patience to a division of several branches of the fifth pair of nerves under the judicious operation of Sir Astley Cooper. But neither the operations nor any assistance which the experience of any of his colleagues could afford him gave him relief, or controlled the violence of the attacks.\* He withdrew from practice and from London, and, after sustaining his tortures for some years with a constancy which attracted the pity and esteem of all who knew him, died of apoplexy at Fredville, Kent, the seat of his brother-in-law, John Plumptre, esq., 31st July, 1822, aged fifty-seven. Dr. Pemberton† was the author of an excellent practical work entitled—

A Practical Treatise on Various Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera. 8vo. Lond. 1806.

WILLIAM BABINGTON, M.D.—This estimable man and excellent physician was born 21st May, 1756, in

\* Essays and Orations by Sir Henry Hallford, Bart. 3rd edit. p. 39.

† “Inter Collegii recentiores sodales, nobiscum suavissimâ amicitîâ conjunctos, memorare licet nostrum Christophorum Pembertonum, qui cursum cum honore nostrum prosecutus est donec ille morbo immani, pressus, abstinere ab officio suo coactus est. Dolores gravissimos sese potuisse ferre constanti et forti animo planè probavit. Tum demum omnino fractus neuralgia, magnamque sui desiderium apud omnes cum suos, tum alios, relinquens ob comitatem erga omnes, jucunditate ornatam decessit.”—Oratio Harveiana habita, Junii xxv, MDCCCXXVI, a Roberto Bree M.D., p. 20.

the county of Antrim, and received his preliminary education in Ireland. He was apprenticed to a practitioner in Londonderry, but completed his professional education at Guy's hospital. Through the influence of kind friends he received, in 1777, an appointment from government as an assistant-surgeon at Haslar hospital; and being, in the course of his duty, ordered thence to attend the prisoners of war at Winchester, among whom a malignant jail fever had broken out, he became himself the subject of it, and narrowly escaped with his life. From Haslar he was, after four years' service, recalled to London to undertake the office of apothecary to Guy's hospital, to which he was appointed in the year 1781. He then commenced lecturing on chemistry at the hospital school; and, having obtained the countenance and friendship of Dr. Saunders, was induced, on his recommendation, to take a degree in medicine, and qualify himself as a physician. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen, 13th March, 1795; in the course of the same year was elected physician to Guy's hospital; and on the 25th June, 1796, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Dr. Babington's progress as a physician was rapid, and in the course of a few years he was in the possession of a large and lucrative city business. In 1811 his private engagements had become so numerous that he was compelled to resign his office at the hospital, and for many subsequent years was the acknowledged head of his profession in the city. History does not supply us with a physician more loved or more respected than was Dr. Babington. Dr. Gooch, writing in Dr. Babington's lifetime (and many still alive re-echo the sentiment), describes him as "a man who, to the cultivation of modern sciences, adds the simplicity of ancient manners; whose eminent reputation and rare benevolence of heart have long shed a graceful lustre over a profession which looks up to him with a mingled feeling of respect, confidence, and regard." Dr. Babington was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians,

speciali gratiâ, 26th July, 1827; and about the year 1831 was presented with the honorary degree of M.D. by the university of Dublin, which, as an Irishman, and yet wholly unconnected with that seat of learning, he justly valued as the highest compliment which could be paid him by his countrymen. Dr. Babington's last professional effort was in the service of our College. In common with most physicians, he had been much harassed by the epidemic of influenza which began in London, in March, 1833, and was prevented by the demands made upon him by others, from giving to his own case the repose and care which it required. Though labouring under cough attended with great debility, he yet continued to visit his patients on Wednesday, the 24th April, till seven o'clock in the afternoon. He was then much oppressed and extremely weak, but a committee for preparing the new Pharmacopœia having been appointed to sit at his house that evening, he insisted on joining it, and up to eleven o'clock that night was occupied at what proved the last of his professional labours. He then went to bed exhausted, became delirious, and was next morning in a hopeless state; the chest affection rapidly assuming the character of peripneumonia notha; and the lungs becoming oppressed with mucus, which he was unable to expectorate, he died (at his residence in Devonshire-street, Portland-place) on the 29th April, 1833, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.\* His

\* "Ecce autem ejusdem ævi, scientiâ insigni, mirâque morum suavitate, anno vix præterito, ex oculis aufert nostris incassum lugentibus et

'duræ rapit inclementia mortis'

profectâ jam ætate Gulielmum Babington, virum sanc cui fortius acumen, ingenium mitius acriusque judicium dedit natura quàm cuivis sæpe contigit.

"Mihique indulgete, precor, O Socii qui non mihi copiosam verborum suppellectilem compararim nec pari consequar gressu—

'manct' enim 'altâ mente repôstum  
Judicium Paridis'

illud, qui jam sub ipsum amici interitum tam veris variisque coloribus, ingenium, virtutes, comitatem, sagacis hujus dilectique senis tam disertè dilucideque depinxit, ut nemo rectius aut fidelius

death elicited an universal feeling of regret from all ranks of the profession: and the medical press, without an exception, did itself honour by the eulogies that were penned to his worth. "The character of Dr. Babington," writes one of them,\* "was probably as nearly without fault as is consistent with human nature. Benevolence was most strikingly depicted on his countenance, and it was also the leading feature of his mind. We allude not to mere sentiment or feeling, but to an active principle of philanthropy, which led him to do all the good he could to others;—thus we know that some of the last visits he ever paid, and at a time when he was himself suffering severely from the epidemic (influenza), were to persons whose circumstances prevented him from accepting any remuneration. No man in our profession was more extensively known, no man was more universally respected, none will be more sincerely regretted." Dr. Babington's remains were interred in the family vault, at St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury, and a handsome monument by Behnes, with a full-length figure of the doctor in the academic gown of his degree, was erected by public subscription in St. Paul's cathedral. The inscription, from the pen of Dr. J. A. Paris, is as follows:—

WILLIAM BABINGTON, M.D., F.R.S.,  
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians,  
Born May 21st, 1756. Died April 29th, 1833.  
Eminently distinguished for science,

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*magisve luculentè rem totam exprimat. Certè dulci quâdam abundavit et nativâ suavitate amici nostri ingenium solarique inopes, ægrisque auxilium ac levamen præbere inter delicias habuit vitæ—nec benignitate tantum affectibusque cordis mitioribus vigere videbatur, quicquid enim ingenii acumen investigare, quicquid usus et exercitatio conservare potuit, id omne in communem efferre fructum gaudebat. Sagacitasque admirabilis, quo pluribus stipata virtutibus, eo sit amabilior, et sive hominis fidem spectetis singularem, sive apud suos morum comitatem, sive denique apud omnes probitatem, neque in ullo unquam gratior enituit neque pulchrior."*—*Oratio Harveiana habita sext. kalend. Juli An. mdcccxxxiv, ab* Edvardo Tho. Monro, M.D., pp. 15, 16.

\* Medical Gazette, May, 1833.



Beloved for the simplicity of his manners  
and the benevolence of his heart,  
Respected for his inflexible integrity  
and his pure and unaffected piety,  
In all relations of his professional life  
he was sagacious, candid, diligent, and humane.  
Firm in purpose, gentle in execution,  
justly confident in his own judgment,  
yet generously open to the opinion of others;  
liberal and indulgent to his brethren,  
but ever mindful of his duty to the public.  
To record their admiration of so rare a union  
of intellectual excellence and moral worth,  
and to extend to future generations  
the salutary influence which his living  
example can no longer diffuse,  
this monument has been erected  
by the public subscription  
of his contemporaries, A.D. 1837.

Dr. Babington was a fellow of the Royal Society, and was one of the founders of the Geological and of the Hunterian Societies. He was one of the best mineralogists of his time, and was one of the referees appointed by government to put a price upon the Greville collection of minerals bought by the nation, and now in the British Museum. Dr. Babington's bust is in the library of the College of Physicians. It was presented to the College 25th March, 1839, through their chairman, Dr. Paris, by the committee for raising the monument to the memory of Dr. Babington in St. Paul's. His portrait, by Medley, was engraved by N. Branwhite.

Dr. Babington was the author of—

A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures read at Guy's Hospital on Chemistry. 8vo. Lond. 1789.

A Systematic Arrangement of Minerals. 4to. Lond. 1795.

A New System of Mineralogy, in the form of a Catalogue, &c. 4to. Lond. 1799.

PAGGEN WILLIAM MAYO, M.D., was the eldest son of the Rev. Herbert Mayo, D.D., rector of St. George's-in-the-East, Middlesex, by his wife Mary, the eldest daughter of George Coldham, of St. Paul's, Covent

Garden, esq., and was born at the rectory house of St. George's-in-the-East 11th January, 1766. He received his preliminary education at Merchant Taylors' school, whence he was elected to a fellowship at St. John's college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 11th April, 1788 ; A.M. 27th January, 1792 ; M.B. 12th July, 1792 ; M.D. 20th January, 1795. He settled in London shortly after taking his first degree in medicine, and on the 23rd August, 1793, was appointed physician to the Middlesex hospital. Admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1795 ; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1796 ; he was Censor in 1797 ; he delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1798, and the Harveian oration in 1807. Dr. Mayo resigned his hospital appointment in 1801, and withdrew to Doncaster. He was in the habit for many years during his residence at Doncaster, of spending the season at Buxton, where he succeeded in securing a considerable proportion of practice among the visitors. In 1819 he removed to Bridlington quay, where he continued to the time of his death, which occurred 6th July, 1836. He was buried in Bridlington churchyard.

RICHARD POWELL, M.D., was born in Oxford, and educated at Winchester, on leaving which he was entered at Merton college, Oxford, and proceeded A.B. 23rd October, 1788 ; A.M. 31st October, 1791 ; M.B. 12th July, 1792 ; M.D. 20th January, 1795. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1795 ; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1796 ; was Censor in 1798, 1807, 1820, 1823 ; Gulstonian lecturer, 1799 ; Harveian orator, 1808 ; Lumleian lecturer from 1811 to 1822 inclusive ; and Elect, 3rd April, 1823. Dr. Powell was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital 14th August, 1801, and continued in that office until 1824. He died at York-terrace, Regent's-park, 18th August, 1834.\* Dr. Powell

\* "Nec ingratum fore censeo vobis, Socii, si in altero nomine paulum immorer, et in tuos cineres, Ricarde Powell 'purpureos

was esteemed a good chemist, and was an active member of the committee for the revision of the "*Pharmacopœia Londinensis*" of 1809, a translation of which he published. He was for many years secretary to the Commissioners for regulating Madhouses, and from the documents which came before him in that capacity he deduced some valuable statistical results on the prevalence of insanity. Dr. Powell was the author of several papers in the "*Medical Transactions*," and of—

*Heads of Lectures on Chemistry.* 12mo. Lond. 1796.

*Observations on the Bile and its Diseases, and on the Economy of the Liver.* 8vo. Lond. 1800.

*A Case of Hydrophobia.* 8vo. Lond. 1808.

*The Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians, translated into English with Notes.* 8vo. Lond. 1809.

*Observations on some Cases of Paralytic Affection.* 8vo. Lond. 1814.

*Three Cases of Convulsive Affection.* 8vo. Lond. 1815.

*Some Cases illustrating the Pathology of the Brain.* 8vo. Lond. 1815.

WILLIAM HEBERDEN, M.D., was the second but only surviving son of William Heberden, M.D., the distinguished author of the "*Commentarii de Morborum Historiâ et Curatione*," by his wife Mary, daughter of Francis Wollaston, esq., F.R.S., and was born in Cecil-street, 23rd March, 1767. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1788 as first senior optime, and was the second Chancellor's medallist for that year. In 1789 he obtained one of the member's prizes for middle bachelors, and

spargam flores.' Tu etenim de pathologiâ quædam optimè perpensa protulisti. Et in medicinâ administrandâ optimorum magistrorum vestigiis insistens naturam ducem semper secutus es, et quosdam nervorum morbos proprio Marte debellâsti. Hæc Acta nostra litteraria intuenti facile patent. Hæc nosocomii S<sup>cti</sup> Bartholomei memorabilia testantur et confirmant. Tuus est honos igitur in ærarium nostrum, quicquid potuisti, conjecisse; tua laus, aliquantulum de miseriis et doloribus humanæ conditionis dextraxisse. Nec levis est illa quidem, nam quorum ingeniis hæc referuntur accepta, ab iis, et Collegii nostri, et patriæ fama adaucta est." Oratio ex Harveii Instituto auct. Henr. Halford, Bart.

in 1790 one of those for senior bachelors. He proceeded A.M. 1791; was incorporated on that degree at Oxford, as a member of Christchurch, 9th July, 1791; and then took his degrees in physic—M.B. 26th June, 1792; and M.D. 28th April, 1795. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1795; a Fellow, 30th September, 1796; was Censor 1799, 1808; Harveian orator, 1809; and Elect, 1st November, 1823, in place of Dr. Baillie, deceased.

Dr. William Heberden was elected physician to St. George's hospital 15th November, 1793, and resigned his office there in 1803. He was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen in 1795, physician extraordinary to the king in 1805, physician in ordinary to the queen in 1806, and in 1809 physician in ordinary to George III, "by whom he was more than once offered a baronetcy with a pension in the most gracious manner—distinctions which his own feelings induced him to decline. While thus in much prosperity, having attained in all periods of his life the highest honours to which his studies or profession could lead him, and being in the full enjoyment of the reputation they carried with them, he was suddenly, in 1812, left a widower with nine young children. Everything was at once sacrificed to the sense of duty by which he felt himself called upon to superintend the highest interests of the children committed to his charge. The charms of general society, the excitement of professional engagements, each having strong claims upon an intellectual and active mind, were abandoned cheerfully for the wearisome and unostentatious duties of watching over an infant family and administering to their comfort. His practice as a physician was now restricted to his attendance at Windsor castle, and this alone interrupted even for a day his devotion to his children. Under the suspension of the more bustling engagements of life, he retired to the little village of Datchet, Bucks, where he lived for fourteen years, surrounded by his books, and rather avoiding than courting society.



During this period he printed and dedicated to his children a translation of Plutarch on 'Brotherly Love,' and he had previously written and published a little treatise on general education,\* which of themselves sufficiently attest the anxious occupation of his mind. As he obtained further leisure, he amused himself with translating Cicero's 'Letters to Atticus,' which he published in two vols. octavo. In 1826, having attained his purpose in absenting himself from London, he returned thither again, partly with the design of affording one of his sons, then entering upon the preliminary studies of a physician, that information and encouragement which he had himself received with so much delight from a parent's lips."† The death of this son in 1828 from a dissection wound; of another son in 1829; and subsequently of his eldest daughter, led him to devote the years of life yet remaining to him to the study of the Scriptures and the consolations of religion. In 1830 he published his "Reflections on the Gospel of St. John;" in 1836 a translation of the "Catholic Epistles," which was circulated among his friends: and in 1839, at their request, he published a translation and commentary on the whole of the Apostolic Epistles and the Book of Revelation.

Dr. Heberden died at his house in Cumberland-street, on the 19th February, 1845, aged seventy-eight, and was buried in the family vault at Windsor. He is commemorated by the following inscription:—

In memory of an excellent father,  
William Heberden, M.D.,  
for many years physician to his late Majesty  
King George the Third.  
He was an elegant and an accomplished scholar  
graced by great suavity of manners,  
and influenced in all his intercourse with the world  
by practical and unaffected piety.  
To his children he was endeared by every claim

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\* A Dialogue after the Manner of Cicero's Philosophical Disquisitions. 12mo. Lond. 1818.

† Medical Gazette.

that love or care or self-denial  
can make upon gratitude and affection.

He was born 23 March, 1767, and died 19 February, 1845.

In memory also of

Elizabeth Catherine, his amiable and beloved wife,  
who died 21 May, 1812, in her 36<sup>th</sup> year, leaving 9 children.

She was the only child of Charles, son of Sir John  
Miller, Bart., formerly of Lavant, Sussex.

Dr. William Heberden was a fellow of the Royal Society  
and the author of—

Observations on the Increase and Decrease of different Diseases,  
particularly of the Plague. 4to. Lond. 1801.

Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases. 8vo. Lond.  
1802. A translation of his father's celebrated work.

Morborum Puerilium Epitome. 8vo. Lond. 1804.

SIR ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, BART., M.D., was the only  
son of Sir Robert Douglas, bart., author of the Peerage  
of Scotland, by his wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir  
James Macdonald, bart. Of his history I can recover  
but few particulars. He was entered on the physic line  
at Leyden 17th September, 1759, being then twenty-one  
years of age, and was created doctor of medicine at St.  
Andrew's, 11th July, 1760. On the 10th May, 1796,  
he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physi-  
cians of Edinburgh, and one week later on the 18th  
May, 1796, a fellow of that college. On the 30th  
September, 1796, he was admitted a Licentiate of the  
College of Physicians of London. He lived at Dundee  
(whether he really practised physic I know not); and  
died there 28th November, 1812, although his name is  
retained on the College list until 1822.\*

ROBERT GRAVES, M.D., was born in Lincolnshire,  
15th September, 1763, and received his medical educa-  
tion at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medi-  
cine 24th June, 1788 (D.M.I. de Strabismo). He was  
admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physi-

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\* Anderson's Scottish Nation, vol. ij, pp. 49—59; Douglas and  
Wood's Peerage of Scotland, vol. ij, p. 14.

cians 5th August, 1788; and a Licentiate 30th September, 1796. Dr. Graves practised successively at Northampton, Sherborne, Dorchester, Weymouth, Worcester, and Reading; but ultimately settled at Bridport, where he died at an advanced age, 9th September, 1849. He was the author of—

An Experimental Inquiry into the Constituent Principles of the Sulphureous Water at Nottingham, near Weymouth; and Observations relative to its application in the Cure of Diseases. 8vo. 1792.

Conspectus of the New London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias. 12mo. Lond. 1796.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, M.D., was born in Ireland, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 24th June, 1789 (D.M.I. de Hypochondriasi). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1796. He practised at Southampton, where he died on the 15th January, 1843.

RICHARD BROWN, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Edinburgh, of 24th June, 1795 (D.M.I. de Peripneumoniâ Nothâ); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1796. He practised at Huntingdon, and died about the year 1800.

SIR WALTER FARQUHAR, BART., M.D., was the son of a clergyman, and was born in the north of Scotland about the year 1738. He received his education chiefly in the university of Aberdeen, where he attended the general classes, and took the degree of master of arts. In 1757 he commenced the study of medicine at King's college in that university, and continued there until the end of 1759, when he repaired to Edinburgh; and on the 5th January, 1760, was admitted a member of the Medical Society of that city. He was appointed surgeon to the nineteenth or lord Howe's regiment, and in that capacity was present at the siege of Belleisle, after which he proceeded to Gibraltar, where the nineteenth were stationed for a lengthened period. Whilst

the regiment was at Gibraltar he obtained leave of absence ; and, availing himself of that opportunity to improve his professional knowledge, proceeded to France, where he remained for nearly a year and a half, visiting the hospitals in Paris, and in the more important provincial towns. He made a lengthened stay at Rouen, where he studied for several months under the celebrated anatomist and surgeon, Le Cat. On his return to Gibraltar his health gave way, when, resigning his appointment, he proceeded to England, and, taking up his abode in London, commenced practice as an apothecary. Even in this subordinate position his progress towards eminence was rapid—his great industry no less than his talents acquired him friends wherever he appeared, and he is said to have possessed, far beyond any of his contemporaries, the enviable power of converting his casual patients into fast friends. Superadded to his skill as a professional man, was an intuitive sagacity and knowledge of human nature—a gift which, in him, seems constantly to have been directed towards benevolent purposes. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen 29th January, 1796 ; was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh 3rd May, 1796 ; about the same time was created a baronet ; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1796. Long before this he had limited himself to prescribing practice, and had for some time been the confidential professional adviser of Mr. Pitt and lord Melville. Now that he had taken due rank as a physician, the influence of these distinguished patients was brought to bear in his behalf upon the highest personages in the realm, and Sir Walter Farquhar was shortly afterwards appointed physician in ordinary to the prince of Wales. Thenceforward his practice was most extensive, and few of his contemporaries were in the receipt of larger professional incomes. About 1810 Sir Walter Farquhar began to suffer from a pulmonary complaint, which repeatedly compelled a temporary retirement from the



active duties of his profession. In 1813 his health had so far deteriorated that he withdrew almost wholly from practice, and confined his exertions thenceforward to attendance on the prince Regent, and a few distinguished families with whom he was on terms of intimacy and friendship. He died 30th March, 1819, at the advanced age of eighty-one, and was buried in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. "Sir Walter Farquhar was distinguished by his consummate skill and ability in medical practice. He was, if possible, still more distinguished for those domestic virtues which marked through a long life, in an eminent degree, his valuable character. As a son he was a pattern of filial piety, a most affectionate brother, an exemplary and tender husband, a warm and steady friend, scarce to be equalled in his exertions of kindness, or to bring forward merit wherever he found it. He was the patron of the friendless; and distress, even accompanied by error, was never disregarded by him. More free from frailty himself than most men, he was charitable and lenient in his judgment of others; and, although always doing some good, declining the praise attached to it."\* Sir Walter Farquhar's portrait by H. Raeburn, was engraved by W. Sharp in 1797.

HENRY LUXMORE, M.D.—A native of Devonshire; educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine, 12th September, 1787 (D.M.I. de Scorbuto); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th April, 1797.

JAMES HOLMAN, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Edinburgh, of 24th June, 1789 (D.M.I. de Frigoris generalioribus in Corpora viva effectibus, ejusque usu in morbis febrilibus fugandis); was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th September, 1797. He settled at Bath; and on the 9th April, 1800, was elected physician to the General hospital in that

\* Gentleman's Magazine.

city, which office he resigned in 1804. Dr. Holman eventually retired to Wellington, and died there on the 11th March, 1812.

ROBERT DARLING WILLIS, M.D., was born in Lincolnshire, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. Willis, the clerical physician to George the Third in his first illness, to whom the king took so great a dislike that he could never afterwards hear his name mentioned without a shudder. Dr. Robert Willis was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded M.B. 1783; M.D. 7th July, 1789; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1797; and a Fellow, 1st October, 1798. He was Censor in 1800 and 1809; and died at his house in Tenterden-street 23rd May, 1821.

ALGERNON FRAMPTON, M.D., was the eldest son of the Rev. Algernon Frampton, incumbent of Tokenham, in Wiltshire, and was born 7th January, 1766. He received his early education at the grammar school of Marlborough, and was then sent to St. John's college, Cambridge. He proceeded A.B. 1787, and obtained the second place in the Tripos; was elected a fellow of St. John's, and in due time filled the office of moderator in the university. He graduated A.M. 1790; M.D. 1797. Dr. Frampton passed two years at Edinburgh in the study of medicine, and subsequently entered himself to the medical practice first of St. Bartholomew's, and afterwards of the London hospital. He commenced business in London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1797; and a Fellow, 1st October, 1798. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1800; was Censor in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1825; and was named an Elect 28th May, 1825. He was elected physician to the London hospital 3rd April, 1800; and resigned his office there, after forty years' service, in 1841. He died at Hackney, 21st September, 1842, aged seventy-six.

EDWARD ASH, M.D., was born in London, and received his early education at Birmingham, under the auspices of his uncle, Dr. John Ash, a fellow of our College, and the leading physician in that town. He was then entered at Christchurch, Oxford; and proceeded A.B. 23rd February, 1786; A.M. 4th November, 1788. He was elected to one of the Radcliffe travelling fellowships in July, 1790; and in compliance with the conditions of that endowment, passed some years upon the continent. On his return, accumulating his degrees in physic, he proceeded doctor of medicine 6th December, 1796, as a member of University college. Dr. Ash then settled in London; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1798; a Fellow, 18th March, 1799; was Gulstonian lecturer in 1801; and Censor in 1802, 1811, 1822. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and physician extraordinary to the king. Dr. Ash, by an early marriage with his cousin, and the death of her father, Dr. John Ash, was placed in competent circumstances, and rendered independent of his profession. He was of retiring habits, and, "as a public character, was little known beyond a select circle of friends, chiefly of the literary and scientific class, by whom he was highly and universally esteemed, as well on account of his strict moral qualities as his extensive intellectual attainments. Endowed largely with various stores of knowledge beyond what are usually acquired in his profession, his habits were yet unobtrusive and unassuming; and his disposition and manners were not well calculated for contention with his brethren in the pursuit of a large and first-rate metropolitan practice, although none probably excelled him in sound professional knowledge."\*

Dr. Ash died at his house in Foley-place, 29th March, 1829, aged sixty-five. He was the author of "The Speculator," 8vo. 1790, published in weekly numbers.

GASPARD CHARLES DE LA RIVE, M.D.—A Swiss, and

\* Medical Gazette.

a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 24th June, 1797 (D.M. de Calore Animali); was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th April, 1799. He practised at Geneva, his native place, with distinguished success and reputation.

PINKSTAN JAMES, M.D., was born in London, and was the third son of Dr. Robert James, the inventor of the well-known "fever powders." He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and commenced active life as a midshipman in the royal navy. He was on board the *Invincible* during the engagement in which the Spanish admiral Langara was defeated and taken. From the *Invincible* he was removed to the *Pegasus* frigate, captain Stanhope, and whilst with her saw much service in the West Indies. On his return to England he quitted the navy, and, proceeding to Edinburgh, commenced the study of physic. He graduated doctor of medicine in that university 12th September, 1787 (D.M.I. de Ictero); and, eventually settling in London, was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians 25th June, 1799. Dr. James was physician to the parochial infirmary of St. George's, Hanover-square, and physician extraordinary to the Prince Regent. He died of apoplexy, at the house of his son, near Evreux, 14th July, 1830, aged sixty-four.

ALEXANDER JOHN GASPARD MARCET, M.D., was born at Geneva in 1770, and received a good preliminary education in that city. He proceeded to Edinburgh in 1794, and graduated doctor of medicine in that university 24th June, 1797 (D.M.I. de Diabete). Dr. Marcet then settled in London; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1799; and about the same time was appointed physician to the City dispensary. He was elected physician to Guy's hospital 18th April, 1804. In 1809, having volunteered his services on behalf of the troops then returned from Walcheren, he was appointed to the charge



of the temporary military hospital at Portsmouth, and remained there some months. Returning to London, he resumed his practice and his duties at Guy's hospital. Some years after this, having come into possession of an ample fortune by the death of his wife's father, Mr. Haldimand, a wealthy London merchant, Dr. Marcet determined to withdraw from practice and devote himself exclusively to the cultivation of science and literature. He resigned his office at Guy's hospital 10th March, 1819, and returned to Geneva, where he was appointed a member of the Representative Council, and honorary professor of chemistry. In conjunction with his friend Dr. de la Rive (an Extra-Licentiate of our College), he gave a course of lectures on chemistry in the spring of 1820. Dr. Marcet returned to England in the autumn of 1821, to spend the ensuing winter in London, but with the intention of finally removing with his family to Geneva. He paid a visit to Scotland, and whilst on his way back, through London to Switzerland, was attacked with gout in the stomach, and died in Great Coram-street, 19th October, 1822, aged fifty-two. Dr. Marcet was a very accomplished chemist, and published many valuable papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in various scientific journals. He was a fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies, and was one of the original promoters of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. His portrait, by Raeburn, was engraved by Meyer.

Dr. Marcet was the author of—

A Chemical Account of the Brighton Chalybeate. 8vo. Lond. 1805.

An Essay on the Chemical History and Medical Treatment of Calculous Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1817.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, M.D., was the son of an able and excellent clergyman, and was born at Catherington, in Hampshire. He was educated at Winchester, and when first admitted on the foundation, excited no small surprise by his recitations of the Iliad, a subject

on which he had been well exercised by his father. He was elected to a Hampshire scholarship at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he subsequently became a fellow, and eventually vice-president. He proceeded A.B. 21st June, 1781; A.M. 14th January, 1785; M.B. 10th December, 1788; M.D. 17th December, 1788; was elected physician to the Radcliffe infirmary, 22nd January, 1789; and appointed Regius professor of botany in 1796. Dr. Williams was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1798; and a Fellow 30th September, 1799. He was appointed keeper of the Radcliffe library in 1811, being the first graduate in physic ever elected to that office. Dr. Williams died at his residence in the High-street, Oxford, universally esteemed and lamented, on the 17th January, 1834, aged seventy-one. To mark their sense of his many virtues, the president and fellows of Corpus Christi college erected in their chapel a monument to his memory, with the following affectionate inscription:—

Scias qui hæc tecum contempleris  
 mortalitatis documenta,  
 marmor quod spectas honorarium  
 GEORGIO WILLIAMS, M.D.  
 Socio, Vicepresidenti, Benefactori,  
 in Academiâ Rei Botanicæ Professore,  
 Bibliothecæ Custodi Radclivianæ,  
 Præsidentem et Socios C.C.C.  
 ponendum censuisse,  
 ne intra hos parietes titulo carcat  
 Sodalis memoria conjunctissimi,  
 ne testimonio  
 grati Collegii pietas, mœrentis desideria.  
 Inerant, Lector, in hoc viro,  
 Medico verè Christiano,  
 summa erga Deum religio,  
 stabilis in meritis Servatoris nostri fides,  
 illibata morum sanctitas, modestia planè singularis,  
 ingenium judicii quâdam severitate subactum,  
 eruditio multiplex, litteræ elegantiores,  
 ad Linacri normam,  
 penitiori medicinæ scientiæ  
 et philosophiæ disciplinis inservientes.

Interea elucebant  
 perspicax in expedendis rerum momentis prudentia,  
 animus in quotidiana vitæ consuetudine  
 erga omnes comis et benevolus,  
 suorum semper amantissimus.

In Coll. C. C. ascitus est Hantoniensis, A.D. MDCCCLXXJ.  
 morbo confectus obdormivit die xvij. Jan. A.D. MDCCCXXXIV.  
 annum agens septuagesimum primum. In Cæmeterio  
 Sancti Petri in Oriente ejusdem vici incola sepultus,  
 hic juxta cineres Avunculi cenotaphio donatus est.

DEVEY FEARON, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the two degrees in arts—A.B. 1791; A.M. 1794; and was then incorporated at Oxford, as a member of Pembroke college; and proceeded M.B. 12th June, 1795; M.D. 28th April, 1798. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1798; a Fellow 30th September, 1799; and was Censor in 1802. He was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 8th February, 1803; but he resigned his office there in January, 1807, on account of ill health, and retired from the exercise of his profession.

THOMAS NELSON, M.D., was born in Staffordshire. He received a good classical education at Douay, and then entered on the study of medicine in London. In 1787 he commenced business as a surgeon-accoucheur, under the auspices of his maternal uncle, Dr. Savage, of Conduit-street; but after a time, becoming desirous of qualifying himself for a higher department of practice, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where, after a residence of three years, he took the degree of doctor of medicine 24th June, 1799 (D.M.I. de Frigoris Effectibus in Morbis sanandis). Dr. Nelson then returned to London; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 7th April, 1800; and through the introduction of Dr. Savage, then an aged man, and retiring from the profession, succeeded to much of his uncle's practice. Dr. Nelson was an early promoter of vaccination, and was one of the physicians to the Vaccine Pock in-

stitution, in Warwick-street, Golden-square. He eventually withdrew from practice, and retired to Tunbridge-wells, where he died, 11th March, 1848, aged eighty.

JOHN CHAPMAN was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th July, 1800. He practised in Barbadoes.

CHARLES GOWER, M.D., was born at Chelmsford, and was the son of Dr. Foote Gower, the historian of the county of Chester. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Oriel college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 8th May, 1787; A.M. 14th January, 1790; and then, accumulating his degrees in physic, graduated M.D. 13th February, 1799. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1799; a Fellow, 30th September, 1800; was Gulstonian lecturer in 1802; Censor, 1803, 1812; and Harveian orator in 1814. Dr. Gower was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 12th February, 1801; and retained that office until his death, which occurred in the early part of April, 1822. "Gower," writes Mr. Wadd, who knew him well, "had considerable talents, but they were directed every way but the right. He made medicine a plaything, never being steady in professional pursuits. His unsteadiness led him into difficulties, and he died in obscurity." Dr. Gower was the author of a small treatise entitled "Hints and Auxiliaries to Medicine." 8vo. Lond. 1819.

SAMUEL HOLLAND, M.D.—A native of Kent, was educated at Worcester college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 14th January, 1792; A.M. 14th July, 1795; M.B. 3rd May, 1796; M.D. 8th May, 1799. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1799; a Fellow, 30th September, 1800; and was Censor in 1803. Dr. Holland



was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 15th January, 1801; but resigned that office in 1806, when he quitted the profession of physic, and soon afterwards received orders in the church of England. He had married a daughter of lord Erskine, and at the time of his death, which occurred at Brighton 16th April, 1857, aged eighty-five, he was rector of Beaudesert, co. Warwick, and precentor and prebendary of Chichester.

JOHN YELLOWLY, M.D., was born 30th April, 1774, at Alnwick, in Northumberland, in which county he received his early education. He commenced the study of medicine at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1796 (D.M.I. de Cynanche Tracheali). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1800, and about that time was elected physician to the General dispensary. In September, 1807, he was elected physician to the London hospital, which office he resigned in June, 1818, when he left London and settled at Norwich; and in 1820 was appointed physician to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital. In 1832 Dr. Yellowly retired from the practice of his profession, and withdrew to Woodton-hall, Norfolk, and finally to Cavendish-hall, where he died, 31st January, 1842, aged sixty-seven. Dr. Yellowly was one of the most active among those who established the Medico-Chirurgical Society, in the welfare of which he continued to take a warm interest to the last. He was a person of considerable scientific attainments, an accomplished chemist, and a sound practitioner. He was a fellow of the Royal and of the Geological Societies, and the author of—

Remarks on the Tendency to Calculous Diseases, with Observations on the Nature of Urinary Concretions; and an Analysis of a large part of the Collection belonging to the Norwich and Norfolk Hospital. 4to. Lond. 1829.

“Sequel” to the above. 4to. Lond. 1830.

Observations on the Arrangements connected with the Relief of the Sick Poor, in a Letter to Lord John Russell. 8vo. Lond. 1837.

THOMAS MOFFAT, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 24th June, 1800 (D.M.I. de Apoplexiâ Hydrocephalicâ) ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1800.

END OF SECOND VOLUME.









